

THE
Present State
Griffith OF *Boynton*
FRANCE.

Containing
A General Description
OF THAT
KINGDOM.

Corrected and purged from the many
Gross Mistakes in the *French Copy*, enriched
with Additional Observations and Remarks of
the New Compiler, and digested into a Me-
thod Conformable to that of *The*
State of ENGLAND.

By R. W. M. A.

LONDON:
Printed for Gilbert Cownly, at the *Popes-Head*,
in the Lower-Walk of the *New-Exchange*,
in the *Strand*, 1687.

THE
KING

Controlled and printed
at the Court of the
King's Bench
in the City of London
in the Year of our Lord
1711

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TO THE

Right Honourable,

RICHARD

Lord Vicount Preston,

IN THE

Kingdom of SCOTLAND,

And One of his Majesties Most
Honourable Privy-Council.

MY LORD,

THis being my first Essay
in Print, I thought I
could not but in duty present

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

it to your Lordship, as being a Description of that Renowned Court and Kingdom, wherein your Lordship, as upon a Most Illustrious Theater, Signaliz'd your Self with so much Reputation to your Self and Country, and Mutual Satisfaction to those great Princes, between whom you were so successful an Instrument of that good Correspondence, that has not a little Contributed to the Happiness of Both Monarchies, the most Flourishing at present of *Europe*.

And indeed, *France*, my Lord, being the Place too, wherein I was honoured and
made

The Epistle Dedicatory.

made happy, by so many of your Lordship's Favours, what more Congruous Mark, could I give you, of the Lasting and deeply Impressed Sense, I have of them, than the Present, I humbly make you of *France* it Self, or at least of this small Prospect of so vast a Monarchy? A Present, which (though perhaps inconsiderable on the account of the Imperfections, it may have contracted from it's Author) will, I hope, be grateful, in respect of its noble Subject, and by your accustomed Goodness, be accepted as a Cordial Testimony, of the real Gratitude, and Profound Respect, I have
and

The Epistle Dedicatory.

and shall ever preserve, for
your Honour, of whom, I
am,

My Lord,

The most humble,

and most devoted Servant,

R. Wolley.

THE

**THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.**

Courteous Reader,

YO U have in this Treatise the Portraicture of a great and Flourishing Monarchy; viz. The Present State of France, as it now is, under the Government of the Potent and Victorious Prince, Lewis the Fourteenth, Surnamed the Great. It is very different from that
which

The Preface

which formerly appeared under the same Title, and though a great deal of the matter be taken out of the latest and best Edition of the French Author, on that subject, yet it is not altogether a Translation; and for your better and clearer understanding of what is remarkable in a Country, of the particularities of which, our Nation above all others is most curious, I have Explained all Passages needing Explication, added many Observations of my own, made during ten Years Travel and Converse in that Magnificent and splendid Court, and digested the Whole into a Method, as conformable as the matter would suffer, to that observed, by the Worthy and Ingenious Author of The Present

to the Reader.

Present State of England; and consequently, if I be not mistaken, rendered both the Book, and the Country, much more intelligible to an English Reader than it was before; when it was so far from being Illustrated, that it was hardly half Translated, and left in many of the most material Places, almost as much French, as in the Original, and done in a very perplexed Method, which allay'd much the Pleasure of the Reader, who, I hope, will peruse this with more satisfaction and delight. Farewel.

Note,

Note, That (*l*) after the several
Summs, signifies *Livers*, which is some-
thing more in value than eighteen pence
English, and that (*d*) signifies *Deniers*, or
Sols, which is in value somewhat less
than a Penny *English*.

THE

THE Present State OF FRANCE.

Of *France* in general.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimensions, Divisions, Air, Soil, Commodities, Riches, Trade, Moneys, Weight, Measures, and Buildings.

THIS Famous Country has its present Name, as by most Authors is agreed, from the *Franci*, or *Franks*, a People of *Germany*, who seized upon those parts of it nearest the *Rhine*, in the time of *Valentinian* the Third, and having afterward subdued *Paris*, and made it the Seat-Royal of their growing Empire, caused the Country thereabouts to be called *FRANCE*. Which Name, as they enlarged their Borders, they communicated to the rest of the Country, and those parts of *Germany* also that were Conquered by them. The Ancient Name was *Gallia*, or *Gaul*, and the people were called *Galli* or *Gauls*, and with those that write in *Latin*, the ancient name is still in use.

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Climate.

It is situated between the degrees of 15 and 29 of Longitude, and between 42 and 51 of Latitude, in the Northern Temperate Zone, between the middle Parallel of the fifth Clime, where the longest day is 15 hours and 12 Minutes, and the middle Parallel of the Eighth Clime, where the longest day is 16 hours and a half.

Bounds.

It is bounded on the North with the *Brittish* Ocean, and some parts of the *Netherlands*, on the South with part of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the East with a branch of the *Alps*, and the Countries of *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, and some parts of *Germany*, and the *Rhine*; and on the West by the *Aquitania* Sea, and the rest of the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

Dimensions

and Figure.

The figure of it is, according to most, squarish, and to others roundish, or tending to an Oval, but all agree that it is almost of equal extent every way; and much about 200 Leagues, or 600 Miles, according to the common account of 3 Miles to a League, which is an account by which most Geographers mightily enlarge the extent of other Countries, and make *England* much less than it is: for I have observed, they reckon all by 3 Miles to a common League, whereas, I never could find, that a common French League was more than 2 common Miles; and if it be said that in some places they have much longer Leagues, that is balanced by answering, that in some parts of *England*, there are likewise very long Miles. An eminent Geographer reckons it 660 Italian Miles in length, 570 in breadth, and 2040 in compass; and makes it contain 200 Millions of Arpens of Land, (which is a measure something more than an Acre.

Division.

The Ancient *Gallia* or *Gaul* was distinguished by several Divisions, but as not intending a History, but only a short Description, I shall take notice of but only two made by the *Romans* after they became Masters of this Country; from the time of

Julius

Julius Caesar, by whom it was divided into these four parts, viz. 1. *Narbonensis* is called so from the City of *Narbon*, then a Roman Colony, containing *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and some part of *Savoy*, called also *Braccata*, from the wild habit worn by the people. 2. *Aquitanica*, so called from the City of *Aquæ Augustæ*, (now *D'Acqu's*) in *Gaienne*, lying upon the *Pyrenees* and the wide Ocean, comprehending the Provinces of *Gascoyn*, *Gaienne*, *Xaintoygue*, *Limosin*, *Quercy*, *Perigort*, *Berry*, *Bourbonnois*, and *Auvergne*, extending from the *Pyrenees*, to the River *Loyre*. 3. *Celtica*, so named from the valiant Nation of the *Celts*; also *Lugdunensis*, from the City of *Lyons*, and *Comata*, from the long hair worn by the people; extending from the *Loyre* to the *British Ocean*, and containing the Provinces of *Brittany*, *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Tourain*, *Main*, *le Beauffe*, the *Ile of France*, part of *Champaign*, the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the County of *Lyonnois*. 4. *Belgica*, from the *Belgæ*, a potent Nation of that Tract, taking up all the East parts, viz. *Picardy*, the rest of *Champaign*, the County of *Burgundy*, with so much of *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, as lieth on this side of the *Rhine*, part whereof hath been reconquered lately by the Present King, and the rest remaining to the *Spaniard*, the States of the *United Provinces*, and to the Empire.

In the new Modelling of the Empire by *Constantine* the Great, *Gaul* was divided into 17 Provinces, as 1. *Lugdunensis prima*. 2. *Secunda*. 3. *Tertia*. 4. *Quarta*. 5. *Belgica prima*. 6. *Secunda*. 7. *Germania Prima*. 8. *Secunda*. 9. *Narbonensis Prima*. 10. *Secunda*. 11. *Aquitania Prima*. 12. *Secunda*. 13. *Novempopulonia*. 14. *Viennensis*. 15. *Maxima Sequanorum*. 16. *Alpes Graia & Pennina*. 17. *Alpes Maritimæ*. Of these 17, *Germania Prima*, and *Secunda*, all *Belgica Prima*, and part of *Secunda*, saving only what has been lately Reconquered; and

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all that of the *Alpes Graie*, and *Pœnine*, and so much of the *Maxima Sequanorum*, as is in *Switzerland*, are now dismembred from the name and account of *France*.

The modern Division of *France* is threefold. First, According to its Ecclesiastical Government. Secondly, According to its Civil Government, or Administration of Justice. And thirdly, According to its military Government.

1. According to its Ecclesiastical Government, it is divided into 17 Archbishopricks, containing 106 Bishopricks and Diocesses, besides the Archbishopricks of *Cambray*, *Besançon*, and the Bishopricks of *Arras*, *St. Omers*, *Ypres* and *Perpignan*, in the Conquests, which are subdivided into Parishes.

2. According to the Civil Government, and Administration of Justice, it is divided into 10 Parliaments, besides several other Sovereign Courts, and into many Bayliwicks and Seneschalchies.

3. According to the Military Government, it is divided into twelve Governments within *France*, and four in the Conquered Countries, being sixteen in all : Of these sixteen,

Four lie Northward, viz. 1. *Picardy*. 2. *Normandy*. 3. The Isle of *France*. 4. *Champaign*.

Four in the middle of *France*, and on each side the *Loire*, viz. 5. *Britany*. 6. *Orleanois*. 7. The Dutchy of *Burgundy*. 8. *Lyounois*.

Four are Southern and beyond that River, viz. 9. *Guienne*. 10. *Languedoc*. 11. *Dauphiny*. 12. *Provence*.

The four last lie Eastwards towards *Germany*, and are 13. The *French Low Countries*, or *Netherlands*. 14. *Lorrain*. 15. *Alsatia*. 16. *Franche Comte*, or the County of *Burgundy*.

There are reckoned in the Kingdom of *France*, besides the Conquests, 32 Cities, above 4000 Towns, 27400 Parishes, 1450 Abbies, 540 Arch-Priories, 12320 Priories, 567 Nunneries, 700 Convents of Fryers,

OF FRANCE.

5

Fryers, 259 Commanderies of *Malta*; several Colleges of Jesuits and other Religious Houses of later Foundations not reckoned, and 10 Universities: Of all which, we shall speak more particularly elsewhere.

The Air is every where generally temperate and *Air*. pure, and so healthful, that it is observed to be less subject to Plagues and Sickness than any other Country in *Europe*, and the Air particularly about *Montpelier* is held Medicinal for Consumptions. The North Wind reigns much there, a great part of the Year, which is thought to contribute much to the salubrity of the Air; the Winter in the Northern parts of it, is rather fiercer and sharper than in *England*, though not altogether so long, but the Summer much hotter; and at *Marsilles*, and some parts that way, observed to be hotter than in several parts of *Italy*.

It is of an extraordinary fruitful Soil, as well in *Soil*. the Mountains as the Vales; every where watered with wholesome Springs and Streams, and with several great Navigable Rivers, and to say the truth, there are not many Countries of *Europe*, to which Nature has imparted so rich a Portion of her choicest Blessings: the Woods there afford great plenty of Timber and Fuel-Wood, and abound with Chestnuts and Walnuts; the former producing excellent Pork and Bacon, the latter great Quantities of Oyl, which in some parts of *France* they use instead of Butter: The Fields are large and open, intermingled with Vines and Corn, and bordered and interlined with choice of Fruits; and the steep sides of Hills, and most sandy stony grounds there produce often the strongest and richest Wines. - In fine, it is every where so cultivated, that it seems like the Garden of *Eden* it self.

Its Commodities, Merchandises, and Manu- *Commodi-* factures are many, and so necessary to other Coun- *ties*. tries, that of late they hardly barter them but for

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Money : For from this Kingdom, are Exported vast quantities of Salt, Wine, Brandy, Corn, dried Fruits, Silks, Stuffs, Canvas, Linnen, Scissars, Nuts, Nut-Oyl, Box-Wood, Paper, Skins, Hats, perfumed Gloves, and all manner of Toys and trifles; and besides, they have within themselves, and from their own Conquests, and Plantations, such quantities of Oranges, Lemmons, Oils, Sugars, Wooll, Stuffs, Cloths, Sea-fish, Stone for Building, and all other things for necessity, or pleasure, that they will hardly barter of late years, but Trade only for Money, for the most part. The Country is every where well stocked with fresh Fish, store of Venison, though little eaten by them; Wildbores there much prized, with Rabbits, Hares, and all sorts of Wild-Fowl, and some unknown to us: They want not good Beef, which is very sweet, nor Mutton, which is generally sweeter than in *England*, nor excellent Pork; and as for tame Fowl they have it in much more abundance than in *England*, and the Provinces of *Normandy* and *Brittany*, furnish great store of good Butter, salt and fresh; but for Cheese, they buy considerable quantities from the *Hollanders* and *Suitzers*.

Riches and Trade.

By what has been said, their Riches cannot but be very great and inexhaustible, consisting in so many rich and inland Commodities, that like so many Loadstones attract the greatest part of the riches, both of *Europe* and of the whole World into *France*. For their Wines, Brandy, Salt, Canvas, Silks, Stuffs, and Toys, are Commodities which constantly bring them vast profits from *England*, *Holland*, and all the Northern Regions; and then in the *Spanish* Dominions, they vend so much Corn, Linnen, Flax, Canvas, Cordage, Stuffs, and all sorts of Manufactures, that they fill their Country with the Coin of that Nation in return; they likewise disperse great quantities of the said Commodities in *Italy* and *Barbary*, and of late, they drive a considerable Trade

Trade in the *West-Indies*, and have made some progress in the *East*.

Their usual accounts are kept by Deniers, Sols, *Money and Coins.* and Livers; a Liver is twenty of their Sols, or Pence, which is a little more than eighteen pence of our Money, and their Denier is the twelfth part of a Penny, and very convenient for buying small quantities of things, and reckoning Fractions; but these Deniers in Specie or Coyn, are used but in the parts of *France*, remote from *Paris*. Next are their Doubles, which are worth two Deniers, and are the sixth part of a Penny, though formerly they went for Liards or Farthings, and still bear that Inscription; their *Carolus's*, or pieces of five Doubles, are absolute, though still used in reckoning, their Sols or Pence called Sols Marqués, or marked Pence, of a mixt Metal, that went in the War time for five Farthings, but now but for a Penny; then they have their three pence half-penny pieces, that go in *England* but for three pence, half three pence half-penny pieces, five penny pieces; fifteen pence pieces, or Quart-D'ecu's, Half-Crowns, or thirty pence pieces, and Crowns, which are reckoned here at four shillings six pence, or fifty four pence Sterling, though they be worth sixty Sols French: whereas an English Crown is valued there at sixty five pence, and a pound Sterlin at thirteen Livers *Tournois*, or pounds French, contrary to what is set down in most Books. Their Golden Coins are at present, Crowns of Gold weighing a Dram, and are worth five Livers and fourteen pence, *Lys D'or*, which are but rare, worth seven Livers ten pence; half *Lewis's* worth five Livers ten pence, whole *Lewis's* worth eleven Livers, and valued here at seventeen shillings and a groat, and sometimes six pence; Double *Lewis's*, Quadruples, and Octuples; but the two last are unusual. Besides these, most of the Monies of *Spain*, both Gold and Silver, are here current, and the gold pieces are more numer-

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ous than the French, viz. the Pistols, half Pistols, double Pistols, Quadruples, and Octuples, of the same value as the *Lewis's*, half *Lewis's*, double *Lewis's*, &c. The silver Spanish Coins are Crowns, Ducats, and other lesser pieces: Gold Coins are more frequent in payments than Silver, and though the Peasants be poor, there is a vast quantity of money always moving in the Kingdom, among the Courtiers, Tradefmen, and Merchants; but Spanish pieces are seldom taken without weighing first.

*Weights
and Mea-
sures.*

Their Weights are different, as are likewise their Measures, the most remarkable, and necessary to be known by Merchants and Strangers, are those of *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Bordeaux*, *Lyons*, and *Marseilles*.

1. The Weights of *Paris* are, the Ounce, the Pound, and the Quintal, which is accounted a hundred Gross, but is found to make a hundred pound of *London* Suttle, two *per Cent*, more or less, and is of *Lyons* weight, of sixteen Ounces, a hundred and sixteen. Lastly, There is the Cargo or Great Quintal, which is three hundred pound *Troy* weight.

Their Measures of length called Aulns or Ells, are two, one for Linnen, and the other for Silks, and are much about the length of the vantaged and unvantaged Aulns, but seldom used in Gross, because Silks and Stuffs, &c. in this City, are generally sold by weight; which makes recompence to the Buyer, for any defect in them. Their Concave Measures for Wine, are the Pint, which is about a *London* Quart, the Chopine, which is a *London* Pint, and the Demysthier, which is half a Pint; the Citerne, which is eight Pints, or a *Paris* Gallon, ninety six of which make a Tun, and a Muid, which contains two hundred and eighty Pints. But in the Country about, these Measures are almost double to *Paris* liquid Measure.

2. At *Rouen*, their Weights are chiefly the Kings Beam, or Viconte, being about a hundred twenty

fix pounds English : Their Measure of length, is the Auln , accounted something better than forty six Inches : their other Measures are such as are common through *France*.

3. At *Bordeaux*, their Weight called a Quintal of a hundred pounds , makes a hundred and ten pounds English : their Wines are computed by Hogsheads and Terces, and sold in Retail by Measures more than doubling those of *Paris*.

4. At *Lyons*, the Weights most in use, are the Kings Beam, containing a hundred pounds, which is larger than the largest Town-Beam by eight *per Cent*, by which, the Customs are proportioned, than there is in the greater Town-Beam, weighing a hundred pounds of sixteen Ounces to the pound, used for gross goods : And the lesser Town-Beam called the Pound-Mark , containing a hundred pounds, at fifteen Ounces to the pound, used for weighing Silks. The Measure of *Lyons* for length, is the Auln, which is forty six English Inches, seven of them making nine English Yards, and a hundred pounds futtle of *London*, makes in *Lyons* ninety six pounds and a half silk weight.

5. At *Marseilles*, their weight is the Pound of sixteen Ounces, a hundred of which make a Quintal, three Quintals the Cargo ; the Quintal is eighty eight and a half English pounds. Their Measures of length are the Cane, which they divide into eight Palms, which make two English Yards and one eighth part. Their Concave Measure for Corn, Salt, &c. is the Mine which makes little above the third part of the English Quarter.

But Weights and Measures general for the whole Kingdom, are the Mark, by which, are weighed Gold, Silver, and great Pearls, containing eight Ounces, each Ounce containing twenty four Deniers, and each Denier twenty four Grains. The Mark weighs three Carats, each Carat being reckoned for the third part of an Ounce, and is used by

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the Changers : For Corn and Salt they have their Minots, their Muids, and their Boisseaux, or Bushels ; the Boisseau, or Bushel, is little more than an English Peck. Their Inch is something bigger than ours, and consequently their Foot, which is larger by half an Inch than the Roman Foot : their Lands are measured by Arpents ; an Arpent of *Paris* contains a hundred Perches square, every Perch containing twenty two Feet : the distances of places are measured by Leagues, the least Leagues contain twelve thousand *Paris* Feet, and the greater twenty thousand like Feet.

Buildings.

As for their Buildings in *France*, they are generally of Stone, and at *Paris* very high, made mighty strong with Timber, and the Floors of Plaister of *Paris*, or paved with pretty Tiles, or else covered with Wood wrought with inlaid work ; all which the better and neater sort keep well rub'd. Their Noblemens Houses are all very spacious, regular and magnificent, with stately Portals, and fine Courts and Gardens, and handsome stabling behind, or on the side. The chief Buildings in *France* are the Palaces of the Kings, of which more in their place ; some Cathedrals, Colledges, Hospitals, and Religious Houses of Modern Foundation, in which the perfection of Architecture is to be seen ; the Foundation of many of which, is attributed to the English.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inhabitants, of their Laws, Religion, Manners, and punishments, of their Number, Language, Stature, Diet, Attire, Recreations, Names, and Surnames, and of their Computation, and manner of Numbering.

THE present Inhabitants are the *French*, who *Inhabit* are a mixture of the ancient *Gauls*, *Romans*, *Goths*, *Burgundians*, and *Franks*, from which last they derive their name, who sometime before they seized on *France*, had seated themselves about *Francia* in *Germany*, and hovered about the *Rhine* a long time, being till then, no settled, but an Ambulatory People, as many Authors of note affirm; nay some make them to have been but ancient Colonies of the Old *Gauls*, who after they had rambled through several parts of the world, and could fix in no place, returned at last to this their ancient home, finding so fair an opportunity to recover it from the *Romans*, who had been the first occasion of their rambling.

They are governed chiefly by the Civil Law, *Laws*, though they have likewise their Customary Laws, peculiar to several Provinces, as the Laws in *Normandy*, which were the foundation of several Laws in *England* since the *Norman Conquest*.

Their Religion is the *Roman Catholick*, but yet *Religion*, they are stiff Assertors of the Rights and Privileges of their particular Church, which they call the *Gallican Church*.

The Manners of the ancient *Gauls*, as they are *Manners* described by *Cæsar* and other *Historians*, seem to have

The Present State

have been inherited by the present *French*, and to be effects of the Climate : for they are very quick-witted, and of a nimble apprehension, but withal, they are generally rash and precipitate, impatient, hasty, inconstant, eager and full of fire at the first onset, but better at a push than at an obstinate pursuit; thus they are naturally ; But the present King, who has much of the sober mixture of a *Spaniard* in him, has made it appear to all *Europe*, That His *French* well moderated, are capable of making as wise, discreet, and sedate Counsellours as any in the World, and as capable of managing secrets, which has been thought a thing almost incompatible with the temper of this Nation : Then, as for Souldiers, by providing well for them, as for Cloths, Victuals, and exact pay, by good Discipline, and by frequent, but cautious fleshing them in Wars, under experienced and fortunate Commanders ; and lastly, by intermingling Foreign Forces of all Nations with them, to stir them up to emulation, He has made both his Infantry and Cavalry formidable, and it can no more be said now, that the *French* know not how to storm a Town, endure the Fatigues of a Siege, or rally again when their Ranks are broken : As for Commanders, they always had store of them, and have now the greatest plenty of them, and the best of any one Country in *Europe*.

This Country has in all Ages produced great numbers of Learned Men, of which, and of all ingenious Artists, their Princes and great Men, have in this last Age been very great Encouragers ; and all the Sons of their Gentry, as well those that are designed for Military Employments, as for the Gown, are bred up at least to a competent knowledge of the Latin Tongue : So that as usually it happens under Great and Fortunate Princes, they now abound with Great Scholars, Great Statesmen, and Great Souldiers ; and their *Paris* is become the

Rendezvous

Rendezvous of all the famous Wits and Artists of Europe, who flock thither from all places. Their Gentry is accomplished, polite and civil, to the highest degree. They keep up their State and Magnificence with such a Decorum, as hinders them not from being familiar and courteous to all; the Ceremonies they observe seem natural, and they love nothing that is cramp and precise. Their Citizens, Tradesmen, Artisans, and very Peasants, are generally more civil and courteous to Strangers, and in ordinary conversation, than those of other Nations. They are very airy, amorous, and full of talk, and always in action or motion: In bargaining, by prevalence of custom, they will ask three or four times as much as a thing is worth, and will have it if you bargain not, and when they buy, bid as little, but if you stand with them, you may buy cheap enough, and sell dear enough. They are very charitable and good natured, and will do any thing for you by spurts, if you take them when they are warm: They are very quarrelsome, and given to Duelling, were they not severely restrained, but they are easily reconciled and disposed to forget injuries: But above all things, they are most given to Law-Suits and Contentions, there being more Lawyers and Law-Suits there than in all Christendom besides, and that between the nearest Relations; by which it comes to pass, that the Lawyers, Judges, and other Officers of Justice, with the Partisans or Farmers of Taxes, are reckoned the richest Body in the Kingdom, excepting the Church-men. The Women partake less or more according to their Sex, in all the Qualities of this Character, and are generally very talkative, but yet very pleasing in Discourse, of a graceful and winning deportment, generally good Singers, and so free in converse, that many Strangers, ignorant of their genius, are apt at first to mistake them to be what they are not.

Their

Punishments.

Their punishments for Nobles, among which, all Gentlemen are reckoned there; for smaller Offences, are Fining and Imprisoning, and for greater, Confiscation of Lands and Goods, Degradation, and after that Hanging, or Condemnation to the Gallies, as meaner persons, otherwise Beheading; those that are not Gentlemen are Fined or Whipped, as here, or Hanged for Thefts and some other Crimes; but Highway-men, Assassimators, or wilful Murderers, are generally broken on the Wheel, of what Quality soever, unless they be favoured. Traitors not noble, are drawn to pieces by wild Horses, or otherwise tormented; but Gentlemen are commonly Beheaded, Poysoners and Sorcerers are burned: Many Crimes there are for which the Criminals are Condemned to the Gallies; false Witnesses in Capital Cases are put to Death: They use there the torture or Question, which is ordinary or extraordinary, which is by giving the Party Drenches of Water till they almost burst, and tying them up in painful postures.

Number.

France is very populous, the number of people being reckoned to be about fifteen Millions, of which two hundred and seventy thousand are said to be Church-men, besides Nuns, about five Millions fit for War.

Language.

Their Language is a mixture of the old *Gaulish*, *Gothish*, *Roman*, and *German* Tongues, not without some smack of the *Greek*, and is now so polished, that it is become the sweetest, the most courtly, and most modish Language of *Europe*, but most especially of the fair Sex, and politer part of men. It is tender, amorous, and delicious to the Ear, quaint and charming in expression, easy enough to learn in part, but most difficult to attain in perfection: It is rather elegant than copious, being not so significant and comprehensive as the *English* in prose, nor so fit for numbers, and strong and lofty in Verse, yet very melodious when sung, and very obedient
and

and plyable to any variety of Airs and Tunes, of which they have some of the best and most airy and sprightly that can be invented. Many neat, elegant, and ingenious works there are in this Language, but solid and profound Writers, not so many as in some other Tongues.

Their Stature and Complexion is different, according to their quality, and according to the different Provinces they inhabit: The common people that are exposed to the Sun, and hard labour, and fare hard besides, are commonly not very tall, and are tawny, tan'd and wither'd, both Men and Women, but hardy and strong; and the Women for their Sex more than the Men. The persons of Quality are generally tall, straight, well-shaped, and very handsome and well complexioned, both Men and Women: the middle sort of people are generally slight timber'd, but indifferently well-shaped and complexioned, the Men more than the Women, as if they had in some sort rob'd the Female Sex of their chief Privilege: Yet the Women there among the Gentry and better sort of Citizens, are for the most part, tall, and well shaped, and many of them very fair hair'd and complexion'd, very white skin'd, and blue-eyed, which is reckon'd there a Beauty; and some there are as perfect Beauties as any are in the World: But the major part are black or pale, yet well featured, and are almost all so airy, so well carriag'd, as we have already remarked; and withal so witty and dextrous at their Tongues, that they charm without Beauty: Those of *Normandy*, *Picardy*, and *Brittany*, are most like the *English* and *Germans*; but yet at and about *Angers* and *Blois*, are reckon'd to be both the handsomest and wittiest Women in all *France*: Those in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and other Provinces towards *Italy* and *Spain*, come nearer the temper and complexion of those two Nations: And in a word, we may say of the whole Nation in general, that

that they are of a Sanguine and airy temper and complexion.

Ditt.

Their Diet among the Peasants is very miserable, who feed on black Bread, Sallets, and Broth made of a little Salt and Herbs, fatned with the rinds of Rusty-Bacon, and on Apples and other Fruits, and drink Water almost all the Year, daring not to eat their own Fowls, nor drink the Wine of their own growth, for fear of being taxed the more, they being very envious one against another, and apt to betray one another, and carry tales on such occasions, to the Assessors of Taxes, making them believe their Neighbours are richer than they think, and consequently able to bear a heavier burden, by which, they became the mutual instruments of their own misery: But in Towns and Cities, Tradesmen and Artificers diet well enough, only they eat their meat fresh and fresh, having constantly boiled meat, and Broth they call Soupe, for Dinner, made generally of a little piece of Mutton, Beef and Veal, and sometimes a Fowl; and at Night, they have commonly a joint of meat roasted, or some good Fowl, with Fruits and Sallets; on Fish-Days they have their meager Broths of Herbs, with Fish or Pulse in proportion; and always a competent quantity of Wine.

The Noblemen, Gentry, and richer sort keep very good Tables, though not so profuse as the English, they chusing rather to shew their riches in Coaches, Horses, Liveries, Attendants, and other Equipage, than in Diet: Yet at Feasts and Entertainments, they are generally more Magnificent than the English: They use great variety of Hashes, Entries, Kickshaws, Poignant Sawces, and other made Dishes: But in Pastry, they use only Pasties and no Pies, among which, the Hare and Wild-Boar Pasties are much in esteem; they eat much young Kid, but Venison they prize it not. They are in general, great Eaters of Sallets, Fruits, and Bread: they

they use no salt meat but Pork and Bacon, but they use much Salt and Pepper in their Hashes and other Dishes: Those of the Female Sex seldom drink Wine there, till they come to be Married.

Their Attire being so much imitated by the *Attire* English, cannot be unknown, whose Nations, little or much, following of late years their Mode, and therefore I shall refer you to your own Eyes for that; but this may be said in general of them, both Men and Women, that are more neat, curious and costly in their Habit than in any thing else, and put them on after such a manner, that they always become them; and that they look upon a fair outside as one of the first and most necessary steps to any that would live, and make a figure in the World.

Their Recreations and Exercises are Tennis, every *Recreations* Village affording a Tennis-Court, and *Paris*, many hundreds; Dancing which is natural to them, Masques, Playes, Musick, Singing, Fencing, Riding the Great Horse, Vaulting, Bowls, Biliards, Dice and Cards, to which they are much addicted. It is accounted a mean and scandalous thing to smoke Tobacco at *Paris*, or in any of the Inland Towns, and they will drink briskly enough for good Company and Divertisement, but seldom to Drunkenness, at least the better sort, and never drink without eating some good bit. Their Gentry use much Hunting and Hawking, and for the former sport, buy many Horses and Hounds out of *England*, having them in great esteem: At Court, they use too, running at the Ring, at a Head, and Carousels, where these and other nobler Divertisements are practised.

They have Christen-Names and Sur-Names as in *Names* *England*. Their Christen-Names are generally Sams-Names, of which, they join many times two or more, and sometimes a Mans and Womans Name both in one compound, as *Lewis-Marie*, or *Marie-Lewis*:

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Lewis: Their Surnames have generally the Particles *du, de la, le* or *la*, that is to say, of, of the, or the, before them, and are taken from the name of some Quality, Trade, or other matter or thing, or accident; if they be not noble, as *le Blanc*, White, *la Fleur* the Flower, *le Fevre*, the Smith, &c. But Noblemens, or Gentlemens Names, are generally taken from some chief or ancient Land of their Inheritance or Possession, and their Sons that are not Heirs to the whole Estate, or succeed to any Lordships newly acquired by their Father, many times Quit their Fathers Name, and take up the Name of that Land or Lordship which they Inherit from him, which in process of time breeds obscurity in the Genealogies of Families, notwithstanding the help of Heraldry, which yet is very much cultivated among them. It is to be observed to by the way, before we quit this Article, that a Woman by Marrying, quits not her Name, for though in common Conversation she be called by her Husbands Name, yet in all Writings and Acts, she Signs always her Maiden-Name.

Computation and Numbring.

They number as the English, and other *Europeans*, but they compute the Year from the first of *January*, and follow the New, or Gregorian Account, which is ten days before the Julian or English, and denominate their quarters or terms of payment, from the first day of every first Month of each Quarter; As for Example, the Quarter beginning the first of *January*, they call the Quarter of *January*, &c.

Of

Of the King, Royal Family, and other
Princely Families in *France*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Present KING, and of the Title,
Stile, and Prerogatives of the KINGS
of France.

TH E Present King, is named *Lewis* the Great, the Fourteenth of that Name, King of *France* and *Navarre*, Son of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, Surnamed the Just, and Grand-child of *Henry* the Great. Many have called our Most August Monarch, *God-given*, for his happy Birth granted to the Prayers of the French after twenty three years expectation. He was Born of *Queen Anne* of *Austria*, at *St. Germans en Lay*, the 5th of *September* 1638. and succeeded the King his Father the 14th of *May*, 1643. He was declared Major, or at Age, the 7th of *September*, 1651. Consecrated at *Reims* 1654, and Married at *St. John de Luz's*, the 9th of the same Month 1660.

As to his Consecration, or Anointing, (for so the French call the Coronation of their Kings) though the Medals made on that occasion bear date the 31th of *May*, you are to remark that it was not performed till the 7th of *June*, of the said Year 1654.

I thought I could not give you a more faithful Draught of the Person of our Invincible Monarch, than that which I have borrowed from the words of the late Archbishop of *Paris*, in the History that
 Illustrious

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Illustrious and Learned Prelate composed of *Henry the Great.*

Yes, Sir, (saith he to him) Heaven has given you a generous, good, and bounteous Soul, a Wit sublime, and capable of the greatest things, an happy and easy Memory, an Heroick and Martial Courage, a clear and solid Judgment, a strong and vigorous Body, and over and above all this, another very particular advantage, and that is, That Majestic Presence, that Air and Gate almost Divine, that shape and that beauty worthy of the Empire of the Universe, that attracts the Eyes and Respect of the whole World, and which without the Force of Arms, and without the Authority of Commands, wins you all those to whom your Majesty is pleased to shew your Self.

The King of France is called *Most Christian*, for the great and Signal Services, received by the Church and the Holy See, from this Crown.

He is also, for the same reason, stiled the *Eldest Son of the Church*, and by several Bulls of *Popes*, a privilege has been granted to the Kings of France, that they should not be liable to Excommunication, nor their Subjects absolved of the Oath of Allegiance due to them.

This Monarch is [in point of precedence] the first King of *Christianity*, notwithstanding the opposition of the Kings of *Spain*, who never disputed, or did so much as take place next after our Kings before the time of the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, and then other Kings preceded them. It is true indeed, that that Emperour, being likewise King of *Spain*, because his Ministers and Ambassadors preceded those of France, as representing the Emperour; the Spaniards under his Successour *Philip the Second*, who was only King of *Spain*, endeavoured under that pretence in the Year 1558. at *Venice*, to gain the Precedence of France; but that Republick regulated that dispute, and ordered the Precedence to be continued to the Ambassadors of France,

France, as Pope *Paul* the Fourth had done before: And *Philip* the Fourth the King of *Spain* last deceased, agreed to it, by the satisfaction he caused to be made to the King of *France* by the *Marquess de la Fuente*, his Ambassadour Extraordinary, in the presence of eight Ambassadours, and twenty two Residents or Agents, the 24th of *March* 1662. for the Assault made by his Ambassadour on ours in *England*, in *October* 1661.

The Title of the King of *France* is so Excellent, and so much exalted above that of other Kings, that *Suidas*, an ancient Greek Author, writes, that in the World, when it is said, only the King, without naming who, it was meant of the King of *France*: *Matthew Paris* calls him, *Terrestrium Rex Regum*, the King of Earthly Kings; And *Bodin* says, that that King is Emperour in *France*: and many assert it to be a common notion of all the Nations of the World, that the Quality of King is much more sublime than that of Emperour. Pope *Gregory* the first, lib. 9. Ep. 6. Writing to *Childebert* King of *France*, says, that the Kings of *France* as much surpass all other Kings of the Earth, as the Royal Dignity is exalted above the rest of men.

CHAP. IV.

The Genealogy of the Royal Branch of Bourbon.

Saint Lewis the Ninth of that Name, had four Sons, of which there was none but *Philip* the Bold, and *Robert* his Fourth Son, that left Issue. Of this *Robert*, Count of *Clermont*, who was afterward Lord, or * *Sire* of *Bourbon*, are descended our Kings, in manner as follows.

most great Lords, who were petty Sovereigns, though now only to Kings.
Robert,

* *Sire* a Title anciently given to Kings.

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Robert Count of Clermont in the Country of Beauvais, Married Beatrix, Sole Heiress of John of Burgundy, Count of Charolois, and of Agnes, Daughter of Archimbald the Younger, Sire of Bourbon, and by her he had Lewis Sire of Bourbon, in favour of whom, the said Land, Sirey, Lordship, or Barony of Bourbon was erected into a Dutchy or Peerage, by Philip de Valois, in the Year 1329. which Lordship belonged to him in right of his Mother, whose Name he bore, according to the Articles of the Contract of Marriage between his Father and Mother.

Lewis had Issue, Peter Duke of Bourbon, and James Earl of Ponthieu, and de la Marche, Constable of France: But because the Masculine Line of the said Peter is extinct, we shall leave it, to speak of that of James of Bourbon, Earl of Ponthieu.

James of Bourbon, Earl of Ponthieu, had John of Bourbon, by Jean de Chatillon, Daughter of the Earl of St. Paul.

John of Bourbon, had, by Catharine of Vendome, Sister, and Sole Heiress of Bouchard, last Count of Vendome, James, King of Naples, who leaving no Children, transferred the Birth-right to his Brother Lewis.

Lewis of Bourbon, Count of Vendome, Grand Master of France, had by Jean Daughter of Guy, Count de Laval, Lord of Gaure, John the Second of that Name, Earl of Vendome.

John the second of Bourbon, had by Isabelle of Beauvais, Daughter of the Lord of Pressigny, Francis, his Successour, and Earl of Vendome, and Lewis Prince de la Roche Sur-Yon.

Francis of Bourbon had five Children, by Marie of Luxemburg, Countess of St. Paul, the Eldest was Charles Count, and made Duke of Vendome by King Francis the First.

Charles the First of Bourbon, Duke of Vendome, had seven Male Children by Francis, Daughter of Renie,

René, Duke of *Alençon*, of which, there were but two that left Issue: *viz.* *Antony* of *Bourbon*, who succeeded him as first Heir, and was afterward King of *Navarre*, and *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, Duke of *Anguien*, Marquess of *Conti*, Count of *Soissons*, which latter had among other Children, *Henry* the First of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, whose Son, *Henry* the Second, Prince of *Condé*, was Father of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, of *Armand* of *Bourbon*, late Prince of *Conti*, and of *Anne-Genevieve* of *Bourbon*, Dutchess of *Longueville*, who had Children, as we shall say afterward.

Antony of *Bourbon* Duke of *Vendome*, had by *Joan d'Albret*, Queen of *Navarre*, Daughter of *Henry* the Second of that Name, King only of *Navarre*, and of *Margaret d'Angouleme-Valois*, Daughter of *Francis* the First King of *France*, *Henry* the third of that Name, of *Navarre*, who reuniting together the two Crowns of *France* and *Navarre*, was named *Henry* the Great, the Fourth of that Name, King of *France* and *Navarre*, Father of *Lewis* the Just, and Grandfather of *Lewis* our glorious Monarch, who by his great Actions, as well as his Grandfather has acquired to himself the Surname of *Great*.

You are to remark, that as soon as any Branch of the Blood Royal comes to the Crown, that they quit their former Surnames, and take up that of *France*: So, the King styles himself *Lewis* of *France*, and not of *Bourbon* (in which several people have been mistaken) and *Monsieur*, *Philip* of *France*, &c. though they Sign only with their Christian-Name, without adding of *France*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Children of France.

THE Children of *France* are only the Kings Children, the Children of the *Dauphin*, or the Kings Eldest Son, and the Kings Brothers or Sisters, and the Brothers Children, the Sisters being always either Married abroad, or made Religious: all others of the Royal Family are called Princes of the Blood.

The first Son of the Kings of *France* is called the *Dauphin*, and the second Son of *France* is called *Monsieur*, without addition of any other Title. But after the *Dolphin*, his younger Brethren are Dukes of *Orleans*, of *Anjou*, of *Alencon*, of *Valois*, of *Tou-raine*, of *Berry*, of *Ponthieu*, and other Apanages; these younger bear the Surname of *France*, and Sign only with their proper Names, as the King does, so likewise do the Daughters of *France*, who are stiled *Ladies*.

The *Dauphin* was Born at *Fountain-Bleau*, the first of *November*, 1661. about Noon, and Baptized at *St Germain's en Laye*, in the Court of the Old Castle the 24th of *March* 1668. by Cardinal *Antony Barbe-rin*, Great Almoner of *France*. His Godfather was our Holy Father Pope *Clement* the Ninth, Represented by the Cardinal Duke of *Vendome*, Legate à *Lafere*; and his Godmother, the Queen Mother of *England*, Represented by the Princess of *Conty*, who named him *Lewis*.

The *Dauphin* is Heir Apparent of the Crown of *France*, and bears the Title of *Dauphin* by vertue of a Donation of the Province of the *Dauphinate* made by *Humbert*, last Prince *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, to *Philip de Valois*, in the Year of our Lord 1349. upon condition,

condition, the Eldest Sons of the Kings of France should thenceforward, be stiled *Dauphins*.

For that reason he bears the Arms of France Quarter'd with those of the *Dauphinat*, environed with the two Orders of the King, because the Sons of France wear the blue Ribband from their Cradles.

His Coronet is rais'd with *Flower-deluces*, as is that of all the Sons of France. Some Authors had formerly, without any ground, affirmed, the *Dauphins* used to wear their Coronets clos'd, by way of Excellence; but the Abbot of *Brianville*, who had likewise upon their credit, averred the same thing, in his *Game of the Coats of Arms of Europe*, hath since found the contrary upon all the Seals, Coins, and other Monuments: and afterwards presented to the King such a Coronet, of his own Invention, clos'd by four Dolphins, whose Tails meet all in a Button or knob, with four Angels supporting a *Flower-deluce*, which his Majesty liked so well, that he order'd the *Dolphin* should wear no other.

The Princess, that Heaven has replenish'd with all sorts of Vertues, to be the worthy Spouse of my Lord the *Dauphin*, is named, *Marie-Ann-Christine-Francise-Josephe-Terefe-Antoinette-Cajetane-Hyacinthe Felicia-Victoria* of *Bavaria*, Born in 1660. the 28th of November, or the 18th old Stile. She is only Sister to the present Elector of *Bavaria*, Daughter of *Ferdinand-Marie*, late Elector of *Bavaria*, and of *Henriette-Adelaide* of *Savoy*: Her Marriage with the *Dauphin* was Celebrated at *Munick* in *Bavaria*, the 28th of January, 1680. and the Ceremonies, or the Benediction of the said Marriage, was renewed in France at *Chaalns* in the Chappel of that Bishoprick, between the hours of 7 and 8 at Night, the 7th of March, the same Year, by the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of France, who next Morning said the solemn Mass on that occasion.

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By her he has three Sons, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke of *Berry*. *Monſieur* the Duke of *Burgundy* was Born at *Verſailles* the 6th of *Auguſt*, 1682. about a quarter, and five or fix minutes of an hour after ten at Night; Some call him *Monſieur*, or *My Lord Duke of Burgundy*: He is a very handſome Prince, and ſeems to be very healthy: He was ſprinkled, (that is, he received the eſſential part of Baptiſm, without the Ceremonies, which in the Children of *France* are commonly deferred ſome Years) by the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, preſently after his Birth. The King ſent him the Croſs of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, by the Marqueſs of *Séguiſlay*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and Treasuſer of the Order's of his Maſeſty.

The Duke of *Anjou* was Born at *Verſailles*, at half an hour after four in the Morning, on Sunday the 19th of *December* 1683.

The Duke of *Berry* was Born on Saturday the 21ſt of *Auguſt* Old ſtile, and the laſt of *Auguſt* New ſtile, 1686.

The Children of France that are deceaſed, were

1. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs, the Lady *Anne-Elizabeth* of *France*, was Born the 28th of *November* 1663. and died in the Caſtle of the *Louvre* the 10th of *January* 1664.

2. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs the Lady *Marie-Anne* of *France*, was Born the 17th of *November* 1664. and died in the Caſtle of the *Louvre* the 26th of *December*, the ſame year.

3. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs, the Lady *Marie-Tereſe* of *France*, was Born half an hour paſt ten at Night, the ſecond of *January* 1667. and died the 1ſt of *March* 1672. at the Age of five Years and two Months: She was Baptized in the Chapel of the *Tuilleries* in *January* 1668. and had for Godfather,

Godfather *Monsieur*, the Present Duke of Orleans, and for Godmother, *Madame* the late Dutchesse Dowager of that Name.

4. The most High and Mighty Prince, the Lord Philip Son of France, Duke of Anjou, was Born the 5th of August, 1668. at St. Germain's in Layr, where he died the 7th of July 1671. at the Age of three years wanting 25 days: He was Baptized in the Chappel of the *Tuileries*, by Cardinal Antony Barberin, Great Almoner of France, the 24th of March 1669. his Godfather was the Emperour, represented by the Duke of Orleans, and his Godmother, the then Queen of Spain, Represented by his Sister, the Lady *Marie-Terese* of France.

5. The most High and Mighty Prince the Lord Lewis-Francis, Son of France, also Duke of Anjou, was Born the 14th of June 1672. and died the 4th of November, the same year.

These two Dukes of Anjou are here placed according to the order of their Birth, after the Ladies their Sisters, though 'tis well known, they being of the nobler Sex, took place before them, though they were elder, which Order is observed by the Officers of both Sexes that served them.

When there are any Children of France, They are served by several of the Kings Officers. As for Example, The Kings Chaplains say Mass every day in their Chamber; The Chief Physician, or one of the Physicians of the quarter is present when they are shifted: the *Valets de Chambre*, come thither and serve them too: The Door-Keepers do their Office; There are likewise twelve of the Kings Life-guard Men, Commanded by an Exeint in Ordinary, and a Sub-Brigadier, that keep Guard every day at the outward Door, and lie in the Hall: Two of the Kings Footmen wait always in the Anti-Chamber, to be in readiness to go where-ever there shall be occasion to send them for the service of the Children of France; and they have besides ten other little Footmen.

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If any of the Children of France be carried or Conducted to the Audiences given by the King, to Ambassadors, they are placed on the Kings right hand : The Governess, and Under-Governess too, enter within the Rails upon the Cloth of State, as likewise the Chamber-Maid that holds them in her Arms, and the Gentleman-Usher that leads and supports them for fear they should fall.

Of Monsieur the Kings only Brother, and his Family.

Philip, Son of France, only Brother to the King, Duke of Orleans, &c. was Born the 22d of September, 1640. His first Wife was the Lady *Henriette-Anne*, of England, Daughter to the late *Charles* the First, King of Great-Brittain, and Sister to the Present King of England; to whom he was Married the last day of March 1661. She died the 29th of June 1670. leaving him two daughters, *Marie-Lewis* of Orleans, Queen of Spain, Born the 27th of March 1662. Married at Fountain-bleau the 31st of August 1679. and *Anne* of Orleans, Dutches of Savoy, Born the 27th of August, 1669. and Married at Versailles the 10th of April, 1684. His second Wife is *Madam Charlotte-Elizabeth* of Bavaria, Daughter to the late Elector Palatine, who was Born the 27th of May, or the 17th old Stile 1651. and was Married to him the 21st of December, 1671. By whom he has Issue, the Duke of Chartres, named *Philip*, Born the second of August 1675, and *Mademoiselle* of Chartres, Born the 13th of September 1676. named *Elizabeth Charlotte*.

The Duke of Chartres is Colonel of the Regiment of Guienne, His Governour is the Marshal d'Estrades, who has the same allowance as the Governours of the Sons of France. His Tutor is Monsieur de St. Laurent, formerly Introducer of Ambassadors to their Royal Highnesses.

The Governess of their Royal Highnesses Children, is the Marshal of Grancy's Lady.

Monsieur

Monsieur the Duke of Orleans, is a Prince of a very lively spirit, that delights in great things, and that has signaliz'd his Courage in several Rencounters, as at the taking of St. Omers, at the Battel of Mount-Cassel, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Princes of the Blood.

Monsieur, the late Duke of Orleans, who was named *Gaston-John-Baptiste*, Son of France, Duke of Orleans, &c. Died at Blois, at the Age of 52 Years, the second of February, 1660.

His first Wife was *Marie* of Bourbon, Daughter and Sole Heiress to *Henry* of Bourbon, Duke of Montpensier, and Sovereign Prince of Dombes, and to *Henriette-Catharine* Dutchess of Joyeuse: She was Married to him in the Year 1626. and died the 4th of June the next Year, being 1627. leaving him a Daughter Born the 29th of May in the said year 1627. Stiled *Mademoiselle* of Orleans, who Signs *Anne-Marie-Lewis* of Orleans, The Countess of Fiesque was her Governess: She is likewise Dutchess of Chatelleraud, (which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Hamilton in Scotland, and is still Claimed by them) and of Montpensier, &c. Princess of la Roche-sur-Ton, &c. and Sovereign Princess of Dombes, &c. But she hath given the Principality of la Roche-sur-Ton, to *Francis Lewis* of Bourbon, at present Prince of Conti, and the Sovereignty of Dombes, (which gives power to Coin Money) to my Lord the Duke of Maine, reserving only the profits of it during her Life.

In the year 1632. the said late *Monsieur* Married for his second Wife, *Margaret* of Loraine, second Daughter of *Francis Count de Vaudemont*, and of

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Christine de Salms, and Sister of *Charles Duke of Lorraine*, who was Born in the year 1615. and died at *Paris*, in her Palace of *Luxemburgh*, the 3d of *April* 1672. By whom he left three Daughters.

1. *Mademoiselle of Orleans*, named, *Margaret-Lewis*, Born the 28th of *July* 1645. and Married the 19th of *April* 1661. to the Prince of *Tuscany*, at Present Great Duke of *Florence*, by whom he has *Ferdinand of Medicis*, Prince of *Tuscany*, Born the 9th of *August* 1663. and *Marie Magdalene of Medicis*, Born in the year 1665.

2. *Mademoiselle d'Alençon Isabel of Orleans*, Born the 26th of *Decem.* 1646. She is Dutches Dowager of the late Duke of *Guise*, by whom she had a Son.

3. And *Mademoiselle de Valois, Francis of Orleans*, Born the 13th of *October* 1648. and Married to the Duke of *Savoy* 1663. She died in 1664.

He had likewise a Son by her, named *John-Gaston Duke of Valois*.

Before we come to the Princes of *Condé* and *Conti*, we must take notice, That *Lewis of Bourbon*, the first of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, [Brother of *Antony of Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, who was Father to King *Henry the Great*.] Had by *Eleonor de Roye*, Countess of *Raucy*, Marchioness of *Conti*, and Lady of *Muret*, his first Wife, *Henry Prince of Condé*, the first of that Name: This *Henry* the first had, by *Charlotte-Catherine de la Tremouille*, *Henry the Second*, who by *Charlotte Margaret of Montmorency*, Daughter to the last Constable of *Montmorency*, and *Lewis de Budos* his second Wife, who died the 2d of *December* 1650. left three Children and died the 28th of *December* 1646.

1. *Lewis of Bourbon* the second of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, first Prince of the Blood, Duke of the Territory of *Bourbon*, &c. and General of the Kings Armies, who was one of the most Valiant Princes of *Europe*, or to speak better, the *Alexander* of his Age: He was Born the 8th of *September* 1621, and

and on the 11th of February 1641. being as then but Duke of Engayn in his Fathers Life-time, Married *Clare-Clemence, de Maille Brezé*, Daughter of the late Marshal *de Brezé*, and of the late Cardinal Duke of *Richelieu's* Sister : By whom he had at Paris, the 29th of July 1643. *Henry-Julius* of Bourbon, now Prince of Condé, Knight of the Orders of his Majesty, Governour of Burgundy, &c. Grand Master of France, or of the Kings Household, under which Head, we shall speak further of him. The Late Prince of Condé died at *Fountain-bleau* the 11th. of December, 1686. in the 65 Year of his Age.

On the 11th of December 1663. The present Prince Married *Anne* Countess Palatine, Dutches of Bavaria, who was Born the 11th of December 1647. Daughter of the late *Edward* of Bavaria, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and of *Anne* of Gorzague, and was adopted only Daughter of Poland : By whom he had, 1. *Marie-Terese*, called *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, who was Born at Paris, the first of February 1666. and Baptized at the Convent of the *Carmelites*, in the Street called, *La rue de Bouloy*, the 22th of January 1670. 2. *Lewis* of Bourbon, Duke of Enguien, and Governour of Burgundy, Born at Paris the 11th of October 1668, who Married *Mademoiselle* of Nantes, *Lewis* Francis, of Bourbon, legitimated, of France, the 24th of July 1685. 3. *Anne-Lewis* of Bourbon called *Mademoiselle* of Enguien, Born at Paris the 11th of August 1675. 4. *Lewis-Benedict* of Bourbon called *Mademoiselle de Condé*, Born the 8th of November 1676. and 5. *Marie-Anne* of Bourbon, called *Mademoiselle de Montmorency*, Born the 24th of February 1678.

The King Restored to the Prince at the time of the Pyrenean Treaty, the County of *Clermont*, *Steney*, and *Dun*, and that of *Fametz*; and since he has given him the Domain of the Country of *Barran*, being the ancient Patrimony of this Royal

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Branch, before it came to the Crown.

This Princes only Brother, was the late *Armand of Bourbon Prince of Conti*, Governour of *Languedoc*, Knight of the Kings Orders, he was Born at *Paris*, the 8th of *October* 1629. and died at *Perzenas*, the 21st of *February* 1666. He Married *Anne-Marie Martinozzi*, Niece to the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, who died the 3d of *February* 1672. by whom he left two Princes, who were brought up with the *Dauphin*, which were 1. The late Prince of *Conti*, *Lewis-Armand of Bourbon*, Born the 4th of *March* 1651. and Baptized the last of *February* 1662. The King and the late Queen Mother being his Godfather and Godmother, who named him *Lewis*, he died at *Fountain-bleau*, the 9th of *November* 1685. on the 16th of *January* 1680. he Married *Mademoiselle de Blois*, *Marie-Anne* legitimated of *France*. The King gave then to this Prince, 50000 Crowns ready money, and a yearly Pension of 25000 Crowns, and to the Princess, a Million of *Livers* ready money, with a yearly Pension of 100000 *Livers*, and many Jewels, besides the *Dutchy of Vaujours*; she had besides, as Heiress, all that was left, by her Brother the late Count of *Vermandois*, High Admiral of *France*. 2. The Prince *de la Roche-sur-Yon*, *Francis Lewis of Bourbon*, at present, Prince of *Conti*, Born the 30th of *April* 1664. The King has given him a Pension of 20000 Crowns a year.

3. *Anne-Genievve of Bourbon*, only Sister to the present Prince of *Condé*, was Born the 27th of *August* 1639. and died the 15th of *April* 1679. She Married *Henry* the second of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*.

There still remains of the Family of *Bourbon*, the Princess of *Carignan*, named *Marie de Bourbon-Soissons*, Born in 1606. Wife of the Deceased Prince *Thomas*, and Mother of Prince *Emanuel Philbert*, Prince of *Carignan* in *Savoy*, of the late Count of *Soissons*, *Eugenius-Maurice of Savoy*, and of the Princess of *Baden*. And

And *Lewis*, Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Soissons*, Cousin German of the late *Henry* the Second of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, who died in 1641, He is called Knight of *Soissons*, being Knight of *Malta*, and *Abbot de la Couture*, in *Manse*.

We have hitherto named only those Princes in *France*, which are such, without being obliged for that honour to any thing else but their Birth, but the Princes of *Courtney*, pretend they ought likewise to be comprised, having made great instances to that purpose, under the reign of *Henry* the Great, Representing that they were descended in a direct Male Line, from *Peter* of *France*, Seventh Son of King *Lewis* the Sixth, Surnamed the *Grosse*: which because they have not as yet been acknowledged such, we shall pass by, and speak of some other Princes and Princesses descended from the House of *France*, who because they are natural Children, (or their Descendants) of the Royal Family, Born out of Legal Matrimony, have need of Letters of Legitimation, or of a publick act, by which they may be acknowledged of Royal Issue, and enjoy the Rank of Princes, which the Kings Natural Children so Legitimated, and their Descendants, have always had in *France*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Legitimated Children of the Present King.

1. **T**HE first Legitimated Child of the Present King, is *Marie-Anne* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, Natural Daughter of the present King, and of *Lewis-Francis*, *de la Baume le blanc de la Valiere*, Dutcheff of *Vaujour*, &c. formerly one

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of the Maids of Honour, to the late Dutchess of Orleans, *Henrietta-Anne* of Great-Brittain; who is at present a professed Nun in the Great Convent of the *Carmelites*, into which Order she entered the 4th of June 1675. under the Name of *Sister Lewis* of Mercy; This young Princess was Born in October 1666. and as we have already remarked, is now the Widow of the late Prince of *Conti*, to whom she was Married the 16th of January 1680. having had no Children by him.

Her Letters of Legitimation were verified in Parliament the 14th of May 1667.

2. Her Brother by the same Mother was the late *Lewis*, Legitimated of France, Count of *Vermandois*, and High-Admiral, or Grand-Master of the Seas, Head and Super-Intendant General of the Commerce and Navigation of France, who was Born the 2d of October 1667. and died at *Courtray*, the 18th of November 1681. at five a Clock in the Morning, and was Interred in the Cathedral Church of *Arras*, leaving all he had to the said Lady his Sister.

His Letters of Legitimation bear date the 20th of February 1669. in which he is stiled Duke of *Vermandois*.

Other Legitimated Children of France, by Madam de Montespan.

1. *Lewis-Augustus* of Bourbon Legitimated, of France, Duke of *Maine*, Sovereign Prince of *Dombes*, and Colonel General of the *Swisses* and *Grisons*, &c. Born the last of March 1670. and Legitimated the 19th of December 1673.

The Sovereignty of *Dombes* was given him, by *Mademoiselle Anne-Marie* of Orleans, in the Month of March 1682. reserving only the profits to her self during her Life.

2. *Lewis Caesar* of Bourbon, Legitimated of France, Count de *Vexin*, Born in 1672. Legitimated the 19th of December 1673.

3. *Mada-*

3. *Mademoiselle of Nantes*, named *Lewis-Francis* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, the 19th of *December* 1672. who was Married to the Duke of *Bourbon*, the 24th of *July* 1685.

4. *Mademoiselle de Tours*, named *Lewis-Marie-Anne* of *Bourbon*, who was Legitimated of *France*, in *January* 1676. and died in *September* 1681.

5. *Lewis-Alexander* of *Bourbon*, Earl of *Toulouse*, and at present Great Admiral of *France*, and Colonel of the Regiment of *Toulouse*, Born the 6th of *June* 1678. and Legitimated of *France* in *Novem.* 1681.

6. *Mademoiselle of Blois*, *Francis-Marie* of *Bourbon*, who was also Legitimated of *France*, in *Novem.* 1681.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Legitimated Children of Henry the Great, and their Descendants.

1. **B**Y the Lady *Gabrielle d' Etré*, Dutches of *Beaufort*, one of *Henry the Great's* Mistresses, during his first Marriage, he had, First, *Cesar* Duke of *Vendome*, Born in the Month of *June* 1594. The second, *Alexander* of *Vendome*, Grand Prior of *France*, who died in the Wood of *Vincennes*; and the Third *Catharine-Henriette*, who Married the Duke of *Elbeuf*, last deceased.

The deceased, *Cesar* of *Vendome*, Duke of *Vendome*, &c. was Born in the Month and Year above-said, at *Caucy-le Chateau*, His Majesty Legitimated him in 1595. and gave him the Dukedom and Peerage of *Vendome* in 1598. and caused him to take both that Name, and the Arms belonging to it. The same Year a Marriage was treated off, between him and *Francise* of *Lorrain* of *Me caur*, only Daughter, and Heiress Apparent of *Philip-Emanuel* of

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of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mercœur*, and of *Marie* of *Luxemburg*, Princess of *Martignes*, who died the 8th of *September* 1669. which Marriage was Consummated in 1609. He took the Oath of Duke and Peer in Parliament in 1606. He was Governour and Lieutenant-General for the King in *Brittany*, which Place he Resigned, in favour of the Queen Regent, in the Month of *May* 1650. for that of High Admiral of *France*: The Crosses and disgraces this Prince had met withal, having nothing abated his Zeal for the service of the King and State. He died in his Palace at *Paris*, the 22d of *October* 1665. leaving three Children behind him.

1. *Lewis* Duke of *Vendome* and *Mercœur*, Governour of *Provence*, &c. and afterward Cardinal, who before he was Cardinal, Married in the year 1651. *Victoria-Mancini*, Niece to the Late Cardinal *Mazarine*, who died the 8th of *January* 1657. And died himself at *Aix*, the 6th of *August* 1669. leaving two Sons by this Marriage, of whom we shall speak below.

2. His Brother *Francis* of *Vendome*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Peer of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, High Admiral, or Grand Master of the Seas, Head and Super-intendant General of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*, was Born at *Paris* in the Month of *January* 1616. and was in *April* 1669. declared by his Holiness, General of all the Forces of *Christendom*, sent to the Relief of *Candia*, and never could be found or heard of since that unhappy attack given by the *French* to the *Turks* the 25th of *June* 1669. He was never Married.

3. Their Sister was named *Isabel* of *Vendome*, and died in *May* 1664. being the Widow of the late Duke of *Nemours*, *Charles-Amedeus* of *Savoy*, by whom she left two Daughters, as we shall remark afterward.

The two Sons of the abovesaid Cardinal, Duke
of

of *Vendome*, during his said Marriage, are yet living, and are

1. *Lewis-Joseph of Vendome*, Duke of *Vendome*, &c. Great *Seneschal* and Governour of the Country and County of *Provence*, &c. was Born the first of July 1654. He won the prize at running at Heads, performed at *St. Germain's* in February 1680. and that at running at the Ring the 2d of May the same year.

2. *Philip of Vendome* Grand Prior of *France*, Knight of *St. John of Jerusalem*, &c. was Born the 22d of August 1656.

The same *Henry the Great*, had during his second Marriage, by the Lady *Henriette of Balsac D' Antragues*, Marchioness of *Vernueil*, a Son and a Daughter, being

1. The late *Henry of Bourbon*, Duke of *Vernueil*, &c. who on the 29th of October 1668. Married *Charlotte Seguiet*, Dutchess Dowager of *Sally*, who died without Children, the 28th of May 1682.

2. The late *Gabriele of Bourbon*, first Wife to the Deceased Duke of *Epernon*, by whom she had the Duke of *Candale*, who died at *Lyons*, and a Daughter, who is a Carmelite Nun.

By the Lady *Faqueline de Buil*, Countess of *Morret*, he had *Antony of Bourbon*, Count of *Moret*, who was killed at the Battel of *Castelnau d' Ary* in 1632.

Lastly, By the Lady *Charlotte of Effars*, Countess of *Remorantin*, his fourth Mistress, the said King had two Daughters, viz. The Lady *Joan-Baptist of Bourbon*, Abbess and Chief of the Order of *Fontevrault*, who was Born in 1608. and died the 16th of January 1669. and the Lady *Marie-Henriette of Bourbon*, Abbess of *Chelles*, who is likewise dead.

CHAP. IX.

Of the House of Longueville.

THE late Henry of that Name, Duke of Longueville, &c. Died at Roan the 11th of May 1662, at the Age of 69 years; He Married, as we have said, the present Prince of Condé's Sister, by whom he had two Sons, viz.

1. *John-Lewis-Charles* of Orleans, of Longueville, called, The Abbot of Orleans, Duke of Longueville and d'Estouteville, Count de Dunois, (or the Country of Dun) &c. was Born the 12th of January 1646. and took the Order of Priesthood in 1669.

2. *Charles* of Orleans Duke of Longueville Count of St. Pauls, his Brother, was killed at the memorable passage of the Rhine, near Talbuis in Holland the 22th of June 1692. leaving only a natural Son called the Chevalier Longueville, who was Legitimated the same year.

Their Sister by the Fathers side, by a former Wife, was *Anne-Marie* of Orleans, who was Born the 3th of March 1625. being Widow of *Henry* of Savoy, last Duke of Nemours.

This Family descended in a direct Male Line, from *John*, Natural Son to *Lewis* of France, Duke of Orleans, Brother to *Charles* the Sixth. This Count de Dunois, did such brave Exploits in the reign of *Charles* the Seventh, against the English, under the Names of the Bastard of Orleans, and of Count de Dunois, That he obtained for his Posterity very singular Priviledges, and such as never before or since him, were ever granted to any Natural Children but those of the Kings themselves.

After the Princes of the Blood, and those which
are

are Legitimated, I thought good to subjoin those Families, that the King suffers to enjoy some particular honours which other Dukes and Peers are not allowed ; which are called, *Stranger-Princes*.

CHAP. X.

Of Stranger-Princes.

THese Princes, though born in *France*, and truly *French* by Nation, yet are called *Strangers*, because they are originally descended from a Foreign House and Principality, and bear its Name: As those of the House of *Lorain*, *Savoy*, and others, of which we shall here speak.

It is almost impossible to regulate the point of Precedence among the Sovereign Families settled in *France*, and therefore not to meddle with those disputes, I shall follow the Order of the time of their respective settling here: And since the Branches of the House of *Lorain*, that for these many Ages have been settled in this Kingdom, have longer enjoyed the Rank of Princes in *France*, than those of the House of *Savoy*; I hope none will take it ill that I give them the first place: for, as for the Precedence of some other Houses, there being as yet almost nothing determined in *France* on that subject, I shall leave it wholly to the Reader to think of that point what he pleases.

Of the House of Lorain.

The better and more distinctly to describe to you all the Princes and Princesses of the House of *Lorain*, that are at present living, I shall divide the Family into five Branches, and accordingly shall speak first,

of

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Of the first Branch of Lorain.

The late *Charles* the Third of that Name, Duke of *Lorain*, who died of a Feaver at *Cologne*, the 17th of September 1675. at the Age of 75 Years, Married on the 22d of May 1621. his Cousin-German *Nicole* of *Lorain*, eldest Daughter of the deceased *Henry* Duke of *Lorain*. This *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, was detained a long time Prisoner in *Spain*, which was the cause that the Princess *Nicole* Dutches of *Lorain*, not being willing to fall into the same Misfortune with her Husband retired into *France*, where, in consideration of an honourable Pension for the support of the dignity of so great a Princess, she yielded up all her rights to the Dutchy of *Lorain*, and died without Children, at *Paris*, the 21th of February 1637.

After which the said late Duke *Charles* Married for his second Wife, at *Nancy*, the 5th of November 1665. the Lady *Mary* of *Apremont*, of *Nantuil*, by whom he had likewise no Children.

He in like manner, yielded up to the King of *France*, the Property and Sovereignty of his Dutches of *Lorain*, and of *Bar*: which Donation was verified in Parliament, in presence of the King himself, who sat there in person on his Bed of Justice, in the Month of February 1662.

Yet there remain two Natural Children of the said late Duke *Charles* the Third, which he had by the Lady *Beatrix* of *Cusance*, Princess of *Cantecroix*, viz. a Son and a Daughter.

1. The Son is *Charles-Henry* Legitimated of *Lorain*, Prince of *Vaudemont*, Born the 25th of April 1649. and on the 27th of April 1669. at *Bar le Duc*, Married *Anne-Elizabeth* of *Lorain*, of *Elbenf*, Daughter of *Charles* of *Lorain* Duke of *Elbenf*, and *Anne-Elizabeth* of *Lannoy de la Boissiere*, Widow of *Henry* of *Plessis* of *Liancourt*, Count de la *Racheguyon*, his first Wife.

a. The

2. The Daughter is *Anne-Elizabeth*, Legitimated of *Lorain*, Wife to *Francis-Marie* of *Lorain*, Count of *L'Isle-bone*, who was Born the 6th of August 1649.

The late Prince, named *Francis-Nicholas* of *Lorain*, who died at *Nancy* the 26th of January 1670, was Brother to the said Duke *Charles*, and likewise Married his Cousin-German *Claudia* of *Lorain* younger Sister of the abovesaid Dutchess *Nicole*, by whom he left an only Son, who is

Charles-Leopold-Nicolas-Sixtus of *Lorain*, the present Duke of *Lorain* in Title, though as yet he has no possession of it, as having refused to be included in the late Treaty of *Nimguen*. His Titles are, Duke of *Lorain*, Marchis, *Calabria*, *Bar*, and *Guldres*, Marquess of *Pont-a-Mousson*, and of *Nomeny*, Count of *Provence* and of *Vaudemont*, *Blamont*, *Zutphen*, *Sarwerden* and *Salm*: He was Born at *Vienna*, the 3d of April 1643. On the 15th of February 1678. He Married the Princess *Eleonor-Marie* of *Austria*, Sister to the Emperour, and Queen Dowager of *Poland*. He has for several Years, been Generalissimo of the Imperial Forces: He took *Philipsburg* from the French, and has done very noble things against the *Turks* in *Hungary*, at the relief of *Vienna*, the Battel of *Gran*, and the two Sieges of *Buda*, &c. The late Duke *Charles* had likewise two Sisters.

1. *Margaret* of *Lorain* called *Madame Dowager*, as being Widow of the late *Monsieur Gaston*, Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to the last, and Uncle to the present King, of whose Children we have spoken; she died the 3d of April 1672.

2. *Henriette* of *Lorain*, the younger Sister, Married to her first Husband, *Lewis* of *Lorain*, Prince of *Phalzburg*.

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Of the second Branch, which is of Guise.

The late Duke of Joyeuse, Lewis of Lorain, left a Son and two Daughters by his Wife Margaret of Valois, only Daughter and Heir of the Duke of Angoulême, and of Henriette de la Guiche, Lady de la Palisse.

1. The Son was named Lewis-Joseph of Lorain, Duke of Guise, he died the 30th of July 1671. on the 15th of May 1667. he Married Mademoiselle d'Alençon Isabelle of Orleans, to whom he left a Son, called Francis-Joseph of Lorain, Duke of Alençon, of Guise, &c. who died the 16th of March 1675.

2. Mademoiselle of Guise, named Marie of Lorain, Duchess of Guise and Joyeuse, &c. Born in 1615. and

3. Francis-René of Lorain, of Guise, Abbess of Montmarie Born in 1621. and died the 5th of December 1682.

Of the third Branch, which is of Chevreuse.

The late Duke of Chevreuse, was named Claudius of Lorain, Son of Henry of Lorain, Duke of Guise; he died in his Palace at Paris the 24th of January 1657. and of three Daughters he had by the Lady Marie of Rohan, who was Widow of the Constable of Luynes, there is none left but Henriette of Lorain of Chevreuse, Abbess of Jumièges, who was Born in 1631.

Of the fourth Branch, which is of Elbeuf.

The late Duke of Elbeuf who died the 8th of December 1657. left four lawful Children, by Catherine-Henriette, Legitimated of France, Sister to the late Cesar Duke of Vendôme, and Daughter of King Henry

Henry the Great, and of Gabrielle d'Estrees Dutchess of Beaufort.

I. The Eldest, who is at present, the head of the House of *Lorain* in *France*, is *Charles Duke of Elbeuf*, &c. and Governour for his Majesty in *Picardy*, of the Country and County of *Artais*, of *Hainaut*, and the particular Governour of the Town and Citadel of *Mantrenil* on the Sea, in the said Province of *Picardy*; He was Born 1620. and Married to his first Wife on the 7th of March 1648. *Anne-Elizabeth de Lannoy*, Daughter of the Count of *Lannoy*, and Widow of *Henry du Plessis, Count de la Rocheguyon*; and to his second Wife, in the Month of May 1656. *Elizabeth de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Sister to the Duke of *Bouillon*, who died the 23d of October 1680. And to his third Wife, on the 25th of August, 1684. *Francise de Montaut, de Navailles*, Daughter of the Marshal Duke of that Name.

By his first Wife, he has two Children; *Charles of Lorain*, Prince of *Elbeuf*, Knight of *Malta*, who was Born the 2d of November 1650. and *Anne-Elizabeth of Lorain*, who was Born the 6th of August 1649. and Married to *Charles-Henry Legitimated of Lorain*, Prince of *Vaudemont*, at *Bar-le-Duc*, the 27th of April 1669.

By his second Wife, he has four Children; 1. *Mari-Eleanor of Lorain*, who was Born the 24th of February 1658. 2. *Francise-Marie of Lorain*, who was Born the 5th of May 1659. She is a Nun at the Nunnery of *St. Marie* in the *Fauxbourg St. Jacques*. 3. *Henry of Lorain*, Prince of *Elbeuf*, who has the Reversion of the Government of *Picardie*; he was Born the 7th of August 1661. and Married to *Mademoiselle de Vivonne*, Named *Charlotte de Rochecorbiart, de Mortemart*, the 30th of January 1677. by whom he has one Son, called the Abbot of *Lorain*, whose name is *Lewis of Lorain*; he was Born the 8th of September 1662. and is Abbot of *Orcamp*. 4. Prince *Emanuel of Lorain*.

II. *Charles*

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II. *Charles of Lorain*, Count of *Harcourt*, &c. was Born in 1623. He Married in the year 1645. *Anne of Ornano*, Niece to the Marshal of that Name; by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, viz.

1. *Alphonso-Henry-Charles of Lorain*, Prince of *Harcourt*, Count of *Montlaur*, &c. who about the end of February 1667. Married *Marie Francis de Brancas*, Daughter of the Count de *Brancas*, Lady of Honour, or of the Palace to the Queen. Their Children are

1. *Anne-Marie-Joseph of Lorain-Harcourt*, Count of *Montlaur*, Born the last of April 1679. 2. *Susan of Lorain-Harcourt*. 3. *Francis of Lorain-Harcourt*. The Prince and Princess of *Harcourt*, had the honourable Office of Conducting into Spain *Marie-Lewis of Orleans*, the Present Queen Consort of Spain.

2. *Marie-Angelique-Henriette of Lorain*, who was Married the 7th of February 1671. to the Duke of *Cadaval*, of the House of *Braganza* in Portugal, where she died the 7th of June 1674.

3. *N. . . Lorain*, Born in 1657. Abbess of *Montmartre*.

4. *N. . . Lorain*, Abbot of *Harcourt*, Born in 1661.

III. *Francis-Marie of Lorain*, Prince of *l'Isle-bone*, &c. called by some, *Julius-Augustus-Lewis*, was Born in 1624. and Married to his first Wife, on the 8th of September 1658. *Christine d' Etrées*, and to his second, on the 7th of October 1660. *Anne of Lorain*, Legitimated Daughter of the aforesaid late *Charles Duke of Lorain*, and *Beatrix of Cusance*, Princess of *Sante-Croix*, who in the year 1684. had the honour to Conduct into Savoy, her Royal Highness *Anne of Orleans*, Dutches of *Savoy*. Their Children are, 1. *Charles of Lorain Prince of Comercy*, Born the 11th of July 1661. 2. *Madamoiselle de l'Isle-bone*, *Beatrix de Lorain*, Born in June 1662.

3. The

3. The Princess of Commercy, *Teresa of Lorain*, Born in May 1663. 4. N. . . . *Lorain*, she was Born the 4th of April 1664. 5. N. . . . *Lorain*, Born in 1672.

Of the fifth Branch, which is of Armagnac.

The late *Henry of Lorain*, Brother to the late Duke of *Elbeuf*, Count of *Harcourt*, who died the 25th of July 1666. Married the Daughter of the Baron of *Pont-Chateau*, named *Margaret-Philippa de Cambout*, Kinswoman to the late Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who was Widow of the late Lord *Antony de Lage*, Duke of *Puyflorent*; and died in 1673. by whom he had five Children, viz.

1. *Lewis of Lorain*, Count of *Armagnac*, of *Chagny*, and *Brionne*, Vicount of *Marfan*, &c. Great Seneschal of *Burgundy*, in the Bailiwick of *Dijon*, &c. Grand Master of the Horse, of *France*; was Born in 1641. and on the 7th of October 1660. Married *Catherine of Neuville*, Youngest Daughter of the late Marshal Duke of *Villeray*, by whom, he has, 1. *Henry of Lorain* Count of *Brionne*, who was Born on the 15th of November 1661. who has the reversion of his Fathers Place, of Great Master of the Horse, which was confirmed to him the 25th of November 1677. 2. *Margaret of Lorain*, called, *Mademoiselle d'Armagnac*, who was Born the 17th of November 1662. and Married on the 25th of July, to *Don Nunno Alvarez Peyrera de Mello*, Duke of *Cadaval*, Grandee of *Portugal*, Grand Master of the Household to the Queen of *Portugal*, who had buried his first Wife, the Princess of *Harcourt*. 3. *Francis-Armand*, Born the 17 of February 1665. called the *Chevalier D'Armagnac*, Abbot of *Chateliers*. 4. *Camillus of Lorain*, Born the 26th of October 1666. called *Prince Camillus*. He gain'd the Prize the first day of the Caroussel held at *Versailles*, at running at Heads, with the Lance, Dart, and Sword, the 4th of June 1685.

II. *Philip*

The Present State

II. *Philip of Lorain*, called the *Chevalier de Lorain*, Marshal of the Kings Camps and Armies, was Born in 1643. He is Abbot of *St. John* of the *Vines of Soissons*.

III. *Alphonso-Lewis of Lorain*, called the *Chevalier de Harcourt*, was Born in 1644. He is General of the Gallies of the Knights of *Malta*, and Abbot of *Royaumont*, Primæ of *Lorain*, and Commander of *Noisy-le-sec*.

IV. *Raymond Beranger of Lorain*, called the Abbot of *Harcourt*, is a Licenciate in Divinity of the Colledge of *Navarre*, and was Born the 4th of *January* 1647. He has several Abbeys.

V. *Charles of Lorain*, called the Count of *Marsan*, was Born in 1648. He won the Prize at the running at the Ring, at *St. Germain*, in the Month of *February* 1680. In 1682. he Married *Mademoiselle d'Albret*.

Of the House of Savoy settled in France.

The late Count of *Soissons*, *Eugenius-Maurice* of *Savoy*, was Cousin-German to *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. His Elder Brother, that is in *Savoy*, is named, *Prince Emanuel-Philibert-Amedeus*, of *Savoy*, Prince of *Carignan*, who was Born the 22d of *August* 1631. His Sister the Princess *Lewis-Christine* of *Savoy*, on the 15th of *May* 1653. was Married to *Ferdinand-Maximilian*, Marquess of *Baden-Hochberg*, Prince of the Empire; he was Born the 23d of *September* 1625. and died in 1669. By whom she had *Lewis-William* Prince of *Baden*, who was Born at *Paris* the 8th of *April* 1655.

They were Children of the late Prince of *Carignan*, who was called Prince *Thomas*, Son of *Charles-Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and of the Daughter of
Philip

OF FRANCE.

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Philip the Second, King of Spain: he was Grand Master of the Kings Household, when he died at *Turin* the 22th of *January* 1656. of a Pever he got at the Siege of *Paris*, where he Commanded the French Army. He Married in the year 1624. *Marie of Bourbon-Soissons*, called the Princess of *Carignan*, who was Born the 3d of *May* 1606.

The late Count of *Soissons*, Colonel General of the *Swissers* and *Grisons*, and Governour of *Champagne* and *Brie*, was Born the 3d of *May* 1633. and on the 21th of *February* 1657. Married a Niece of the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, named *Olympia Mancini*, who was formerly Chief of the Queens Council, and Super-Intendant of her Household: He died the 7th of *June* 1671. and left these Children following, *viz.*

1. *Lewis-Thomas* of *Savoy*, Count of *Soissons*, Duke of *Carignan*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Soissons*, who was Born the 16th of *December* 1658. He has Married *Mademoiselle de Beauvais*.

2. *Philip* of *Savoy*, Knight of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, Abbot of *St. Peter* of *Corbie*, &c.

3. *Francis-Eugenius* of *Savoy*, Chevalier de *Carignan*, called, the Abbot of *Savoy*.

4. *Mademoiselle de Soissons*, named *Marie-Joan-Baptiste*, Born the first of *January* 1665.

5. *Mademoiselle de Carignan*, Born the 22d of *November* 1667. named *Lewis-Philibert*.

There were still besides, of the House of *Savoy*, the two late Dukes of *Nemours*, descended from *Philip* of *Savoy* Count of *Geneva*, to whom King *Francis* the first, gave the Dutchy of *Nemours*; he was Uncle to the Grandfather of the present Duke of *Savoy*, and Brother to *Emanuel-Philibert*, and *Charles-Emanuel*, Dukes of *Savoy*.

The first of these two Dukes of *Nemours* last deceased, was named *Charles-Amedeus* of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours* and of *Annule*, Peer of *France*, Count of *Geneva*, and of *Gisors*, &c. He was a very Comely Prince,

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Prince, and bred up to all the Exercises becoming his Birth: He was in many Military Expeditions, and principally at the taking of *Mardike* and *Dunkirk*; where he gave signal proofs of his Valour, and received a dangerous Wound: He died at *Paris*, behind the *Hôtel of Vendome*, the 30th of July 1652. at the Age of 27 years and a half, leaving behind him two Daughters, by *Isabelle of Vendome*, whom he Married at the *Louvre* the 3d of July 1643. She died the 19th of May 1664. These Daughters were,

1. *Marie-Joan-Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours*, Born the 12th of April 1644. She was Married on the 11th of May 1665. to *Charles-Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*; She is at present Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, after having for many years been Regent of those Territories with much applause.

2. *Marie-Francis-Elizabeth of Savoy-Nemours*, was Born the 21st of June 1646. and was Married in 1665. to *Alphonso* the Sixth King of *Portugal*: But afterwards that Marriage being declared void, because of the Impotence of that King, She was Re-Married to his Brother the Prince *Don Pedro*, then declared Regent of *Portugal*, the 28th of March 1680. and who is now King. She died the 27th of December 1683. leaving behind her only one Daughter, who was Born the 6th of January 1669. and Baptized the 2d of March following, and named *Elizabeth-Marie-Lewis-Josophe*: She is called the Princess, or otherwise, the *Infanta of Portugal*.

The Brother of the said Precedent Duke of *Nemours*, was Born in 1625. and was named *Henry of Savoy Duke of Aumale*, who after he had been brought up to the Exercises worthy of a Prince, was promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Reims*, and other Benefices. But upon the Death of his said Brother he quitted his Benefices, to take up the Sword, to endeavour to keep up and make to flourish

rish in his person, the Illustrious House of Savoy: And so, taking the Title of Duke of Nemours, he Married on the 22d of May 1657. *Mademoiselle Anne-Marie* of Orleans, Daughter to the Duke of Longueville, who is now Dutchess Dowager of Orleans; but died without Heirs, the 14th of January 1659. In whom, the Branch of Nemours, after it had subsisted in France about the space of 150 years, was extinguished.

Of the Family de la Tour d' Auvergne, of which the famous Godfrey of Bouillon.

All the Princes of this House have remained in France, ever since the late *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, made an exchange with the King of his Sovereignty of Sedan, in the year 1651. who by Contract, gave him in lieu thereof, the Dutchies of Albret, and of Chateau-Thierry, and the Counties of Auvergne and Evreux, without pretending any thing to the right of Sovereignty this Family has over Bouillon, which then had been long usurped from him.

The said Prince *Frederick-Maurice*, who died at Pontoise the 19th of August 1652. was the Son of *Henry de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, Duke of Bouillon, Sovereign Prince of Sedan, and of Raucourt, Vicount of Turenne, Count of Monfort, and of Negrepelice; and of *Elizabeth* of Nassau, Daughter of William Prince of Orange.

He Married *Eleonor-Fébronie de Bergh*, who died the 14th of July 1657. by whom he had Issue, as follows.

1. *Emilia-Eleonor de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, who is a Nun at the great Convent of the Carmelites at Paris.

2. *Godfrey-Maurice de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, Sovereign Duke of Bouillon, &c. High Chamberlain of France, and Governour of the upper and lower

D

Auvergne.

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Auvergne. The Principality of *Bouillon*, upon the Kings Interposition, was restored to him, and put into his Possession, the 15th of June 1678. On the 19th of April 1662. in Presence of their Majesties in the Chappel of the *Louvre*, he Married the Lady *Marie-Anne de Mancini*, Niece to the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, by whom he has, 1. *Lewis de la Tour* Prince of *Turenne*, Born the 14th of January, and Baptized the 18th of April 1663. upon whom the Reversion of his Fathers Office of High Chamberlain, was Confirmed the 24th of January 1682. 2. A Daughter, stiled *Mademoiselle* of *Bouillon*. 3. *Emanuel-Theodosius* Abbot of *St. Saviours* of *Re-don*, now Duke of *Albret*. 4. *Mademoiselle d'Albret*. 5. The Duke of *Chateau-Thierry*. 6. *Lewis de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Count of *Eureux*. 7. A Daughter Born the 26th of November 1679.

3. *Frederick-Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Count of *Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergopzoom* in the *Low-Countries*, Colonel-General of the Light Horse of *France*, Governour and Seneschal of the upper and lower *Limosin*, and Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, who in the year 1662. Married *Henriette-Françoise* of *Zollern*, only Daughter of the late *Iter-Frederick*, Prince of *Zollern*, of the Electoral House of *Brandenburg*, and of *Elizabeth de Berg*, Princess of *Zollern*; by whom he has, 1. *Emanuel-Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergh*. 2. *Henry de la Tour*, called the Abbot of *Auvergne*. 3. *Lewis*, called, *le Chevalier d'Auvergne*. 4. *Francis*, Prince of *Limeil*. 5. *Elizabeth Eleonor de la Tour*. 6. *Lewis de la Tour*. 7. *Marie-Anne de la Tour*.

4. *Emanuel Theodosius de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, Sec. Great Provost of *Liege*, and Doctor of *Sorbon*.

5. *Hippolyte de la Tour d'Auvergne*, who is a *Carmelite* Nun with her above-named elder Sister.

6. *Mauricia*

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6. *Mauricia-Rhebronia de la Tour d'Auvergne*, called the Princess of *Eureux*, who on the 25th of April 1678. was Married at *Chateau-Thierry*, to Duke *Maximilian-Philip* of *Bavaria*, Son of *Maximilian* Elector of *Bavaria*, and of *Marie-Anne* Arch-Duchess of *Austria*.

Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne Vicount of *Turenne*, and of *Castillon*, Count of *Négrapélise*, their Uncle, was Governour and Seneschal of the upper and lower *Limasin*, Colonel-General of the light Horse, and *Mareschal de Camp General*, to the Kings Army, and was the Most Renowned Captain of this Age: But alas! on the fatal 27th of July 1675. New stile, a Canon shot put an end to the Illustrious Life of that Great Man, and to all the vast Projects he was about for the glory of his Majesties Arms.

He Commanded then the French Army on the other side the *Rhine*, against the *Imperialists*, under the Command of Count *Montecuculi*. The King in Honour of his Memory, caused a solemn service to be said for him in the Church of *Nostre Dame* at *Paris*, on the 9th of September 1675: at which the Parliament, and all the Superiour Companies were present, and ordered him a Stately Tomb in the Church of *St. Denis* in *France*, among the *Mausoleums* of his own Royal Predecessors.

Of the Family of *Grimaldi de-Mourgues*, or of the Prince of *Monaco* in *Italy*.

Lewis the first of that Name, Sovereign Prince of *Monaco*, &c. Duke of *Valentinois*, Peer of *France*, &c. and Lord of the Town of *St. Remy*, was Born the 25th of July 1642. on the 30th of March 1660. He Married *Catherine Charlotte* of *Gramont*, who died the 4th of June 1678. leaving him two Sons, and two Daughters. 1. *Antony de Grimaldi*, called the Duke of *Valentinois*, who is Colonel of the Regiment of *Soissons*, and was Born the 27th of Ja-

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January 1661. 2. The Chevalier de Monaco, Born in 1669. 3. Marie-Charlotte Grimaldi, called Mademoiselle of Monaco, Born the 14th of January 1662. And 4. N.... de Monaco, who is a Nun.

The Prince of Monaco's Sisters are, Marie-Hippolyte de Grimaldi, Born in 1644. and Married in 1659. to Charles-Emanuel-Philibert de Simiane, Marquis of Pianezza, lately first Minister of Savoy. 2. Joan-Marie de Grimaldi, who was Born in 1643. Widow of N... Imperiale. 3. Devote-Marie-Renée Grimaldi, Born in 1646. who is a Nun. And 4. N.... de Grimaldi, Born in 1648.

Of the Family of Rohan.

The Family of Rohan being descended from the first Sovereigns of Brittany; is one of the most Illustrious ones of the Kingdom : The Princes of this Family still maintain a Rank conformable to their Extraction, as they formerly did, enjoying the same Honours and Prerogatives as the fore-mentioned Families. This Family has had several Alliances with our Kings, with the Emperours, and with the Kings of England, Scotland, Spain, Arragon and Navarre; and if Anne the Heiress of Brittany, who was afterward Queen of France, and Wife both to Charles the VIII. and Lewis the XII. had died without Children, there was no Family nearer to succeed to that Dutchy than this.

But the better to particularize in Order those which at present remain of this Illustrious Family, we shall make this Observation, That they descend all from these three following Heads or Chiefs.

1. From the late Henry, Duke of Rohan.
 2. From the late Peter, Prince of Guéméné.
 3. From his late Brother Hercules of Rohan, Duke of Montbazon.
- I. The late Henry Duke of Rohan, Prince of Leon, left

left by *Margaret of Leon* his Wife, Daughter to the late Duke of *Sully*, *Margaret of Rohan*, his only Heiress, who died the 9th of April 1684. In her, the Duchy of *Rohan*, as well as the Vicounty of *Leon*, fell to the *Distaffe* (as they call it in *France*.) She Married *Henry Chabot*, Lord of *St. Aulaye*, the last in Rank, of the Barons of *Jornac*, and Grand-Child to Admiral *Chabot*; and died the 27th of February 1655. by whom she had a Son and three Daughters, viz.

1. *Lewis de Rohan-Chabot*, Peer of *France*, of whom we shall speak among the Dukes and Peers.

2. *Anne Chabot de Rohan*, Married the 16th of April 1663. to *Francis of Rohan*, Prince of *Soubise*.

3. *Margaret Chabot of Rohan*, Widow of the Marquis of *Coëtquen*, Governour of *St. Malo*, who died the 24th of April 1679.

4. *Joan-Pelagia Chabot of Rohan*, called *Mada-moiselle of Leon*; She was Married to the Prince d'*Epinoy* the 11th of April 1668.

II. The late *Peter of Rohan*, Prince of *Grémené*, Count of *Montauban*, Elder Brother of the late Duke of *Montbazon*, Married *Magdalene of Rieux*, Daughter to the Lord of *Chateau-neuf*, by whom, he had *Anne of Rohan* who was Married to the late *Lewis of Rohan* her Cousin-German, as we shall show further in due place.

III. The late *Hercules of Rohan* Duke of *Montbazon*, Count of *Rochefort*, Knight of the Kings Orders, Peer, and Great Huntsman of *France*, Governour of the City of *Paris*, and Gentleman-Usher to Queen *Marie of Medicis*, who died in the year 1654. Married to his first Wife, *Magdalene of Lenoncourt*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Henry of Lenoncourt*, and the Lady *Francise Laval*; and to his second in the year 1628. *Marie of Brittany*, Daughter of the Count of *Vertus*; By both which, he had the Children following. D 3 His

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His Children by the first Wife were,

1. *Lewis of Rohan, the Seventh of that Name, Prince of Guéméné, Duke of Montbazon, Peer and Great Huntsman of France, Knight of the Kings Orders, who died the 19th of February 1667. in the 68th year of his Age: He Married Anne de Rohan, Princess of Guéméné, his Cousin-German above-mentioned, who died the 14th of March 1685. by whom he had one Son, viz.*

Charles de Rohan Duke of Montbazon, Peer of France, Count of Rochefort, and of Montauban, who Married Joan Armande of Schömburg, Daughter and Sister of the two late Counts and Marshals of that Name, by whom he has these following Children.

1. *Charles of Rohan, Prince of Guéméné, Duke of Montbazon, who Married to his first Wife, Mademoiselle de Luyne, Marie-Anne d' Albret, who died the 21st of August 1679. and to his second, on the 2d of December, the same year, Charlotte-Elizabeth de Cochefilet, called Mademoiselle de Varvieux.*

2. *John-Baptist-Armandus of Rohan, called, The Abbot of Rohan.*

3. *John of Rohan, called the Prince of Montauban, who in 1682. Married N. . . de Bantru Nogent, Widow of the Marquis of Ranes, Lieutenant General of the Kings Armies.*

4. *Anne of Rohan, called Mademoiselle of Guéméné.*

5. *Elizabeth of Rohan, called Mademoiselle of Montbazon, Born the 25th of March 1643.*

6. *And Mademoiselle of Montauban.*

2. *The late Marie de Rohan Dutcheß Dowager of Chevreuse, who died the 13th of August 1679. was Daughter to the same late Hercules of Rohan, by the same Wife: She was first Married to Charles D' Albot Duke of Luyne, Peer, Constable and Great Falconer*

Falconer of France, Knight of the Kings Orders, Principal Gentleman of the Kings Bed-Chamber, and Governour of Picardie, who died in 1621. By whom she had Lewis-Charles d' Albert, Duke of Luynes, who was first Married to Lemist-Marie Seguier Daughter of the Marquise d' O, by whom he had several Children, and since, to the abovesaid Mademoiselle of Montbazon.

The same Marie of Rohan, after the Death of the said Constable of Luynes, was Married again, as we have said, to Claudius of Lorain, Duke of Chevreuse, and had by him three Daughters, of whom there remains only Henriette of Lorain Abbess of Fontevrault.

The Children of the said late Hercules of Rohan by his second Wife, were one Son, and two Daughters, viz.

I. Francis of Rohan, Prince of Soubise, Count of Rochefort in Iveline, Lieutenant-Captain of a Company of the Kings Gens d'armes, Governour of Berry, and Lieutenant General of the Kings Armies; who on the 16th of April 1663. Married his Cousin Mademoiselle de Rohan, Lady of Honour to the Queen; By whom, he has had several Children, the Eldest of which is

1. Lewis of Rohan of Soubise, who was Baptized at the Royal Chappel at St. Germain en Laye, the 16th of February 1675. Their Majesties being pleased to stand for his Godfather and Godmother.

2. Hercules-Meriadeo of Rohan, Abbot of St. Taurin of Evreux, called, the Abbot of Rohan.

3. Anne-Margaret of Rohan of Soubise, who is a Nun in the Convent of the Benedictin Nuns of Notre Dame de Consolation, in the Street called the Rue de Chasse-midy, in the Suburbs of St. Germain, at Paris.

4. Mademoiselle de Frontenay, N. J. de Rohan.

5. & 6. Two Boys more.

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II. *Constance Emilia* of *Rohan*, who was Married by Proxy, on the 18th of May 1683. to *Don Joseph Rodrigo de Camara*, Son of *Don Miguel de Camara*, Count de *Ribeyra-grande*, Grandee of *Portugal*. This *Don Joseph-Rodrigo de Camara*, is of the Privy Council to the present King of *Portugal*, Governour, and Captain-General, and Lord of the Island of *St. Michael*, and of the Town de *Poule-Del-gade*.

The Ceremony of the *Espousals* was performed the day before, at *Versailles*, in the Kings Great Cabinet, in Presence of their Majesties, of my Lord the Dauphin, and my Lady Dauphiness, of *Monseigneur*, and *Madame*, and of all the Princes and Princesses, and principal Lords of the Court: She arrived in *Portugal*, in the Month of *October* 1683.

Of the Family of Tremoille.

I. The late Prince of *Tarente*, *Charles-Henry de la Tremoille*, Duke of *Thouars*, Peer of *France*, Knight of the Order of the Garter; bore Arms in *Holland*, and was General of the Cavalry of the States of the United Provinces, and Governour of *Bois le Duc*, for the said Lords States. He made Abjuration of the reformed Religion, before the Bishop of *Angers*, the 3d of *September* 1670. and died the 14th of *September* 1672.

He Married on the 1st of May 1648. the Princess *Emilia* of *Hessen*, Sister to *William* Landgrave of *Hessen-Cassel*, who was Born in 1626. by whom he left divers Children; viz.

1. *Charles-Belgick-Holland de la Tremoille*, Duke of *Thouars*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Tarente*, &c. who has the Reversion of the Place of one of the Principal Gentlemen of the Kings Bed-chamber, after his Father-in-Law, the Duke of *Crequi*: He Married on the 3d of *April* 1675. *Mademoiselle* of *Crequi*,

Crequi, named *Magdalene of Crequi*, onely Daughter to the Duke of *Crequi*, by whom he has Issue a Daughter *N. . . . of Tremoille*, Born in 1677. and a Son, *N. . . . of Tremoille*, Born in 1683.

2. *William Frederick of Tremoille*, Prince of *Talmont*, Abbot of *Charroux*, &c. and Canon of *Strasbourg*.

3. *Charlotte-Emilia of Tremoille*, who having been Married in *Denmark* the 29th of May 1680. to *Antony of Altemburg*, Count of *Oldenburg*, became a Widow four Months after.

4. *N. . . . of Tremoille*.

5. *N. . . . of Tremoille*.

II. *Marie of Tremoille*, their Aunt called heretofore, *Madamoiselle of Tremoille*, who was Married on the 18th of July 1662. to Prince *Bernard of Saxe-weimar*, Son of Duke *William*.

Of the Brothers and Sisters of the deceased *Henry Duke of Tremoille*, Grandfather to the present Duke, who died the 21st of January 1674. There remains the Issue that follows.

1. Of the late *Frederick of Tremoille*, Count of *Laval*, &c. who died at *Venice* in February 1642. of a Wound he received in a Duel against the *Sieur du Coudray-Montpensier*, there remain some natural Children by Mrs. *Anne Orpe*, an *English* Gentlewoman, and one Daughter, by *N. . . . de Moussi*, a *Venetian* Lady.

2. *Henry-Steven of Tremoille*, whose Birth was Controverted in the Court of Parliament of *Paris*, and declared Illegitimate, by a Sentence of the 23d of March 1647.

3. *Charlotte of Tremoille*, Married to the Lord *James Stanly*, Earl of *Darby*, King in *Man*, &c. Eldest Son to the late Earl *William*, and the Lady *Elizabeth Vere*: He did great Services to the late King *Charles the First*, in the Civil Wars, against the *Rebellious Parliamenters*.

Of this Marriage are come several Children.

D 5,

Those

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Those which remain at present of the two Branches of *Tremouille-Royan*, and *Tremouille-Noirmoutier*, are second Cousins to the Prince of *Tarente* last deceased, who was *Charles-Henry* of *Tremouille*.

The House of *Tremouille*, at the late Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimuen*, Represented the pretensions it has to succeed *Frederick* of *Arragon*, last King of *Naples* in that Kingdom.

I have not mentioned the Family of *Epernon*, because there remains none of it but one Daughter, who is a *Carmelite Nun*, and *Marie* of *Cambout*, Dutchess Dowager of that Name.

Before I put an end to this Chapter, it will not be amiss to tell you, what it is, to have *The Pour*, or *The for*, (as they term it) which is a Privilege at Court, allowed only to Princes of the Blood, or to Legitimated Princes, or to such Lords, who as those of this last sort, have the Privilege and Rank of Princes.

To explain then, what is the meaning of having the *Pour*, or the *for* at Court; You must know, That in *France*, 'tis a thing immemorially practised by the Kings Harbengers, called *Fourriers*, to mark out before-hand Lodgings in private Houses in all places, whither the Court is to remove; for all the great Persons, Officers, and Attendants belonging to it, without consulting the leave or liking of the Owners, who are bound to furnish the Rooms and supply necessaries, according to the respective Quality, as well of the Owner as of the Person or Persons he is to lodge, at a certain fixed inconsiderable rate. Now these Harbengers or *Fourriers*, mark the Doors of the Houses, or Chambers they single out for these purposes with Chalk; and if it be only for an ordinary, or mean Officer, or any Person beneath the Quality above-specified, then they mark out in Chalk only the Name of the Person, without further addition; but when they mark out any House or Rooms, for Persons of this high Quality,

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Quality, They then prefix this word *Pour*, i. e. for, and write *Pour*, i. e. for *Monsieur* or *Monsieur* *de*, i. e. Mr. or My Lord such a one: And this is called, Having The *Pour*.

It is to be observed, That there are some particular Lords in France, that bear the Title of Princes, as a thing annexed to the Lands they possess, which have the Title of Principalities; such as are, The Principalities of *Dombes*, and of *La Roche-sur-Fon*, lately belonging to *Mademoiselle* of *Orleans* *Montpensier*, of *Martignes* and *Anet*, to the Duke of *Vendome*; of *Nenf-Chatel*, and *Wallenghin* in *Switzerland*, to the House of *Longueville*, and of *Chatel-aillon* in the Country of *Rochel*, to the Barony of *Fainville*, belonging to the House of *Guise*, Erected into a Principality, the 9th of May 1552. Of *Guémené* belonging to the Prince of that Name, Erected in 1570. and verified in Parliament the same year: Of *Soubize*, Erected into a Principality, by Letters Patents of the Month of March 1667. and verified in Parliament, the first of July the same year. That of *Talmont*, belonging to the House of *Tremouille*: That of *Tarente* in *Italy*, which though it be in the possession of the King of *Spain*, yet the right thereof is pretended to by the said House of *Tremouille*, and accordingly the Eldest Son of that House takes thence his Title: That of *Soyon*, in *Vivaraïs*, belonging to the Duke d' *Uzés*: Of *Enrichemont de Boisbelle*, to the Duke of *Sully*: Of *Mortaigne sur Gironde*, to the Duke of *Richelieu*: Of *Marillac*, to the Duke of *La Rochefoucault*: Of *Leon*, an ancient Principality in *Brittany*, to the Duke of *Roban*: Of *Tingrie* in the Country of *Bologne*, and of *Lusse*, to the Duke of *Piney-Luxemburg*: Of *Bidache*, to the Duke of *Gramont*: Of *Chateau-Portien*, to the Duke of *Mazarine*, Erected into a Principality, by *Charles* the Ninth, the 4th of June 1561. Of *Poix*, to the Duke of *Crequi*: Of *Buch*, to the Duke of *Foix*.

Endam:

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Rendun : Of *Bedeilles*, to the Countess of *Marfan* :
 Of *Carency*, to the House of *Escars La Vauguyon* :
 Of *Chalais*, to the House of that Name : Of *Tvetot*,
 to the House of *Crevan-cingé* : Of *Amblise*, to the
 House of *Anglure* : Of *Delain*, in the *Franche-County*,
 to the Marquis of *Montglat* : Of *Chabanois*, in the
 Country of *Angoumois*, built on the Bank of the
 River of *Vienna*, to the Marquis of *Sourdis* : Al-
 though those that are possess of these Principalities,
 have not the Rank of Princess, unless they be other-
 wise so in one of those four Mannors last above de-
 scribed ; but only enjoy that place which is due to
 them among the other Dukes and Peers of *France*,
 if they be such : Of whom we shall treat further,
 under that Title.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI

Of the Royal Households.

Of the Kings Household, and of the Ecclesiastical Officers of the Kings Household, and their Attendants; and First,

Of the Great Almoner of France.

THE Present Great Almoner of France is the Cardinal of Bouillon, who by his Place, is Commander of the Kings Orders: He was named to this Office of Great Almoner of France, the 10th of December 1671. And after having taken the usual Oath on that occasion, to the King, accordingly took possession of it the 12th of the same Month. He succeeded therein, the late Cardinal Barberin, Nephew to Pope Urban the VIII. High Chamberlain of the Holy Church, Archbishop and Duke of Reims, and first Duke and Peer of France, who died the 3d of August 1671.

He has of ancient standing Wages fixed in the general Pay-Book of the Household, 1200 l. a year, and 1200 more under the name of a Pension; 6000 l. for his Table and Livery; 3000 l. paid him by the Treasurer of the Mark of Gold, on the 1st of January, and 3000 more by the same Treasurer, as Commander by his Place, of the Kings Orders, making in all 14400 l. French, which is about 1108 l. Sterling,

Wages.

The

Prerogative.

The Great Almoner of France, is by virtue of his Place Commander of the Kings Orders : And He, or his Great Vicars, are commonly appointed to make the Inquests of the Lives and Manners of the Knights of those Orders, and to receive their profession of Faith.

Roillard and Loiseau, and some other Authors affirm, that he is an Officer of the Crown. This Office is in France the *Solstitium honorum*, or highest Pinnacle of Ecclesiastical Honour, and has accordingly been almost always honoured with the Purple, and posselt by Cardinals.

Though in all times there always was a Head of the Court-Clergy, yet he never bore the Title of Great Almoner of France, till the time of Francis the First, who Created *Antony Sanguin* Cardinal of Meudon, Great Almoner of France : though even in the time of Charles the VIII, *Geffrie of Pompadour* Bishop of *Perigueux*, began to take that Title, as appears in the Chamber of Accounts, by the Account he gave of the Kings Aims, in the Year 1489, but was not followed in it till the said Reign of Francis the First.

Oath.

The Great Almoner takes an Oath of Fidelity to the King.

He gives the usual Certificates of the Oaths of Fidelity taken by all new Archbishops, and Bishops in France, and in *partibus infidelium*, as likewise, by any General of the Order, by Grand Priors of the Order of Malta, in France, who are Grand Priors of France, by those of St. Giles, or of Provence, of Champagne, of Aquitain, and of Auvergne, and by some Abbots : for formerly, all Abbots and Abbesses, did likewise take Oaths of Fidelity to the King. He likewise presents to the King, the Book of the Holy Gospels, when he is to swear solemnly to any Alliance ; as appeared in the Church of *Nostre Dame* at Paris, at the Renewing of the Alliance with the 13 *Swisse-Cantons*, performed the 18th

of

of November 1663. He marches at the Kings right Hand in all Processions, and when the King permits any Officers to sit down in his Presence, during Sermon, or other Church-Service, the Great Almoners Seat is on his Majesties right Hand.

The Great Almoner has the Charge of Goal-Deliveries, usually made by Kings at their coming to the Crown, at Kings and Queens Coronations, at their Marriages, at their first Entries into any Cities of the Kingdom, at the Birth of any Children of France, at the great Annual Festivals, at Jambies, upon any signal Victory or Conquest, and upon other occasions. Office.

'Tis he that Disposes of the Revenue appointed for the Kings Alms, and that gives Order for the making the necessary Ornaments ordinarily used in the Chappel; he goes when he pleases, and performs the Service, as at the Kings rising, and going to Bed, to assist at the Kings Prayers, at Royal Feasts, or at the Kings ordinary Meals, to crave a Blessing, and give Thanks; and at Mass, where he takes the Kings Prayer-Book from the Clerks of the Chappel of the Oratory, to present it to the King, as likewise the springling Brush when Mass is done, to give the King some Holy Water. He Accompanies the King when he goes to the Offertory, from his praying Desk to the Altar. The same Functions are also performed by the Chief Almoner, or in his absence, by the other Almoners.

He does likewise other Functions, if he please to be present at all the Ceremonies that are done, as on the days the King touches for evil.

He administers the Communion to his Majesty, and other Sacraments of which he has need.

He is the Bishop of the Court (as the Abbot of *Peyrat*, one of the Kings Almoners, shews in his Antiquities of the Chappel Royal) and performs several Episcopal Functions in any Diocess where-ever it be, that the Court is, without asking leave of the Bishops of the places. He

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He Baptizes the *Dauphins*, the Sons and Daughters of *France*, the Princes, and all others for whom the Kings and Queens, or any Children of *France* are please to stand Godfathers or Godmothers for, whether in person, or by Proxy, He affiances and marries in the Kings Palace, Princes and Princesses. You are to observe, that on a Communion-day, the Great Almoner, with his Crosier and Miter, gives the Absolution, without asking leave of the ordinary, or else appoints another Bishop to do it in his stead, according to the practise used in Cathedrals.

'Tis he, if he be in the Chappel, that gives the King the Gospel, and the *Pax* to kiss on certain Festivals, and when his Majesty Communicates.

He gives the Ashes to their Majesties, and the usual Dispensation for eating Eggs and Flesh in Lent.

The Abbot of *Peyrat* in his Book of the Antiquities of the Chappel Royal, brings Examples to show, that the Great Almoner gives permission to the Court Clergy, to Contract and Marry any Officers in the Kings Service, without any need of their going to a Parish Church.

He appoints those of the same Clergy to hear the Confessions of the Kings Officers, especially on the great Festivals of the year, and at *Easter*, and to administer the Sacraments to them when they desire it, and when they are sick.

The power of the great Almoner extends it self yet further out of the Kings Chappel, and Household.

He has the disposing of all places in the Hospitals of *France*, and he has power to appoint Vicars throughout all the Provinces and Diocesses of the Kingdom, to take an account of the Revenues of the said Hospitals; but he appoints one Vicar General, who has power over the rest.

The

The Great Almoner has likewise power in the University of *Paris*, over the 17 Lecturers of the Royal Colledge, over the Colledge of Mr. *Gervase*, and over that of *Navarre*. He has the gift of the Scholars and Principals Places in those Colledges, where he has the right of Visiting.

He has also the Super-Intendance of the Hospital of the Fifteen-score blind People at *Paris*, of that of the sixscore blind at *Chartres*, and of that of the *Haudriettes* at *Paris*, which are now the Nuns of the *Assumption*.

It will not be amiss to place here, the Form of the Oath of Fidelity or Allegiance which the Bishops in France take to the King upon the Holy Gospels.

The Form of the Oath of Allegiance taken
by the Bishops.

I Swear, Sir, by the Most Holy and Sacred Name of God, and Promise to your Majesty, That I will be to you, as long as I live, a Faithful Subject and Servant: That I will procure your Service, and the good of your State, with all my power: That I will never be present in any Counsel, Design, or Enterprize, to the prejudice of either; and, that if there comes any thing of that kind, to my Knowledge, that I will make it known to your Majesty. So help me God, and these Holy Gospels.

CHAR.

CHAP. XII.

Of the first Almoner, and other Almoners, according to their Quarters.

THE first Almoner, when he pleases, in the absence of the Great Almoner, performs all the same Functions; and he Administers the Oath of Fidelity to the other Officers of the Chappel, and of the Oratory: which the other Almoners do not do.

In the absence of the Great Almoner, he likewise gives to Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, a Certificate of their having taken the Oath of Fidelity, or Allegiance to the King during Mass.

He has 1200 *l. per annum*, Wages, paid by the Treasurer of the Household, and 8000 *l.* more for his Table at Court, paid by the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

On *Sundays*, if he be at Chappel, he presents Holy Bread to the King, to the Queen, to the Dauphin and Dauphiness, to Monsieur, the Kings Brother, and to Madame. Then the Almoners of that Quarter, give it to the other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, or to those that are Legitimated, which are near the Kings Foot-Cloth.

The first Almoner, and another of that Quarter, hold the two Corners of the Communion Napkin, on that side next the Altar, when the King receives; and commonly two Knights of the Orders, or two other Lords hold the two other Corners, on his Majesties side; But if the *Dauphin* happen to be there, then he only is to hold the Communion Napkin on his Majesties side.

The Master of the Oratory, has 1200 *l. per annum*

run Wages, paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 3600*l.* more for his Table at Court; paid him by the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

The Kings Confessor, who is the Reverend Father *la Chaize*, a Jesuit, has 1200*l.* a year by Name of Wages 2634*l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 3000*l.* more to maintain his Coach.

On the great Festivals of the year, and when the King Communicates, the Reverend Father Confessor is always at Church near his Majesty, Clothed with a Surplis under his Mantle.

On other days, he assists, if he pleases, at the Kings Mass, but without a Surplis.

By an Order of *Philip* the Long, made at *St. Germain-en-Laye*, in the Month of *June* 1316: The Kings Confessor has power to Order all Letters for Collating of Benefices to be made ready for the Royal Signature and Seal, and the Great Almoner, those of Royal Gifts and Alms; according to Mr. *Tillet*, Tom. 1. f. 434, & 435.

By a Charter of the same *Philip* the Long, made at *Bourges*, the 16th of *November* 1318: All persons were forbidden to speak to the King while he was hearing Mass, except his Confessor, who might speak to him, only about things concerning his Conscience.

And after Mass, he might speak to him about the business of Collating of Benefices.

The King has eight other Almoners, whereof two wait every Quarter, and of those two, at least he that is to wait that Day, is to be present at the Kings Rising, Dinner, and Mass, during which last, the Almoner of the Quarter, or some other, is to hold his Majesties Hat and Gloves, or in their absence, the next Chaplain or Clerk of the Chappel, to be found in the way, is to receive them. The Almoners are to be afterward at the Kings Supper, and at his going to Bed, to perform the following Ceremonies, as to open the

* A Box containing the Kings Plates, Napkins, Knives, &c.
if

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if there be one, and to take it away when Supper is done, to crave a Blessing, and to give thanks.

The Almoners are present on solemn Festivals, and when the King Communicates, Clothed with Rotchers under their Mantles, both at Mass, and at Vespers. They Preach in Rotchers, both before the King and elsewhere. They administer the Communion to the King. They go and present the Holy Bread; they also deliver Prisoners, give Dispensation in Lent to eat Eggs and Flesh, give Ashes to the King, Queen, and other Royal Persons; they give Holy Water to the King and Queen, when Mass is done; and in fine, in the absence of the Great, or the first Almoner, perform all Functions which they should do.

They have each a Salary 300 *l.* a piece for serving the King, and their Diet at the Table, called the Almoners Table. And for serving at the Dauphins, by turns, one year in two, they have half the Wages they have in the Kings Service, and half a Pistol a Day for their diet, which one year with another, makes 600 *l.* to each, besides their diet at Court.

I shall not mention those many titular Preachers and Almoners, that the King is pleased to admit only, *ad honores*, because they have no rank here. There is one Chaplain in Ordinary, who has 1200 *l.* a year under the name of Wages, and 1098 *l.* for his diet, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Besides whom, there are eight Chaplains that serve quarterly, two to each Quarter: Who are to say every day (excepting the High-Mass dayes) a low Mass before the King; they serve commonly Weekly, and he that is not in Waiting any Week in the Kings Service, may, if he pleases, when he is present at the Kings Mass, kneel in Mass-time next behind the Almoners, on the Kings right hand. They serve also the Dauphin, and his Children.

dren. They have each 240 *l.* Wages a year, for three Months waiting in the Kings Service, and their diet at the Almoners Table, during their said three Months Service, and 120 *l.* to serve by turns at the Dauphins, and their diet at Court, at the *Deserviers*, or Water-Servers belonging to the Dauphin. They have likewise 120 *l.* Recompense for serving every other Year at the Duke of *Burgundies*, and 270 *l.* for their diet, at the end of their quarter. And besides, you are to take notice, that at the Dauphins, they are allowed half a Pistol a day a piece for their diet, every day there is no Table kept, which one year with another makes 495 *l.* yearly Revenue to each, besides their diet at Court, and some other profits.

The Chaplains, besides the ordinary Ceremonies, go before they begin Mass, and give their Majesties Holy Water: and when Mass is done, they present the Corporal, on which they have Celebrated, to their Majesties to Kiss.

There are eight Clerks of the Chappel and Oratory, that serve Quarterly, two each Quarter, before the King, or before the Dauphin and his Children.

They have each 180 *l.* a year Wages paid by the Treasurers of the Household, for three Months Service to the King, and Diet at the Almoners Table, at Court, during their said three Months Service 75 *l.* a piece paid by the Treasurers of the Offerings, for Furniture for the Kings Chappel, 90 *l.* Wages, or recompense at the Treasure Royal, for serving every other year at the Dauphins, and their diet at the *Serdeau's* or Deservers Table at the Dauphins, and when no Table is kept, half a Pistol a day for their diet, as have the Chaplains, 100 *l.* for Furniture for the Dauphins Chappel: They have likewise every other year 90 *l.* recompense paid at the Treasure-Royal, for three Months serving the Duke of *Burgundy*, 270 *l.* for their diet, at their quarters

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quarters end, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 200 *l.* for the Furniture of the Chappel, paid likewise at the Treasure Royal, which makes up one year with another 580 *l.* Revenue yearly, besides their diet at Court, and some other profits; as for Fees due to them from Bishops and others, at their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to the King, in his Chappel and Oratory, &c. Besides all this, when his Majesty gives Mourning at any time to the Officers of his Household, and of his Chappel, the Clerks of the Chappel and Oratory, have an equal allowance with the Chaplains, as it was confirmed in 1684. at the Mourning for the late Queen *Marit-Teresa of Austria*; the Clerks of the Chappel having allowed them, on that occasion, 50 Crowns as well as the Chaplains for every Marriage Celebrated in the Kings Presence, his Majesty allows them 20 golden *Lewis's*, paid by the Principal *Vallet de Chambre* then in Waiting, which are at present divided between the two Chaplains, and the two Clerks of the Chappel, who are in waiting at the time of such a Ceremony.

The Chaplains and Clerks of the Chappel, in the absence of the Almoners, may perform almost all the Functions, which they might do, if present, being as it were, their Vicars by their places.

You are to observe, that of the three Officers last named, *viz.* Of the Almoners, Chaplains, and Clerks of the Chappel, when they go out of waiting with the King, there enters into waiting with the Dauphin, one Almoner, one Chaplain, and one Clark of the Chappel; and with the Dauphins Children, only one Chaplain, and one Clark of the Chappel.

You are likewise to observe, that in the general Account-Books of the Kings Household, the Ecclesiastical Officers are called *Masters*: and in the Book of Accounts of the Chamber of *Deniers*, the first eight Chaplains, and the eight other Clerks of the Chappel,

Chappel, are equally placed under the Title of the Kings sixteen Chaplains.

There are two Grooms of the Chappel, who have 600 *l.* a year each.

The 20th of December 1669. the King Created an Office of Master of the Ecclesiastical Ceremonies of his Chappel and Oratory, which is at present vacant.

He began first to exercise the Functions of his place, on *All Saints*-day in 1668. and bore for a mark of his Office, a Staff about the length of a Singing Mans Staff, covered with Violet-coloured Velvet, wrought with *Flower de lucis*, and headed with a Crown Royal, and used to serve principally at high Masses, Vespers, and other Ecclesiastical Ceremonies where his Majesty was present, or that were performed by his Order. He had 1500 *l.* per annum Wages, paid quarterly.

The 2d of December 1681. The King Created an Office of Vestry-Keeper of his Chappel and Oratory, who has 900 *l.* a year, Wages, and 1095 *l.* a year for his Diet, and takes an Oath of Fidelity, in presence of the Lord Great Almoner.

Note, The manner of taking the Oath of Fidelity is thus: The Party who takes the Oath, kneeling on his Knees, puts his hands joined between the Kings, or any other dignified persons hands, who receives the said Oath, and so pronounces the Oath, and after, Kisses the Gospels, which are presented to him; and this is the reason of the French Phrase, *Prêter serment entre les mains du Roy*, to take an Oath between the Kings Hands, when they speak of taking one to him.

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CHAP. XIII.

Of the Musick of the Kings Chappel.

THE Musick of the Kings Chappel is composed of a Master of the Kings Chappel-Musick, who is at present the Archbishop of *Reims*, &c. and has under the name of Wages 1200 *l.* and 3000 *l.* more for his Table at Court, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

He receives the Oath of Fidelity from the four Chaplains, for the High-Masses, from five Clerks, from the Musick-Masters, Organists, and Singers, and others of the Chappel-Musick.

Four Masters of the Musick that serve each their quarter.

The first of these performs all the Ecclesiastical Functions of a Musick-Master, during the half year, beginning from *January*, and besides, during all the same time, he has care of the nourishment, Education, and maintenance of the Pages of the Musick. And the second has the like care of them, during the other half year.

You are to take Notice, that in the Account-Books of the smaller expences, by which all Wages of the Chappel-Musick are payed, they are only filed Under-Masters of the Musick.

Two Composers of the Musick, 50 Crowns.

Four Organists 600 *l.* They serve quarterly.

There are several Musicians that serve all by the half year, at the ordinary allowance for Diet and Maintenance of 900 *l.* a year, and the Pages of the Musick, &c.

Two *Fourniers*, or Harbingers of the Chappel of the Kings Musick ; serving by the half year.

Two Grooms, and one Landrer of the Musick Chappel.

Of

Of the Clergy of the Kings Household, and Court in general.

Thus much of the Ecclesiastical Officers that serve about the King, and other Royal Persons. There are besides them other Ecclesiastical Officers appointed for the Kings Household, and the whole Court in general, *viz.*

Six Almoners of the Kings Household, serving every six Months, whereof the last was added in 1670. whereas there were but five before.

They have for their Wages a *Denier* being the twelfth part of a penny upon every *livre*, or twenty pence *French*, out of the Wages of all the Officers Commoners of the Kings Household, each receiving 331 *l.* 2 pence, and 48 *l.* besides at the Chamber of *Deniers* for every half year.

Formerly they used to Bless the Meat at the ancient Table of the great Master, and at that of the Stewards of the Household, when they had their diet at Court, and they likewise rendred thanks there, placing themselves at the upper end of the Table. At present they eat at Court, at the Table called the Almoners Table.

The Confessor and Preacher of the Household, or of the Commoners, as they are called, have an allowance of 300 *l.* a year, and likewise his diet at the Almoners Table: He takes an Oath to the Great Almoner.

Besides these, there are the Almoners belonging to the great and little Stables, and to the other Bodies of the Kings Household, and the Chaplains belonging to the several Companies of Guards, and of the Gentlemen-Musqueteers, and others, of which we shall speak in their places.

The New Chappel of the *Louvre*, was Consecrated the 18th of February 1659. by the late Bishop of Rhodes, since Archbishop of Paris; and that of

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little

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little *Bourbon*, pull'd down in the Month of *August*, the same year.

The Kings Ecclesiastical Officers keep always on his Majesties right hand in the Chappel; and the Bishops, Abbots, and Ecclesiastical Officers of the Queen, on his left. Now, on his Majesties right hand, the Great Almoners Place is next to the Kings Person, then follows that of the first Almoner on the right hand of the Great Almoner: As for the Kings Father Confessor, he places himself at the Great Almoners left hand, more within the Kings Praying-Desk: The Master of the Chappel-Musick takes his place on the left hand, next adjoining to the Kings Praying-Desk. The rest of the Almoners rank themselves to the right-hand-ward, from the foot of the Kings Praying-Desk, toward the Altar, and after them, the Chaplains and Clerks of the Chappel, and Oratory, and the other Clergy of the Kings Household, every one in their Order.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Great Master of the Kings Household, and those who depend on him, and of the Stewards of the Household.

THE Prince of *Conde* is at present Grand Master of the Kings Household, and his Son the Duke of *Enguin* has it in Reversion.

The Grand Master has yearly, under the name of Wages, 3600 *l.* for Liveries 42000 *l.* paid quarterly, for his Collations 1200 *l.* and 1800 *l.* for his Steward.

Under the first Race of our Kings, the Great Master

Master of *France*, was called the *Mayor of the Palace*, who was a Lieutenant-General over the whole Kingdom; and according to the ancient Disposition of the State, as there was a Duke placed over twelve Earls, and sometimes, a Duke over whole Provinces, so the Mayor of the Palace, was the Duke of Dukes, and stiled himself Duke or Prince of the *French*. His Authority was not confined only within the Kings Household, where he disposed of all Offices, but he had a great power over all Officers of War, and Justice, over the Managers of the Revenue and Treasury, and indeed over all Affairs of State; and grew so great at last, that it Eclipsed the Kings, and gave *Pepin*, who was but *Mayor of the Palace*, opportunity to assume the Crown, which having done, and fearing, that if he continued any longer any such great Authority as this, in an Officer, his own practice might be returned on him and his Successors, he suppressed this Office of *Mayor of the Palace*, and Erected in its stead, that of *Seneschal*, for the Government only of his Household, reserving all the other powers, of that former Office, to himself. Yet it has happened since, that the *Seneschal* for all that, has taken upon him some Command in the Armies, even so far as to have the Guard of the Kings Person: Some have called him the Great *Gonfanonier*, or Standard-Bearer.

This Office became Hereditary to the Counts of *Anjou*, from the time of *Geffry Grisegonelle*, to whom King *Robert* gave it about the year 1002. and those that exercised it about the King, held it in Fee, of those Counts, to whom they did Homage for it, and paid certain acknowledgments, as going to meet the Count of *Anjou*, when he came to the Palace, Lodging him, letting him serve the King, &c. and furnishing him in the Armies, with a Tent big enough to hold a hundred Knights, as *Hugh de Cléry* reports at large.

This Officer also retained still a part of the power

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of the Mayors of the Palace in other things, and decided all differences arising among the Attendants of the Court, and among the Officers of the Household.

*Functions
and Prero-
gatives:*

After the Kings Death, he throws his Staff upon the Coffin, before all the rest of the Officers Assembled together, to show that their Offices are expired; but the succeeding King, ordinarily restores them, out of his special Grace and Favour.

The Great Master Regulates every year the expence of the Mouth of the Kings Household. He has an entire Jurisdiction over the seven Offices, the most part of which places he disposes of, and the Officers thereof take the Oath of Allegiance to the King, between his hands: Nevertheless, the Great Masters have voluntarily resign'd the Office of Intendant of the Gobelet, and of the Mouth, into the Kings hands, ever since *Monsieur de Soissons*, Great Master of the Kings Household, under *Henry IV.* refused to trouble himself any longer with the care of them.

He receives the Oath of Allegiance from the first Master of the Household, from the Master of the Household in Ordinary, and from twelve Masters of the Household, that wait Quarterly, from the Great and Chief Pantler, Cup-Bearer, and Carver; from the thirty six Gentlemen Servitors, from the three Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, from the two Controulers-General, from the sixteen Controulers Clerks of Offices, from the Master of the Kings Chappel-Musick, and from the Master of the Kings Oratory, from the Almoners of the Kings Household, from the Great Master, the Master, and the Aid of the Ceremonies; from the Introducer of Ambassadors, and from from the Kings Master of the Horse in Ordinary, and of the twenty other Masters of the Horse that serve quarterly; from the four Lieutenants of the Guards of the
Kings

Kings Gate, from the Keepers of the Tents,

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When he serves in Ceremony, and that he goes along with the Meat, he marches nearer the Kings Meat than all the Stewards of the Household, carrying his Staff strait, and bolt upright, like a Scepter, and the other Masters of the Household hold theirs more downward, in his presence. It is he likewise that at all Great Ceremonies, presents the first wet Napkin to the King. The Office, called the *Kings Office*, or *Counting-House*, is kept under the Authority of the Great Master.

CHAP. XV.

Of the first Master of the Household, and of the other Masters under him.

THE first Master of the Household is at present the Marquis *de Livry*, who has a Jurisdiction over the seven Offices, as far as relates to their Service, but has not the disposal of their places. He may also receive the Oath of Fidelity from the Officers of the Cup or Goblet, and of the Mouth, and of the other Officers, and in the Great Masters absence, of those other Officers which ought to perform that Ceremony to him. He has his Lodging in the *Louvre*, and has yearly for Wages 3000*l.* for Liveries 7968*l.* and for the Counters 60*l.*

He keeps the Great Chamberlains Table, and has the last course of it for his Fee. The privilege of the said Table is an acquisition that has been made to this Office, by some preceding First Masters of the Household.

When the King has at any time received the Communion, he presents to the Priest a Cup of

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Wine for his Majesty, and at the same time, a Napkin to the King, to wipe his Mouth. But if a Prince of the Blood, or any Prince Legitimated, be present, then that Prince presents the Napkin.

The first Master of the Household, or the Master of the Household then in Waiting, goes along with the Broth that is carried to the King when he takes any: He receives the Kings Orders concerning his Majesties Diet, and the hours he prescribes for his Repasts, and gives notice of them to the Officers of the Goblet, and of the Mouth.

The next Officer is the Master of the Household in Ordinary, who has yearly 1200 l. ordinary Wages, 1420 l. Liveries, and 60 l. for the Counters.

In the absence of the first Master of the Household, he doth the same Functions, as he, both in the Kings-Office or Counting-House, and in his Household.

It was Order'd in 1669. that whenever the King, being at a Ball, a Comedy, a Ballet, or an Opera, or the like, should take a Collation without sitting down at Table, that the Master of the Household in Ordinary should serve his Majesty. In the absence of the Captain of the Guards, he renders for him the same Honours at the Great Masters Table.

There are twelve more Masters of the Household, that wait three and three by quarters, who formerly had 900 l. a piece yearly, of the Treasurers of the Household, but now they have but 450 l. besides which, they have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, each Man 300 l. at the end of their quarters waiting, and 64 l. for Counters, besides several other profits, and he that serves the Dauphin in the same quality, has 225 l. Wages at the Treasure-Royal, and 130 l. more at the end of his quarters waiting, out of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

His Majesty by a Declaration in April 1654. reduced the number of the Masters of the Household to twelve,

twelve, and that of the Gentlemen-Waiters, or Servitors, to thirty six.

By another Declaration of the 17th of October, The Masters of the Household are stiled Counsellors, and Masters in Ordinary, of the Household, Knights and Squires; They may bear their Coats of Arms, imbroed, and enjoy, as do their Widows after them, an exemption from all manner of Taxes and Impositions whatever.

They have a Command over all the Offices called the *seven Offices*, and in the Kings House, when they Conduct the Meat to his Table, they carry Staves garnished with silver and gilt Vermillion, having on the tops a Crown set with *Flower-de-luces*.

They present to the King the first wet Napkin, with which his Majesty washes his hands, before he eats, and they yield this honour to none but the Princes of the Blood, the Legitimated Children of France, and the Great Master: They are present at all business that passes in the Kings Office, or Counting-House, as we shall show after ward.

In the absence of the first Master, or Master in Ordinary, they go every Night to ask his Majesty what hours he will please to eat at next day; and especially, when the Court is upon a Journey, they ask the King the time and place he would please to dine at, that they may give Order to the Officers of the Goblet, and of the Mouth, to provide accordingly.

The Officers of the *seven Offices*, and several others, that are accustomed to take the Oath of Fidelity in the presence of the Great Master, may take it in an Assembly of this Office, and then those who preside there, which are the Master of the Household in Ordinary, or the Masters of the Household then in Waiting, may in the absence of the Great Master, or the first Master, receive the said Oaths of Fidelity. On Fifth-Dayes a Master of the Household is to be present at the taking in of the Fifth.

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When the King is to give any Holy, or Blessed Bread in any Parish or Society, the Master of the Household in Waiting that day, holding his Staff in his hand, is to accompany the Holy Loaves to the Church, which are commonly six in number; The Almoner that goes to present them from his Majesty, marches between the Master of the Household, and the Comptroller, at whose left hand goes the Treasurer of the Offerings.

The Masters of the Household keep the Table called the Masters of the Households Table, or else eat at the Table of the ancient Great Master; and at the Dauphins, they keep the Table of His Highnesses *Ser-d'eau*, or Water-server, that is, his Deserver, or Voider, that takes away, when Meals are done.

Of the Great Pantler, Cup-Bearer, and Carver.

These three Officers are always present at great Ceremonies, where they have Rank, as they had at the Kings Coronation, &c.

They have 600 l. a year each, as Wages, paid them on the Book of the establishment of the Household, in which they are only stiled, *First Pantler*, *First Cup-bearer*, and *First Usher-Carver*.

We shall tell you their Offices, in speaking of the Gentlemen-Waiters, or Servitors, who daily their Functions.

The present *Great Pantler* is, *Timoleon Count de Coisse*, of which Office, it is observable, that there remains still an ancient Custom in the Kings House, that upon every *New-Years-Day*, and on the four principal Feasts in the Year, as soon as the King is gone out of his Chamber, to go to Mass, the *Ser-deau*, or Voider, cries aloud three times, either out of a Balcony, or from the Stairs head; *M*, such a one, *Great Pantler of France*, lay the Cloth for the King.

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The *Great Cup-bearer* is an Office set up instead of the *Great Bottler*, or *Butler*, which was anciently one of the Principal Officers of the Crown, from the time of *Charles the Great*, to a considerable time after the rise of the Kings of the third Race, he used to Sign all Charters, and Letters Patents, and to be present at all Assemblies, as other great Officers are.

The *Great Usher-Carver* is the last of the three.

The *Great Pantler* has a Jurisdiction at the Palace, which is at *Paris*, what *Westminster-Hall* has here: as we shall shew further when we come to speak of that.

All the Bakers of *Paris* are obliged on every next Sunday after the *Epiphany*, to go and do homage to the *Griat Pantler*, between the hands of his Lieutenant-General, and to pay him, as they call it, the good *Denier*. Besides, all Master-Bakers, newly made free, are bound likewise to come and present the *Rosemary-Pot* to the Lieutenant-General, for the *Griat Pantler*.

Of the Gentlemen-Waiters.

The *Gentlemen-Waiters* perform by turns the Functions of the three next abovenamed Officers: They are always called *Gentlemen-waiters* to the King, because they serve none but Crowned Heads, Princes of the Blood, and Sovereign Princes when the King is pleased to entertain them.

In the Letters Patents for their places, they are stiled *Esquires*, and by a Declaration of the King, of the 17th of *October* 1656. they may take the Titles of *Knights* and *Esquires*, and may bear their Coats of Arms timbred: On *Munday-Thursday*, they serve together with the Princes of the Blood, and other great Lords of the Court, in carrying to the King those Dishes which his Majesty on that day serves up to the thirteen poor people; he then en-

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termines those who are called the Children of the Holy Supper. They have rank and place at all great Ceremonies, as at the Kings Coronation, his Solemn Entry into Paris, and at the Christning of the Dauphin. They wait with their Swords by their sides, and may be present in the first Office of every quarter in which they have place and voice next after the Masters of the Household, according to the Regulations set down in the Ordinances made for that purpose.

They were formerly more in number, till his present Majesty, by a Declaration of the Month of April 1654. they were reduced to thirty six, who take the Oath of Fidelity in presence of the Grand Master, or of those, who as we have said, in his absence supply his place. They likewise, and their Widows, enjoy an exemption from all Taxes and Impositions: They are ranked upon the Book of the Establishment, at the rate of 700 l. per annum Wages, though they receive but half that sum, and they have all their Diet at Court, at the Table, called the Kings Water-Servers, or Voiders Table, and those that serve at the Dauphins, eat likewise at his Highnesses Water-Servers, or Voiders Table.

After these we may conveniently place the *Servants*, who are the Water-Servers, or Voiders, who are six in number, and serve every one in their turns two Months each: they had formerly 300 l. a piece yearly Wages, but now but 225 l. which is paid by the Treasurers, and 18 l. more paid at the Chamber of Deputies. They are called *Servants*, or Water-Servers, because they present the chief Officers of the Household and Kitchen with Water to wash their hands, before they serve up the Meat to his Majesties Table: they may likewise be styled Voiders, or Deservers, because they receive all the Dishes as they are taken from his Majesties Table, and see them conveyed to the Gentlemen Waiters

Hall,

Hall, where they serve them likewise with Water, and such as dine with them at their Table.

After them are the Ushers of the Hall, who after they have Conducted the Kings Meat from the Kitchen of the Mouth to the Anti-Chamber, where his Majesty dines in publick, take on them the keeping of that Door from the time the Table is spread, till the Cloth be taken away; they are twelve in number, waiting three and three quarterly: they have 300 l. a piece yearly Wages, and eat with the Gentlemen-Waiters: and he that serves the Dauphin in the same quality, has 226 l. Wages.

Of the Order observed in serving the King, when he Dines in Publick.

As soon as the Usher of the Hall has received Order to have the Kings Table spread, he goes to the Life-guard Chamber, and knocking at the Door of their Hall, he cries aloud, Gentlemen, Spread the Kings Table here. Thence taking a Guard with him, he goes to the Goblet or Buttery, then the chief of the Officers of the Goblet, bring the *Nave, *The Nave: the others the rest of the Table Furniture; the is the Box Guard marching near the Nave, and the Usher of containing: the Hall, with his Wan in his hand, before them, the Kings carry the two Table-Cloths: And when they come, the Plates, all to the Preparation-Table (as they term it) the Napkins, Usher of the Hall, himself alone, spreads one of the Knives, &c. the Cloths upon the Side-Bord, which done, the Officer of the Goblet, and the Usher of the Hall together, spreads the other on the Preparatory-Table; of which the Usher receives one end, being decently cast into his hands by the Officer of the Goblet, who keeps the other end to himself. After that, the other Officers of the Goblet place the Nave, and make an end of covering the Table; then the Gentleman-Waiter, whose turn is that day.

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to attend the Preparatives, cuts out the Essays or taste of the Bread already prepared at the Goblet, and causes one of the Officers of the Goblet to take a taste of the Kings two little Loaves, and of his Salt, he touches likewise, with one of his Slices of Essay, the Kings Napkins, Spoon, Fork, Knife, and Tooth-pickers, giving afterward the said Essay to an Officer of the Goblet, to eat, which is called, making the Preparatives: And the said Gentleman Server, having thus taken possession of the *Preparatory-Table*, continues to keep it.

These Preparatives being made, one of the Officers of the Goblet, and the Usher of the Hall, go to the Table where the King is to eat, and lay the Cloth on it in the same manner as is above expressed, which done, one of the Gentlemen-Waiters spreads on it a Napkin, letting one half of it hang down on that side next his Majesty, and upon that Napkin he places the Kings Cover, or Service, viz. His Plate, and the stand on which are the two Manchets, his Spoon, Fork, and Knife, over which he lays the Kings Napkin, neatly folded with little Tassels. Then the same Gentleman-Waiter folds back over the whole, that part of the Under-Napkin that hung down, and so goes on to place the stands for the Plates, and the Carving-Knife, Spoon and Fork which he is to use in the service; wrapping these three last pieces in a Napkin, folded between two Golden Plates: Which having done, he stays at the Table to look after the Kings Cover, till Dinner be served up.

An Extract taken out of the Ordinances made for the Kings Household, renewed and signed by the King, the 14th of April 1665.

When his Majesties Meat is to be served up to Table, whether at Dinner, or at Supper, two Archers or Serjeants of the Kings Life-guards are to march

march before, then the Usher of the Hall, and next the Master of the Household, with his Staff, after whom, are to follow the Gentleman-Waiter, the Controulr General, the Clerk of the Offices, and others that carry the Dishes; and besides them, the Usher of the Kitchin, and the Keeper of the Plate, behind all which are to march two Archers more of the Guards, who are always to appear in their Coats, and with their Halbards, or Arquebusses, and are to suffer none to come nigh the Kings Meat.

After the *Serveau*, or Water-Server, has given Water to the Master of the Household, to the Gentleman-Waiter, and to the Comptroller, to wash their hands with, in the *Office of the Mouth*. The Usher of the Mouth places the Dishes upon the Office-Table, and presents two Essays, or tastings of Bread, to the Master of the Household, that is, to taste the first Service, who after he has touched the Meat with the said two Essays of Bread, eats one himself, and gives the other to the said Usher of the Mouth, to eat. Then the Gentleman-Waiter takes the first Dish, the Comptroller the next, and the Officers of the Mouth the rest. In this Order, the Master of the Household, with his Staff in his hand, marches at the head of them, some steps before whom, goes the Usher of the Hall, with his Wand in his hand, which is the mark of his Office, and when the Meat is brought to the Table, guarded by three of the Life-Guards, with their Carabines on their Shoulders. The Master of the Household makes a bow to the *Nave*, and the Gentleman-Waiter that carried the first Dish, sets it on the *Preparatory-Table*, and having received an Essay of the Gentleman-Waiter that makes the Preparatives, he eats it, and sets his Dish upon the said Table, after which, the Gentleman-Waiter that makes the Preparatives, takes the rest of the Dishes out of the hands of the Comptroller, and others that brought,
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and places them likewise on the said Table, giving every Man a tast of the Dish he brought; which done, the other Gentlemen-Waiters take the said Dishes off the *Preparatory-Table*, and carry them to the Kings Table. The first Course being thus served up upon the Table, the Master of the Household, with the Usher of the Hall going before him, with his Wand in his hand, goes and gives his Majesty notice: the said Master of the Household, when there, carries his Staff as a mark of his Office, but in his absence, the Gentleman-Waiter that officiates his place, carries only for a mark of his present Function, a wet Napkin between two golden Plates, that his Majesty may see by that, the Meat is on the Table; then he comes back, marching before the King to the Table, where his Majesty being arrived, the Master of the Household, or in his absence the Gentleman-Waiter presents him the said wet Napkin to wash withal, according to an Order of the King for that purpose, of the 5th of September 1678. upon occasion of the dispute that happened thereon in the Queens Household; the said Master of the Household, or Gentleman-Waiter, ought likewise when he takes the said wet Napkin of the Officer of the Goblet, to make him make trial of it. Thus much for the first course; as for the others, you may observe, that the Gentleman-Waiter that has the charge of the *Preparatory-Table*, continues all along, to make the Officers of the Mouth and Goblet, tast of every thing they bring up at each course, which the other Gentlemen-Waiters come and take, and serve up to the Kings Table, when his Majesty calls for them.

But the other Gentlemen-Waiters, after they have brought up the first course, go no more down to the Office, but having washed their hands with Water given to them by the Officer of the Goblet, at the Side-Bord in the Anti-Chamber, or some other place, come back and wait at the Kings Table,

He, on that side opposite to his Majesty, and not behind, where commonly Noblemen and Ladies stand.

Upon *New-Years-Day*, in the year 1674, his Majesty having been pleased to Order, that for the future, none but the Gentlemen-Waiters should serve him at Table, and that they should wait five at a time, that the Service might be the more exactly performed; Since that time, one of them always waits at the *Preparatory*, or *Tasting-Table*, as we have said, till the last course be served up, after which, he quits it, and going to the Officers of the Goblet, or Buttery, he takes of them the second wet Napkin, after he has made them make trial of it, and holds it ready for the King, so wash his hands with it at the end of his Repast; and the other four wait always at the Kings Table, while his Majesty is eating.

He that serves as Cup-Bearer, when the King asks for Drink, cries out presently, aloud, *Some Drink for the King*, and then bowing to his Majesty, goes to the Side-Bord, and takes from the hands of the Chief Butler of the Mouth, a golden Plate, on which are placed a Glass with a Cover, and two *Carasses*, or larger Glasses of Chrystal, one of Water, and one of Wine, and then comes back the Chief Butler and his Aid, or Assistant of the Goblet of the Mouth going before him to the Kings Table, where being all three come, and having made Obedience to the King, the said Chief Butler steps on one side, and presents a Vermilion Taster to the Gentleman-Waiter, who likewise turns himself toward him, and pours out of the two *Carasses*, some Wine and Water into the said Taster, being a little Cup of Vermilion gilt, in the Chief Butlers of the Goblets hands; after which, the said Chief Butler pours out the half of what was filled into the Taster in his hands, into another like Vermilion presented him by his Aid, or Assistant, then giving the first into the

* *Carasses* are large Glasses, in form of those used for Vinegar, at our Tables.

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the Gentleman-Waiters hands, and taking the other out of his Assistants, he drinks that off first, after which, the Gentleman-Waiter drinks his, and returns it to the Chief-Butler, who returns them both to his said Assistant: Having thus tasted the drink, in the Kings sight, the Gentleman-Waiter bows again to his Majesty, and giving him the Glass, takes off the Cover, and presents him at the same time, the Plate or Stand, on which are the *Caraffes*, out of which, his Majesty fills himself Wine and Water, or Wine alone, as he likes, and when he has drunk, sets the Glass on the Stand again, which the Gentleman-Waiter covers again, and taking up the Stand, with what is upon it, bows once more to the King, and then gives it back into the Chief Butlers hands, who carries it to the Side-board.

It is to be remarked, that when the *Nave* is placed on the same Table on which the King eats, when the King asks for drink, the Gentleman-Waiter goes to the Side-board, with a Guard before him, and fetches the Plate or Stand, with the Glass as aforesaid.

If the *Nave* be placed on the same Table at which the King eats, every time the King changes Napkins, which is at every course, at least, after the Almoner has opened the *Nave*, one of the Gentlemen-Waiters is to lift up the sweet or perfumed Bag which lies over them, to make room for another of his Companions to take them out, after which, the first Gentleman is to put in the Sweet-Bag again, and the Almoner to shut the *Nave*.

He that Officiates for the Chief-Carver, after he has washt his hands, and taken his place as is aforesaid, at the Table, is to present to his Majesty the Dishes, to uncover them, and to take them off, when his Majesty makes him a sign so to do, to the *Sirdeau*, or Water-Server, and gives the King clean Plates from time to time, and Napkins at the coming in of any Inter-Messes, or choice Dishes, twixt Course

Course and Course, and Carves the Kings Meat unless he please to carve it himself.

At Great Ceremonies, when the Great Pantler, Great Cup-Bearer, and Great Usher-Carver serve in Person, they do all the forementioned Duties themselves.

From the time the Cloth is laid, till his Majesty rises from Table, the Usher of the Hall is to keep the Door of the Room where his Majesty Dines in Publick at Home; and if the *Nave* be there, then he keeps the Door of the Anti-Chamber.

The *Serdeau*, or Water-Server, receives all the Dishes that are taken off the Kings Table, which are carried thence to the Office, or else to the Gentlemen-Waiters Hall, commonly called the *Serdeau's* Hall, where he serves up the same Dishes, to the said Gentlemen-Waiters, and to those who have their Diet at the same Table with them: Under the *Serdeau*, there are likewise several Servants that attend the Office; and the Gentlemen-Waiters Servants, eat afterward, of what is taken from their Table.

Of the Kings-Office, or Counting-House.

The *Kings-Office*, or *Counting-House*, which is of the nature of the *Green-cloth* with us, and is held twice a Week, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, in which these following Officers have Voice and Place; *viz.* The First Master of the Household, the Master of the Household in Ordinary, the Masters of the Household serving quarterly, then the Masters of the *Denier-Chamber*, or Chamber of *Deniers*, and their Substitutes, the Comptroller-General and his Substitutes, the Comptroller in Ordinary, of the Mouth, and the Comptrollers-Clarks of Offices.

We have spoken of the former, let us now speak of the rest.

There are three Masters of the *Denier-Chamber*, or Treasurers of the Household, who serve by turns.
and

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and are present at all Debates and Consultations about the Government of the Officers, and regulation of the Expences of the Household, and other matters of concern.

They have 1800 l. a piece yearly Wages, 5200 l. Liveries, 64 l. for Counters, and 2650 l. Wages more at the Dauphin.

They are to sollicite and see themselves paid the allowance assigned for defraying the Expences of the Mouth of the Kings Household, and to pay the Officers for such Expences. They pay also the Liveries, they have their Ordinary at the Master of the Households Table, or else at that of the ancient Great Masters, and he that serves at the Dauphins, eats at his Highnesses *Servants*'s, or Water-Servants Table.

They have every one their Substitutes, and if they please, under the Title of Officers, who assist them at their Offices, and officiate for them in their absence, having their Diet as their Masters, either at the Master of the Households Table, or when they serve at the Dauphins, at his Highnesses *Servants*'s, or Water-Servants Table.

There are two Comptrollers-General, that serve each six Months, who have 900 l. a piece Wages, 1355 l. for Liveries, and 64 l. for Counters; and at the Dauphins for Liveries, ancient Wages, and binding up the accounts, they have in all 2065 l.

The Comptrollers General settle and controul all the Expences of the Mouth in the Kings Household. One of them, or his Deputy that is in Waiting, is always in the Office with Pen in hand. They take all the settled Accounts of Extraordinary Expences, of which a Roll is made every Month. They deliver the Extracts of the said Accounts so settled, to the Merchants that furnished the Commodities, in order to their payment, by the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*: and after the Comptroller-General has got the Original Roll of the said Accounts,

Signed.

signed by the Great Master, and has Entred it upon his Register, he gives the said Original to the Master of the Chamber of Deputies. The Comptroller General, during the six Months he is in Waiting, do's likewise Accompany the Kings Brothers, and receives his Majesties Orders about his eating, as the Masters of the Household do; They have every one their Substitute, and if they will, in quality of an Officer, who assist them at their Offices, and Officiate for them in their absence.

When it happens, that his Majesty Dines in Publick, and that the Master of the Household does not perform the Ceremony of carrying his Staff there, the Comptroller General waits on his Majesty at Table, in the absence of the first Master of the Household. The Comptroller General in the time of his Waiting, is to take care of all his Majesties Gold and Silver, and Vermilion Plate and vessels, which he gives in Custody to the Keepers of the Plate and Vessels, and other Officers.

The Comptrollers General, and their Substitutes, have their Diet at Court, at the Master of the Households Table, and when they serve at the Dauphins, at that of his Highnesses *Verdun*, or Water-Serve.

There is besides a Controuler in Ordinary, of the Mouth, and of the Goblet, or Buttry, who has 2000 l. Wages, and 3000 l. a year Liveries at the Kings, and 1000 l. more for Liveries at the Dauphins.

He is to be present at the taking in of all Provisions of Fish and Flesh, for the Kings Mouth, and before they are served up to his Table, he Examines whither all the particular things, set down in the Account of the smaller Expences, be made use of or no. Besides, He keeps an Account of Novelties in Provisions for the King, and of Fruits, Confits, and Sweet Wines, &c. which are to be put into his hands: and in fine, he has an Eye and Inspection

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over all the Expences of the Mouth, or Goblet, and other Expences of the Household.

When the King eats in publick, without the Ceremony of having the Staff born by the Master of the Household, the Comptroller in Ordinary, of the Mouth, sets the Meat on his Majesties Table, and when several are to serve, the Comptrollers Clerks, of Offices, likewise place some Dishes, but the Comptroller of the Mouth, serves on the Kings side. He has his Ordinary at the Master of the Households Table, while he is in Waiting on the King, and, at the Dauphins *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers, when he waits there.

There are sixteen Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, that draw up the Rolls and Bills of the Extraordinary expences of the Kings Household, and have Voice and Place at the Board of the Office. They have every one 600 *l.* Wages, and about 1500 *l.* Liveries yearly.

These Rolls which are in Parchment, contain a daily Account, ready sum'd up, of all the Expences of the Kings Household, and are Signed by the Masters of the Household; And the Roll which is made on the last day of every Month, contains the whole Expence of all that Month; which only is Signed by the Great Master.

For the extraordinary Expences, there is a Monthly Account of them kept, which is cast up and settled at the Office, and Signed by the Great Master, by the first Master, by the Master in Ordinary, and by the other Masters of the Household, then in Waiting; upon which Bills of Accounts so settled and verified in the Office, the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, payes those Expences to the Purveyors and Merchants to whom they are due. The said Comptrollers Clerks of Offices, are of the Body of the Office. At Feasts, and extraordinary Entertainments, they wait at the Kings Table, with their Swords by their sides, and set the Dishes on the

the Table themselves. Under the Masters of the Household and other Superiour Officers, they have Command over the *seven Offices* of the Household, the Officers of which, are bound to obey them as far as it concerns their Function. They write all the ordinary and extraordinary receipts of Flesh and Fish; They Comptrol all the Provisions of the whole Household, and when they are not so good as they should be, they buy others, and the Money so by them laid out, is repaid them at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and bated on the Merchants Bills. They have their Diet at Court, at the Master of the Households Table, or else at the antient Great Masters Table, or at the Almoners, and when they serve at the Dauphins, at his Highnesses *Sordain's*, or Water-Servers Table.

There are eight Ushers of the Chamberlains, and of the Office, who formerly had 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.* a piece by Name of Wages paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 133 *l.* more at the Chamber of *Deniers*, yearly.

The *seven Offices* are, 1. *The Goblet, or Buttry of the Mouth.* 2. *The Kitchen of the Mouth;* which two first are only for the Kings Person. 3. *The Common Pantry.* 4. *The Common Buttry.* 5. *The Common Kitchen.* 6. *The Fruit-Office.* 7. *The Brewel-Office.*

1. *Of the Goblet of the Mouth, or of the Kings own Buttry.*

The Goblet consists of the Pantry of the Mouth, and that which is more properly called The *Cup, or Buttry of the Mouth.*

In the Pantry of the Mouth, there are twelve Chief Pantlers, that serve by turns, three every quarter, who have each 600 *l.* yearly.

The Officers of the Pantry of the Mouth, have allowed them besides, for Furnishing his Majesties Table

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Table with all sorts of *Pourcelain*, or *China-Ware*, both ordinary and extraordinary, 75 *l.* for the two Quarters, beginning in *January* and *October*, and 200 *l.* for the other two Quarters, beginning in *April* and *July*.

There are under these, one Keeper in Ordinary of the Plate and other Vessels, who has 800 *l.* a year Wages, paid by the Treasurer of the Household, and 800 *l.* more Augmentation, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, besides, an Ordinary for himself, and another for a Servant, which he should have in *specie*, but commonly takes Money of the Master of the *Denier* Chamber for it.

Two Grooms serving six Months a piece, who have each 600 *l.*

One Groom in Ordinary for the Linnen, who has 600 *l.*

One Landrer, who has 400 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household.

In the Buttry, or Cellar of the Mouth.

There are likewise twelve Chief-Butlers, serving by turns, three every Quarter, who have each 600 *l.*

One Chief, or Head-Groom in Ordinary for Sweet-Waters 1600 *l.*

Four Aids, or Helpers, each 400 *l.*

One Aid in Ordinary 800 *l.*

Four other Grooms serving by turns, two each half year, 600 *l.* each.

Four *Wine-Couriers* serving two every six Months, 600 *l.*

The Servants of the Goblet have for their allowance 480 *l.* at the *Denier*-Chamber, and four Loaves, and four Quarts of Wine every day out of the Common Pantry and Cellar: besides this, the three foremost Servants of the Pantry of the Mouth, have six pounds of Beef, every *Flesh-Day*, and every *Fish-Day*

Day, a good large Carp, and two *Quauvers* or *Sea-Dracoms*: And the foremost Seryant of the Buttry, or Cellar of the Mouth, has every Flesh-Day, two pounds of Beef, and every Fifth-Day one *Quauver*.

The several Duties of the Officers of the Goblet.

The Officers of the Goblet, have several Charges, some are to take care of the Kings Bread, others of his Linen, others of laying the Cloth, and others of his Fruit, which till the time of the late King *Lewis* the XIII. was kept in the Fruit-Office; and others to look after his Wine and Water.

The *Wine-Couriers* are, whenever the King goes a Hunting, or elsewhere for his pleasure, to carry after his Majesty, a Cloak-Bag furnished with Napkins, Bread, Knives, baked things, Fruit and Sweet-Meats, and two Flagons of Wine and Water. The Conductors of the Hackny of the Goblet, when his Majesty is travelling along the Country, carry after him a Horse loaden with Linnen, Bread, Fruit, Sweetmeats, a Cup for the King, a Taster, Knives, Salt, and other necessaries to lay the Cloth for the Kings Dinner and Supper, for fear the Grooms, and Carriages appointed for that purpose should not come up time enough with his Majesty: for better understanding of which, I have set down a particular account of the small things that are ordinarily delivered to these two Officers last named when the King goes abroad: which they call the *Menu*.

The Officers of the Goblet, on such occasions, deliver to the *Wine-Courier*, two *Portugal*, or *China* Oranges, two ordinary Lemons, two Sweet Lemons, six choice Apples, and in their Seasons, Heart-Cherries, Peaches, and other Fruits, for which they are allowed forty pence, or three shillings four pence English.

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The Pastry-Cook of the Mouth, furnishes him with two great Biskets, six *Perdrigon* Prunes, six preserved Apricocks with Ears, and two Slices of Citron-Peel, for which, he is allowed fifty pence, or four shillings two pence English.

To the Conductor of the Hackney, are given six Loaves, value eleven pence, six Quart Bottles of Wine valued at four Livers eight pence, and one Denier or twelfth part of a penny, which is about seven shillings and four pence, English.

The Pastry-Cook of the Mouth, gives him twenty great Biskets, at eight pence a piece, six dozen of little Cabbages, at a Crown; the Officers of the Pantry of the Mouth, six packets of dry Sweetmeats, at a Crown and six pence, six Packets of Pastills, at the same value, six *China-Oranges*, at half a Crown: On Fish-Days the Pastry-Cook gives over and above, a Pie of *Bon Chretien Pears*, value forty pence. One Pie of beaten Eggs of like price, two great Cream Cheese-Tarts, at a Crown, two great Cream Cakes at forty pence, twenty four Cheese-Cakes, at forty eight pence, twenty four *Brioches*.

Besides which, are carried six dozen of Loaves and six dozen of Bottles of Wine, upon two Horses, furnished out by the Court-Bakers, and Vintners.

2. Of the Kitchin of the Mouth, or the Kings own Kitchin.

The Officers of the Kings own Kitchin, are, two Ushers in Ordinary, that serve half a year each by turns, whose Salary is 1200 *l*.

Eight other Ushers that serve quarterly, who have each 600 *l*.

Four Master Cooks, 600 *l*. a piece.

Four Hastners, Roasting-Cooks, each 400 *l*. paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 15 *l*. at the Chamber of Deniers.

Four

Four Pottagers, or Boiling-Cooks, likewise at 400 *l.* Wages.

Four Pastry-Cooks, at 300 *l.* each.

Three Children of the Kitchin, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, 300 *l.* Wages, at the Treasurers of the Household, and 24 *l.* each, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Four Porters serving by turns, two every six Months; who have each 300 *l.* Wages, at the said Treasurers, 91 *l.* 10 *d.* at the *Denier*-Chamber, and 150 *l.* for furnishing and keeping the Kitchin Furniture, besides 12 *l.* a quarter.

One Groom of the Chase in Ordinary, who has 1200 *l.* Wages, 500 *l.* Liveries, at the Treasure Royal, his Diet at Court the whole year, and several other profits.

Two Advertisers serving six Months each, at 300 *l.*

Four Carriers of the armed Chair and Table for the Mouth, each 400 *l.*

Six *Serdeau's*, of which before.

Three Landrers of the Kitchin of the Mouth, and of the common Kitchin, who have each 300 *l.* Wages at the Treasurers of the Households and 414 *l.* 16 *d.* at the *Denier*-Chamber.

The Duties of the Officers of the Kitchin of the Mouth.

The Ushers of the Mouth receive the Orders from the Superiour Officers, and give them to the other Officers. They receive the Meat, and give an account of what is served up: They carry the King his Broth, and his Breakfast every Morning. The Master Cooks after them, is next in place, and has Charge of the Entries, or first Dishes. The *Hastners*, or Roasting-Cooks, tend the Rost-meat. The Potagers, or Boiling-Cooks, the Broths; the Porters are those that bring the Wood

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and Water; they likewise bring and keep clean the ordinary Kitchen-Furniture. The Groom of the Cupboard carries with him provision for one Meal, while the King is travelling in the Country; The Groom of the *Chase*, in Ordinary, carries with him, on a Horse, cold Meats for the King, and serves them himself to his Majesty. The Advertisers follow the King along the Countries, to give notice when he is to be at any place, and at what hour he intends to Dine or Sup.

The *Menu*, or particulars of what is delivered to the Groom of the *Chase* when he waits, are four dozen of Loaves, at 4 *l.* 8 *d.* a quarter of Veal, of 16 *l.* at 4 *l.* and a quarter of Mutton of 12 *l.* at 3 *l.* both sliced in Bread; 7 pounds of Salt Beef, and a Gammon of Bacon sliced in Bread; a quarter of Veal whole of 16 *l.* and a quarter of Mutton of 12 pound likewise whole at 3 *l.* a hot Turkey-Pie, containing two Turkeys, at 6 *l.* 15 *d.* a Partridge-Pie of three Partridges, 6 *l.* 15 *d.* eight larded Fowls in Bread 14 *l.*

On Fifth-Days, four dozen of Bread, at 4 *l.* 8 *d.* and 300 hard Eggs, at 12 *l.*

Thus much for the Officers that are concerned about preparing the Kings own Meat and Drink, we shall place next those that belong to his Family, with the other Officers that are dependances on both. Which are called the common Officers, because they furnish and serve the whole Household.

Of the rest of the seven Offices, called the Common-Offices, or Offices of the whole Household. And first,

3. Of the Common-Pantry.

In the Common-Pantry, which is the third of the seven, there are thirteen Chief-Panlars, who had formerly 400 l. a piece years, but at present, but 300 l.

Twelve Aids or Helpers, who formerly had 300 l. but now but 225 l.

Six Grooms, who have each 600 l.

Two Landrers, who have each 200 l. Wages at the Treasurers of the Households, and 576 l. 9 d. at the Denier-Chamber.

The three Servants of the Pantry, of ancient establishment, whereof one is called the Deliverer, have allowed them at the Denier-Chamber for furnishing the Tables, 720, reckoning therein 60 l. of augmentation, for the New Table of the Great Master, and the Chamberlains Table.

4. In the Common Buttry.

There are twenty Chief-Butlers, who formerly had 400 l. and now have but 300 l. a piece yearly allowance.

Twelve Aids, or Helpers, who formerly had 300 l. but now but 225 l. yearly Wages.

One Master of the Cellars, who has 400 l. Wages and his Diet at Court all the year.

Four Grooms of the Bottles, serving by turns, two each half year, at 600 l. Wages.

Two Grooms of the Vessels, who have now 600 l. and formerly 660 l. Wages.

In the Account-Book, or Establishment of the

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Chamber of *Deniers*, the Grooms of the Common Buttry have 125 *l.* allowance every quarter for what they furnished in ordinary.

The Servants of the Common Buttry, have 64 *l.* 10 pence a quarter for what they ordinarily furnish, and the Servant Deliverer of the Common-Buttry, has over and above 72 *l.*

4. In the Common Kitchen, *or* *otherwise* called,

The Great-Common Kitchen.

There are twelve Ushers who had 400 *l.* but now but 300 *l.* Wages.

Eight Master-Cooks, at the same Wages.

Twelve *Hastners*, or Roasting-Cooks, at the same allowance, paid them by the Treasurers of the Household, and 8 *l.* a piece besides, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Eight Boiling-Cooks, or *Pottagers*, at the same allowance, besides 12 *l.* a piece at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Twelve Children of the Kitchen, or Under-Cooks, at the same allowance as the Boiling-Cooks.

Four Pastry-Cooks at 300 *l.* a piece.

Two Herbmén, who have 200 *l.* a piece paid as Wages by the Treasurers of the Household, and 300 *l.* more augmentation Money at the Chamber of *Deniers*, because of their ordinary Groom.

Two Keepers of the Vessels, at 600 *l.*

Eight other Ushers of the Common-Kitchen, who had formerly 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.* Wages.

Three Grooms of the Cupboard, serving each four Months a piece, at 600 *l.*

Four Grooms of the Spits, at 600 *l.*

Two *Falotiers*, or Faggot-Porters, that serve six Months a piece. They have 75 *l.* for every Burden, paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 1098 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*, besides 732 *l.* more at the Dauphins.

Three

Three Landrers, which are the same that serve the Kitchen of the Mouth, at 300 *l*.

One Brasier, who is allowed at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for furnishing and keeping in order, the necessary Vessels of that kind, belonging to the service of the Goblet; the new Table of the Great Master, and that of the Great Chamberlain; and of the Great and Little Common-Kitchens, 1720 *l*. yearly; which is 430 *l*. a quarter.

The four Turn-Spits of the Great-Common Kitchens, have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, 30 *l*. a piece for a Suit of Cloaths.

6. *In the Common-Fruity there are*

One Chief-Fruiterer in Ordinary, at 1200 *l*.

Twelve other Chief Fruiterers, at 400 *l*. each.

Four Grooms, at 600 *l*.

7. *In the Fuel, or Wood-Office, that furnishes Wood, and other Fuel in the Kings Household.*

Are twenty chief Masters of the Fuel-Office, who had formerly 400 *l*. and have now but 360 *l*. Wages at the Kings, and 75 *l*. at the Dauphins.

Fifteen *Aids*, or Helpers, who had formerly 300 *l*. have now but 225 *l*. at the Kings, and 50 *l*. at the Dauphins.

The Duty of the Fuel-Officers, is to furnish all the Wood that is burnt in the Kings House, as well in his Majesties own Chamber, Antichamber, and Closet, as in his Kitchen, and in all the other Offices, and all the Halls, not excepting the Halls of the Guards, and in both the *French*, and *Suisse* Guard-Chambers. They likewise furnish what Coal and Straw is necessary: They have the privilege of going first in to the King; for they go in and light a Fire in the Kings Chamber, a little before his Majesty is waked, so that by that means they

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have the first Entry, as they call it, to his Person ; They are likewise to take care the whole day of all the Fires made in the Kings Apartment, and stay till he goes to Bed. When the King is travelling, they make the second Trusse of his Bed, that is, they fold the second and third Quilt of the Kings Bed, after the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber have folded the first, and the Sheets ; 'Tis their right to put the Dauphin to Table, he having no *Table-Carrier*.

When the King, or the Dauphin have occasion to wash, either their Feet, or their whole Bodies in a Bath, the Fuel-Officers are to heat and pour in the Water, and while the King or Dauphin are in the Bath, when any Perfumes are to be burnt, one of the said Officers is to hold the hot Pan on which the Perfumes are cast. When any Officer of the Kings Household is Arrested, or made Prisoner, the Fuel-Officers are charged with the Prisoner, and the Fuel-Office is made their Prison. 'Tis at this Office, that the Kings Visits the Poor on *Munday-Thursday*, By his Chief Physician, and others, and the Chyrurgion of the Household, wipes their Feet.

If the King happen to eat with another King, or Queen, the King of *France*, as performing the Honours due from a Person in his own House, to a Stranger his equal, will yield to that Crowned Head, his Cadenat, that is, his own Plate and Service, (which is the greatest piece of honour of the Table) together with his Captain of the Guards, and his Chair ; and then it would be the Fuel-Officers Duty, to put the King of *France* to Table, that is to say, to present his Most Christian Majesty a Chair, and take it away again, when he rises from Table, as it was determined at *Fountainbleau*, at the Marriage of the Lady *Mari-Lewis* of *Orleans* to the King of *Spain*, who in Quality of Queen of *Spain*, eat several days with the King.

Besides these, there is at the Fuel-Office, one Deliverer

Deliverer of the Wood, one Porter that serves the Chamber with Wood, and three Servants of the Office.

The Kings Table-Carriers, and those of the Household, eat at the Fuel-Office.

The Kings Table-Carrier likewise gives the King his Chair when he Dines in Publick.

The two Table-Carriers of the Household, have 200 *l.* Wages paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 600 *l.* more, each at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for their ordinary Furnitures.

There is likewise one Joyner in Ordinary, who among other things, furnishes Box-Branches on *Palm-Sunday*, at the Kings Chappel.

Two Chair-men for business.

In all these Offices, there are some Servants.

All the Officers of the seven Offices, have always privilege to wear a Sword in the *Louvre*, or elsewhere, and to wait with their Swords by their sides, if they please.

The five Offices of the Household are composed, as you see, of Chiefs, Aids and Grooms, and are regulated after the same manner as those immediately belonging to the King.

Besides the seven Offices, there is a new Kitchen, which was established in the Month of *September* 1664. called the *Little-Common Kitchen*, to serve the Great Masters, and Great Chamberlains new Table. Of which, we shall now name the Officers.

Other Officers belonging to the seven Offices.

There are still some others that may be reckoned as belonging to, or dependant on the seven Offices, as the Deliverer out of the Ice, who has his Place by Commission, and receives at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for Wages, Diet, and all together, half a Crown a day, paid by way of Extraordinary. He distributes Ice, not only for the Kings Table, but

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for all the Tables of the Household, and to the Princes and great Lords of the Court.

There are four Barber-Chyrurgions belonging to the Household, that are Sworn by the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, who have 200 *l.* a piece yearly Wages on the Book of the smaller Accounts, and 150 *l.* for dressing on occasion, the Pages of the said Chamber.

They shave the poor Men on *Maundy-Thursday*, and wash their Feet.

They Accompany the Chief Physician, when he visits the said poor Men.

After these we may place the Purveyors, and the Merchants that furnish necessities, which are the Bakers, the Vintners, the Linen-Drapers, and others, who keep to the bargain they have made with the Kings Officers, so long as they please, and so long as no body offers to do it cheaper; but if they furnish any thing that is not so good as it shou'd be, the Masters, and Comptrollers of the Household, and other Head-Officers may buy more elsewhere, and bate, or cause it to be bated in the said Merchants Bills.

The Baker has 150 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers* for Covertures.

There are three Purveyors, who have 200 *l.* likewise, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for Covertures.

A Customary allowance called a *Parisis*, for what he ordinarily furnishes, is paid to the Baker, Vintner, and Purveyor, when they are obliged to go further from *Paris*, than the distance specified in their Bargains.

The Vintner is likewise allowed for following the King or Dauphin out of the Kingdom, when they stir out of it, according to what is agreed on in the Contract made with them.

I shall add this one Remark, that when the Court is upon the march, there is allowed for the House

House where the Goblet is lodged, 3 *l.* or a Crown, for the Kitchen of the Mouth 5 *l.* for the two Common-Kitchens, both Great and Little, 3 *l.* each, for the Pastry-Cooks lodging 20 pence, and the like price for the Housing taken up by the Common-Pantry, Buttry, and Pastry; as likewise by the Fruity, and Fuel-Office, which is called paying the *De Roy*, or allowance due from the King, for Houle-room for his Offices.

The Officers of later Creation, for the service of the Great Masters, and Great Chamberlains Table,

A Master of the Household Waiting at the Great Masters new Table, who has 1000 *l.* yearly.

Another Master of the Household Waiting at the Great Chamberlains new Table, at 600 *l.*

This latter has an Ordinary of Bread and Wine, allowed him in the Establishment of the Household, and he takes his Ordinary of Meat upon what is served off from this Table: He has inspection over the Officers of the Little-Common Kitchen, and of the Fruity, and over the Merchants that furnish the necessaries, as far as concerns the service of the Great Chamberlains Table.

Four Ushers of the Little-Common Kitchen, serving each three Months by turns; He that serves the first quarter, beginning from *New-Years-Day*, has 400 *l.* at the Treasurers, and 100 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*. He that serves the second quarter, has 500 *l.* all at the Treasurers of the Household; He that serves the third quarter, has likewise 500 *l.* at the same Treasurers; and he that serves the last, has 400 *l.* at the said Treasurers, and 100 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

There are two Aids in Ordinary, at 400 *l.* Wages.

These Ushers and Aids, make ready the Meat for both the said new Tables.

F. 5.

Besides

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Besides which there are,

One Porter belonging to the Little-Common Kitchin, who has for Cords, Pails and Brooms, six pence a day.

One Servant of the Little-Common, who has 100 *l.* a year extraordinary Wages allowed him, upon the last Bill of every quarter, because of his extraordinary care and pains.

One Maker and Distiller of Waters for the Great Masters new Table, he has at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for the Waters he ordinarily furnishes in the quarter beginning in *January*, 150 *l.* and as much for the quarter ending in *December*. But for each of the other Summer Quarters, he has 300 *l.* which makes in all 900 *l.* yearly.

One Groom of the same new Table, who has for furnishing Glasses, *Caraffs*, and other things, 200 *l.*

One Keeper of the Vessels for the Great Masters Table, at 150 *l.*

One Butler belonging to the Great Chamberlain, at 600 *l.*

One Maker and Distiller of Waters, belonging to the same, at 900 *l.* as has he that serves the Great Master.

One Groom of the Great Chamberlains Table, who has 200 *l.* for Glasses, *Caraffs*, &c.

One Keeper of the Vessels, at 150 *l.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Great Chamberlain, and all Officers under his dependance.

IF the honour of Officer, may be rated from the frequency, and nearness of their approaches to the Kings Person, then certainly the Great Chamberlain must needs have the greatest share therein of any, since it is at all times in his power, to be near his Majesty, and that he has a very considerable Rank in all the most Magnificent Solemnities.

This Office is almost as ancient as the beginning of this Monarchy, and one may judge of its greatness by the Nobility of the Persons that always have enjoyed it. He had formerly a great Jurisdiction over the Mercers, and other Trades that deal in Clothing, and for that purpose, he substituted under him a Surveyor of those Merchandizes, who was commonly called *the King of the Mercers*, that is to say, their *Syndic*, or Comptroller, who also Examined the Weights and Measures of the said Merchants: His Court of Justice was held at the Marble Table in the *Palais*, or Palace at Paris, by a Mayor Judge, Commissionated by the Great Chamberlain, and some other Officers.

The Great Chamberlain was formerly of the Great Officers that Signed all Charters, and Letters of Consequence, and has still a Right to sit in Judgment with the King at the Tryal of any Peers.

He had formerly the Keeping of the Kings Coffers and Treasury in his Chamber, and had the management of the Exchequer, as he has to this day, in several places; where the *Comptrolleur*, or Chamberlain (for in different places, he is differently

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rently stiled) is likewise Treasurer, and receives all the Revenues; and it belonged to him, or his Under-Treasurers, to carry Money about them for the Kings Liberalities, and other necessary Expences: He used to have for his Fee the tenth part of what came into the Kings Coffers, and was wont to deal out the Annual Gratuities to the Souldiers, and provide Presents for all Ambassadors.

He has been indifferently stiled, *Cubicularius*, *Camerarius*, or *Cambellanus*, that is, *Bedchamber Man*, *Chamber-man*, or *Chamberlain*; But the Office of *Chamberlain*, and *Chamber-man*, were afterward made distinct Offices, as, among other proofs, will appear by an ancient duty upon Merchants, who paid 16 pence, whereof ten pence went to the Chamberlain, and the other six to the Chamber-Man; But the Office of Chamber-Man was suppress'd in the Person of *Charles Duke of Orleans*, Anno 1544: or to speak more properly, we may say, that it assumed under *Francis the First*, the present Title it is now known under, of Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

The present Great Chamberlain is the Duke of *Bouillon*, who has yearly 3600 *l.* under the name of Wages, and a Pension of 20000 *l.*

*Function
and Privi-
leges.*

When the King sits on his Bed of Justice, or in a general Assembly of the Estates, the Great Chamberlain sits at his Feet, upon a Violet-Coloured Velvet Cushion, Embroidered with *Flower deluces* of Gold. He is present at all Audiences of Ambassadors, where takes his Place behind his Majesties Chair of State, between the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, who is on his right, and the Great Master of the Wardrobe, whose Place is on his left.

Antiently, in the Queens absence, he was wont to lie in the Kings Bed-Chamber.

Upon the Coronation-Day, he takes the Royal Buskins from the Abbot of *St. Denis*, and puts them

them on the Kings Legs, and then invests him with the *Dalmatick Robe* of Azure Blue, and with the *Mantle Royal*.

As the Great Chamberlains, have the honour to be nearest the sacred Persons of their Kings while they are alive; so when nature has exacted from them her Tribute, and they come to die, they with the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, interre their Bodies.

The homage done to the King, by any Dukes or other Persons of higher Rank, holding their Lands, or *Seignieuries* of his Majesty, was antiently performed in the Bed-Chamber, whither being Conducted by the Great Chamberlain, Bare-headed, and without Sword, Belt, or Spurs; and kneeling down, and putting their hands between the Kings Hands, they promised him Fealty and Homage.

Of which Ceremony, we have a fair Example, in *Froissard*, In the 25th Chapter of the First Volume of his History, namely, in the Homage done by *Edward the Third King of England*, to *Philip de Valois*, to whom being brought in, and in the posture as aforesaid, the Great Chamberlain rendered these words: *You become the Lige-Man of the King, my Lord, that here is, (as Duke of Guienne, and Peer of France) and you promise Fealty and Loyalty to him, to bear: Say, Yes: And the King of England, as Duke of Guienne, answered, Yes, and the King received him for his Lige-Man: Thus Froissard, who likewise tells us, that this Homage had better have been let alone, it being so Stomached by that Courageous King, that it caused those long and bloody Wars between the two Nations, of which all Histories resound, and which are hardly yet well extinct, but lie couched under Embers, till opportunity shall raise them into new Blames.*

At present, when any Marshal of France, Governour

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nour of a Town, Place, or Province, or any other, is to take the Oath of Fidelity to the King, the Marshal, or such other Person gives his Hat, Gloves, and Sword, to the Usher of the Bed-Chamber, and then advancing towards the King, who expects him in his Chair of State, he kneels down upon a Cushion, presented him by one of the Chief *Vallets de Chambre*, and putting his Hands between his Majesties, when, the said Oath being read to him by the *Secretary*, under whose Division his Place is, he gives his assent in the manner aforesaid; and then rising up, and making Obedience to his Majesty, goes back, and takes again of the Usher of the Bed-Chamber the things he left with him, to whom, as well as to some other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, he makes an honourable Present.

The Great Chamberlains had formerly a Table furnished out of the Kings own Kitchen, but the late Duke of *Chevrense*, Great Chamberlain, agreed with the Masters of the Household, to have instead of it, that which is still kept by them, under the Name of the Great Chamberlains Table.

He has a Super-intendence over all the Officers of the Kings Bed-Chamber, of his Wardrobe, of his Closets and Anti-Chamber, when the King Dresses himself, he gives him his Shirt, which honour, he parts not with, to any, but to the Sons of *France*, the Princes of the Blood, or Sons Legitimate of *France*. When the King eats in his Bed-Chamber, tis his Duty to wait on him, and give him his Napkin; and in short, he performs all the Honours and Chief Ceremonies of the Bed-Chamber.

At all Solemnities, Balls, and other Assemblies, as likewise at Chappel, when the King goes to hear a Sermon, one of the Yeomen of the Bed-Chamber brings always a Chair out of the Kings Chamber for the Great Chamber, placing it behind the Kings, and

and another, for the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Of the four Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

The Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, which now are four, exercise as I have said, by turns, under that new Title, the Office that was formerly performed by the *Camrier*, or Chamber-Man.

There was at first but two of them, but the late King *Louis* the XIII. made them up four.

They serve by turns each one their Year.

The present Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, are,

1. The Duke of *Richmont*. 2. The Duke of *Guorts*.
3. The Duke of *Crequi*. 4. The Duke of *St. Aignan*.

They take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in Their *Fun-*
Person, and he of them, that is in Waiting, Sweats *tions and*
all the other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, that are *Privi-*
admitted into his years Waiting. In the absence *ledges*.
of the Great Chamberlain they supply his Place in
all things. They give Order to the *Usher*, what
Persons he is to let in, and deliver Certificates of
their Service, to all the Officers of the Bed-Cham-
ber: They perform likewise many other Duties, at
the Kings rising, going to Bed, and Dressing. He
that is in Waiting, lodges in the *Louvre*: The
King does them the Honour to give them a Place in
his own Coach.

They used formerly to lie in the Kings Bed-Cham-
ber, as appears by the 9th and 82d Articles of
the Ordinance of *Charles* the Seventh, that are ad-
dressed thus, *To the Chamberlains lying in our Bed-*
Chamber, &c.

They bespeak all the first Mourning at Court,
and all Cloths and Habits used in *Masques*, *Balls*,
and *Playes*, and other *Divertissements* for his Ma-
jesty.

They

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They have the sole ordering of all the Expences allotted in the Establishments, or Account-Books of the *Argenterie*, or Privy-Purse, for the Kings Person or otherwise; as likewise of those allowed in the Establishments for the Kings Pocket Expences, and affairs of his Bed-Chamber: Under them, are the Intendants, Comptrollers, and the Treasurers General of the Kings Privy-Purse, and of the Pocket Expences, and the rest of the Officers of the Bed-Chamber.

It is to be noted, That there are many, that out of courtesy are stiled Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, that have neither Place, nor Salary, as such; and many Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings Household, of which we shall speak in their proper place.

Next these, are the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, who are in number twenty four, and serve constantly all the year long, each Chief Gentleman being allowed six of them, though they may, if they please, take a greater number; over whom, the King, for better regulation, maintains Governours, and Under-Governours, and Masters of all sorts, to teach them all Exercises requisite for Persons of Quality.

These Pages go every Morning and Evening, with the other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, into the Kings said Chamber, to give his Majesty his Slippers; and on Evenings and Mornings too, (when 'tis dark) they carry white Wax-Flambo's before his Majesty, when he walks on Foot out of his Anti-Chamber, or when he crosses, either on Foot, or in a Sedan, the Courts of any of his Palaces; and in Summer they carry over him, an *Umbrello*.

In the Armies, where the King is present, they serve as *Aids de Camp*, under the Kings own *Aids de Camp*, as likewise do the Pages of the Kings Great and Lesser Stables.

Of other Inferiour Officers of the Bed-Chamber.

There are four Officers that are called the Ordinary, or Chief *Valets de Chambre*, which last Title, though omitted in their Patents, was since confirmed to them by a Brief from his Majesty. Their places are worth counting all things, about 2000. Crowns a Year. They serve indifferently, as they can agree, one in the place of another, and have all things common among them, though the Eldest usually chuses his Quarter. They perform severall honourable Duties in the Chamber, as keeping the Door of the Council, and giving the accustomed Orders to the Ushers, in the absence of the Chief Gentlemen, &c. They lie at the Kings Beds Feet, and keep the Keys of his Trunks; They are allowed at present, in Money for their Table 1750 l. each.

Under these, there are thirty two other *Valets de Chambre*, that serve quarterly, eight each Quarter, their Salary is 660 l. yearly; they diet at the Table, called the *Valets de Chambrés* Table.

The quality of Esquires has been confirmed to them by severall Orders, and particularly by an Order of the Council of State of the 25th of April 1669. By which the *Sieur de la Faye*, one of the Kings *Valets de Chambre*, was maintained in the said Quality of Esquire. They perform severall Functions about the King, when he is Dressing, or Undressing; as, giving him his Chair, holding his Morning-Gown, and putting it on his Shoulders, presenting the Looking-Glass, &c. They make the Kings Bed, the Upholsters standing at the Beds-Foot to help them. The *Valet de Chambre*, that is in Waiting, is to keep all day within the Rails of the Alcove, to watch the Kings Bed. They are to see the Officer of the Goblet tast the Wine and Bread that he brings up to the Kings Chamber, before it

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is presented to his Majesty : When the Court is on the march in the Country, one of the *Valets de Chambre*, goes before, to conduct the Kings Bed ; and is then allowed a Crown a Day Extraordinary. When the King quits only for a few days, any of his Royal Palaces, the *Valet de Chambre* that stays there, to keep the Kings Bed, is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet.

The three *Valets de Chambre*, that wait on the Dauphin, have each of them likewise, a Crown a Day for their Diet.

The last year the King suppress'd all the Supererogatory *Valets de Chambre*, that waited but every other year.

The Ushers.

There are sixteen Ushers of the Chamber, that serve Quaterly, four each quarter. They have 660 l. Salary, and 300 l. gratuity. In their Parents they are written *Esquires*. As soon as the King is out of his Bed, and has got on his Morning-Gown, and is set down in his Chair, the Ushers in Waiting come into his Chamber, and one of them taking immediately possession of the Door, takes notice what persons of Quality present themselves to come in, which having observed, as soon as the King has changed his Shirt, he lets in the Nobility and the Officers, in order, as he sees them more or less qualified. If any speak too loud in the Chamber, the Usher Commands Silence. They carry Flambo's overlaid with Vermillion gilt, before his Majesty, when he goes out or in any where, or from Chamber to Chamber, or when he goes up or down Stairs, in any of the Apartments of the *Louvre*, but when he goes any further into the Courts, they quit him at the Door, and leave only the Pages to light him, to whom it only belongs.

The

The Ushers have the Priviledge, to wait with their Swords by their sides, and their Cloaks on their Shoulders.

Upon the Annual Festivals, and on all Dayes of Solemnity, as at *Te Deums*, on the Dayes of the Kings Majority, Coronation, or Marriage, when he touches for the Evil, when he follows the Processions, when he sits on his Bed of Justice in Parliament, or at the Creation of the Knights of his Orders, and at all the Kings first Entries into any Towns, two of these Ushers carry before his Majesty two silver gilt Maces, letting the tops of the said Maces, lean gently on their Shoulders; and every time they carry these Maces, there is due to them a Fee of 150 *l.* which is punctually paid them, by express Order, at the *Treasure-Royal*: But when the King goes to Parliament, besides the 150 *l.* they have out of the *Treasure Royal*, the Chief President Orders a like summe to be paid them out of the Fines. In like manner, at the Kings first Entry into any Cities, there is due to them from the Officers of the said Town, a Mark of Gold, being the value of 400 *l.* besides their said constant Fee of 150 *l.* out of the *Treasure Royal*.

These two Maces are carried every where after the King in the Chests of the Wardrobe. At Coronations, and Creations of Knights, the two Ushers that bear the Maces, are habited in white Satin Doublets, with Sleeves slashed in several rows, and their Shifts swelling out of the said slashes, with Trunk-Breeches, and Cloaks of the same, with silk Pearl-Colour'd Stockings, Shoes covered with white Satin, and white Velvet, or Satin Caps, or Bonnets. They have their share in the Fees and Presents given by Governours and Lieutenants, of Towns or Provinces, Great Officers of the Crown, and those of the Kings Household, the Chief Presidents of Parliaments, the *Echevins*, or Sheriffs of *Paris*, or others, when at their several admissions, they

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they take the Oath of Fidelity to his Majesty. 'Tis the Ushers Duty, to make them that are in the Chamber get out of the way, whether it be to keep them from standing in his Majesties light, when he is Dressing, or Undressing him, or to clear his passage when he goes from his Chair to his Praying-Desk, from that to his Closet, or when he goes from one side of his Chamber to the other.

No Body ought to have his Hat on in the Kings Bed-Chamber, though it be at certain hours when there is but two or three Officers there. And the Ushers are to see too, that no Body Combs themselves there, or sit down upon the Seats, the Table, or the Rails of the Alcove. They have their Ordinary at the old Table of the Great Master, which is now that of the Masters of the Household, and those four that are in Waiting, have every day to their Breakfast, a Bottle of Wine, and a Loaf; They are allowed every day out of the Fruity, a Flambo of white Wax of half a pound weight.

On Council-Days, if the Council be held in the Bed-Chamber, they go from his Majesty, to give notice to the Secretaries of State, and in the absence of the chief *Valets de Chambre*, they keep the Doors of the Council-Chamber. They have the Honour to carry in their Arms the Children of *France*, during their Infancy.

The two Ushers of the Chamber, that wait at the Dauphins, have each of them a Crown a day for their Diet; one of the four Ushers that are in Waiting at the Kings, goes every day and waits on the Duke of *Burgundy*, and he that stays with that Prince, in the Kings absence, has a Crown a Day for his Diet: and the Officers of the Kings *Counting-House*, or *Green-Cloth*, diminish so much as his Ordinary comes to, at the Table, he should otherwise eat it, and discount it to his Majesties profit. Another Usher likewise appointed to wait
on

on the Duke of Anjou, has the like allowance, which will be the rule for all the Children the Dauphin shall have.

When the Usher asks any one, that would come in, his Name; whoever he be, he ought not to take it ill, because he is obliged by his Office, to know who he lets in.

It is to be observed, that any person that would enter into the Bed-Chamber, the Anti-Chamber, and the Closets, when the Doors are shut, must scratch gently at the Door, and not knock hard, and when he would go out, he is not to open the Door himself, but to call to the Usher to open it for him.

When the King, any Queens, Children of France, and their Wives, or any Ambassadors, that go to, or come from Audience, come in or go out of the Chamber, the Usher presently opens to them both the Leaves of the Door, the same is done by the Usher of the Anti-Chamber, and by the Sentinel at the Door of the Guard-Chamber.

There are besides, two Ushers of the Closet, that wait six Months each, who have 660 *l.* Salary, and a gratuity of 600 *l.* at the Treasury Royal. They eat at the Masters of the Households Table.

If on a Council-Day, the Council be held in any of the Closets, then 'tis the Usher of the Closets Duty, to give notice of it from the King, to the Secretaries of State.

There two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, who have a yearly Salary of 500 *l.* each. They eat at the *Valets de Chambrés* Table, and are allowed Bread and Wine too for their Breakfast.

At *New-years-tide*, the Queen, when there is one, gives for a New-Years Gift, 4 *l.* to the Ushers, a 100 *l.* at each Station, that is to say 100 *l.* among the Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, as much to him that keeps the Closet, and as much among those of the Bed-Chamber. By which means, he
that

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that keeps the Cabinet that day, and that is in waiting the first half year beginning in January, has as much alone, as the two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, and the four Ushers of the Bed-Chamber. And formerly, when the two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber waited by turns, each their half year; he whose turn it was to wait at *New-years-tide*, had the whole 100 *l.* to himself, but since they have been both made ordinary, and serve all the year round, the said sum is usually parted among them; which Order was made about twenty years ago.

The Porte-Manteau's, or Cloak-Carriers.

Are twelve in number, and serve quarterly, three each quarter, and have yearly 660 *l.* Wages, upon the Establishment, and 120 *l.* gratuity at the Treasure Royal: They are Esquires by their Places.

Over these there is one *Porte-Manteau, or Cloak-Carrier* in Ordinary, who has a Salary of 1320 *l.* and his Diet at Court at the Kings Serdeau's, or Water-Servers Table.

The *Cloak-Carriers* take the Oath of Fidelity before the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, then in Waiting; and take from him, Certificates of their Service. They eat at the *Valets de Chambre's* Table. They are to be present every Morning, at the Kings rising, when the King is on a Journey, or going any where in the Country, when he goes a Hunting, a Walking, or to see any Musters; or when in ill weather his Majesty passes through any open place a Foot, or a Horse-back, and in any other Encounters where the *Cloak-Carrier* foresees his Majesty may have occasion for his Cloak; Nay, if his Majesty does but step out of his Apartments into the open Air, though it be but to cross the Courts of his Palace, or walk in the Garden,

Garden, the *Cloak-Carrier* runs immediately to the *Wardrobe*, and fetches his Majesty's Cloak, and keeps close by him with it, to be ready to give it him whenever he calls for it. At certain Ceremonies, where his Majesty usually has a Cloak of State, as at a Ball, &c. Every time his Majesty has a mind to put it off, or on, it is the Cloak-Carriers Office to do it for him.

Besides the Cloak, these Cloak-Carriers are obliged to take and keep in Custody all other Cloaths, or other loose things the Kings puts off only for the present, with intention to use them again the same day, as his Sword, his Gloves, his Hat, his Muff, his Cane, &c. and to be always nigh at hand to give him them; So that by this means, they have Entry into almost all places where the King goes: But if the King puts off any of these things with intent to use them no more that day, then the Officers of the *Wardrobe* take charge of them, and not the Cloak-Carriers: And as for his Sword, there is something more of Ceremony observed in keeping, or holding of that; for sometimes it belongs to the Cloak-Carriers, and sometimes to the Gentlemen of the *Query* to do it: for when his Majesty wears Spurs, it belongs to the Gentleman of the *Query*, then in Waiting to carry his Majesty's Sword, but when the King goes out of his House in Shoes only, the Cloak-Carrier carries his Sword as far as the steps of the outward Door, and further if the King walks on Foot, or goes out in a Coach with but two Horses; but if he mounts on Horseback, or goes out in a Coach and six Horses, then whether the King wears Spurs or no, the Cloak-Carrier delivers the Sword into the hands of the Gentleman of the *Query*, as soon as he comes to the said steps, who when they come back, if the King wear no Spurs, returns the Sword again to the Cloak Carrier, as soon as his Majesty lights from his Horse, or out of his Coach; but if he wear
Spurs,

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Spurs, then the Gentleman of the Quarry parts not with the Sword till the Kings Spurs be put off.

The *Cloak-Carriers* take Horse in the Court of the *Louvre*, when the King goes out, and follow him back again into the *Louvre* in the same manner, when he returns.

When the King plays at Tennis, they present the Balls to the King, and keep account of them; and they reckon with the Master of the Tennis-Court, for the Expences made during the time his Majesty was playing, because the King always pays them, whether he win or lose.

The *Cloak-Carrier* that waits on the Dauphin, is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet.

The *Arquebuse, or Fire-arms-Carriers*.

Are two in number, and wait by turns, each his half year. They have each of them 1100 *l.* paid them by the Treasurer of the Privy-Purse, or Pocket-Expences, as well for Wages, as for Powder, Shot, &c. for Hunting, besides a gratuity of 300 *l.* at the Treasure Royal. All the Kings old Hunting Arms are their Fees, as Fowling-Pieces, Pistols, &c. They eat at the *Valets de Chambre's* Table.

They take Horse in the *Louvre*, and follow the King back again thither, in the same manner, as likewise, at present, do several other Officers.

A Stick
used in the
Pallmall.

There is likewise one * *Mall-Carrier* in Ordinary, who is likewise *Valet de Chambre* to the King, who is allowed yearly 400 *l.* Salary, paid out of the Privy-Purse 240 *l.* gratuity, at the Treasure Royal, and 549 *l.* for his Diet, at the *Denier-Chamber*. When the King goes to play at the Pall-Mall, he goes to the Chests of the Wardrobe, and takes out for him, a *Mall*, some Bowls, and other Implements used in that sport.

of

Of other Officers, who have, or take at least, the Title of Valets de Chambre, and Diet at their Table.

There are eight Barbers qualified *Valets de Chambre*, who jointly Exercise the same Office that was formerly enjoyed but by one, under the Title of Chief-Barber, which Title they all eight retain, and part the Wages and Gratuities of the said Office among them, by vertue of a Brief granted them in the year 1669.

Besides which, they have 700 *l.* Wages, paid by the Treasurers of the Household, 150 *l.* gratuity at the Treasure Royal, and 100 *l.* for furnishing Combs and Sweet Powder. At the Dauphins, they have half as much Wages as they have at the Kings, and 150 *l.* Gratuity, all at the Treasure Royal. Besides a Crown a Day for their Diet.

They have the Priviledge, to keep by themselves, or their Deputes, open Shop in any Town of the Kingdom they will chuse, not excepting *Paris* it self, in the same manner as any Master Chyrurgion of *Paris* may do. They commonly let out this their Priviledge at *Paris*, for 100 Crowns a year: they also let out apart the Priviledge of Chief Barber at *Paris*, at 37 *l.* 10 *d.* each place.

Each of these Barbers are allowed to keep, if they please, two Prentices or Journey-men in their Shops, that understand Chyrurgery; but the Kings Chyrurgeons can keep none in their Shops that meddle with the Barbers or Perriwig-Makers Trade, because nothing should divert from arriving to perfection in Chyrurgery, which is supposed to require a Mans whole application.

Over these, there are two Barbers in Ordinary, who have a Salary of 800 *l.* a year each.

The Duty of all these is, to Comb the Kings Head, Morning and Evening, to Shave him, and to rub and dry him when he comes out of the

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Bath or Stove, and when he has been playing at Tennis.

There is one Operatour for Teeth, who has in all, for Wages, Diet, and Gratuity, 11295 l. yearly.

He furnishes Roots and Opiate.

There are three Bone-Setters that serve by turns, four Months a piece, they have each a Salary of 600 l.

And one Operatour for the Stone, who has a like Salary.

These eat at the *Valets de Chambre's* Table.

There are likewise eight Upholsters, that serve quarterly, and in their Certificates of Service, are called *Valets de Chambre*.

Their Salary yearly is 300 l. and 37 l. 10 d. Gratuity.

Their Office is every day to help the *Valets de Chambre* to make the Kings Bed.

They are obliged to take charge of the Kings Household-Stuff, in the time of their Waitlag, when his Majesty is abroad in the Country, or in the Field, and to put up or take down his Furniture.

When the Court is on the march into the Country, or the Field, there always goes to a first and second Chamber, that is, Furniture of all sorts for two Chambers, because one would not be enough: The first of these Chambers, or the first Suit of Furniture, is sent away always the Night before the King begins his Journey, that so the King, when he comes next day to the place where he is to lie at, may find his Chamber ready furnished, and the next day the Furniture for the second Chamber keeps on its march outright to the second Stage of the Journey, and so along to the end of the Journey, and back again; and of the two Upholsters that are then in Waiting, one conducts the first Chamber, and the other the second.

He that waits at the Dauphins, is allowed forty pence,

pence, or ten Groats a day for his Diet.

There are likewise four Clocks, or Watchmakers, that in their Patents are stiled *Valets-de-Chambre*, and eat at their Table: their Salary is 200 l. a piece.

Of the Yeomen of the Chamber.

There are six Yeomen in Ordinary, of the Chamber, they have, under the notion of Wages, together with other allowances, 658 l. yearly.

They wait always in the Chamber, to be ready to receive the Orders of their Superiours, or in their absence, from the King himself. They take care of the Wax-Lights in the Kings Chamber, and in his other Apartments, and what is left of them is their Fees every where but at *Versailles*. They open the Bed-Chamber Door every Morning, before the Ushers come.

They have their share in all Gratuities given by Governours and Lieutenants of Provinces, &c. when they take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in his Bed-Chamber as is aforesaid. They have a Table a part, and in the year 1675, his Majesty by fresh Patents was pleased to confirm all former Grants made to them: they, as other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, are Sworn by the Chief-Gentlemen of the said Chamber. When the King, or any other persons of Quality, play at any Game in the Kings Bed-Chamber, or any where else in his Apartments, they have the profits of the Box, unless it be at *Versailles*.

They are to make ready several necessary things in the Chamber, as Tables, Carpets, and Seats for the Councils that are held in the Kings Chamber, and for the Council of *Finances*, or of the Treasury, which is likewise held in his Majesties Chamber; and they furnish Pen, Ink, Paper, and Sand, for which they are allowed 200 Crowns; they lie

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always near the Kings Chamber, and just by his Chests, or Trunks, they go and carry word to the Officers of the Kitchin, when his Majesty has a mind to have any Broth, or to Breakfast; and to the Officers of the Wardrobe to bring the Kings Cloaths; and every Night, they light the Lamp that is placed in a Corner of the Chamber, and burns all Night.

There likewise belong to the Bed-Chamber, two Chair-men for business, who have 600 *l.* Salary out of the Privy-Purse, and 200 *l.* Gratuity, at the Treasure Royal.

The Table-Carrier likewise carries a Chair of State out of the Bed-Chamber, for the King, when he goes to High-Mass, *Tentbras*, or elsewhere.

There is one Rubber in Ordinary of the Kings Chamber and Closets, who enjoys his place by Commission. Who has 540 *l.* yearly, paid him by the Chief *Valets de Chambre*.

The Porters of the Bed-Chamber,

Are nine, who carry and remove on all occasions, the Kings Beds, and other Furniture of his Chamber and Wardrobe. They serve quarterly, three the first quarter, beginning at *New-Years-Tide*, and two every of the other quarters. Their yearly allowance, counting all things, amounts to 340 *l.* a year. They have some Servants under them. Besides, there is a Captain of the Mules of the Chamber, who has several Servants under him, that Conduct and Load and Unload the Chests of the Kings Chamber, and Wardrobe.

Other Officers assuming also the Title of Valets de Chambre,

Are, the Painters, Shoemakers, Joyners, Glaziers, Lock-smiths, Carvers, and other like Tradesmen,

men, and Artists, as likewise others belonging to the Wardrobe, &c.

Of the Wardrobe, or the manner of the Kings Dressing and Undressing.

There is at present but one Great Master of the Wardrobe. He has likewise the Honour to have place in his Majesties Coach. He has by way of Salary, together with other allowances, 19600 l. yearly.

He has the Charge of the Kings Cloths, Linnen, and Shoes and Stockings, and what he leaves off he has for his Fees.

In the absence of the Princes, the Great Chamberlain, and the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, he gives the King his Shirt, and in the Morning, when his Majesty Dresses himself, he puts on his Waist-Coat, his Blue-Ribbon, and his strait Coat, and presents him his Sword, and at Night when he is going to Bed, he presents him his Night Waistcoat, Cap, and Handkercher, and asks him what Cloths he pleases to wear the next day.

You are to take notice, That the Kings Handkercher is always presented him upon a Vermilion guilt Salver, which is a kind of Plate-Stand.

Upon great Festival and Solemn Days, he fastens on his Cloak the Collers of his Orders, after he is Drest.

He has an Apartment in the Kings Lodgings.

What place he has at Audiences and other Solemnities, I have already told under the Articles of the Great Chamberlain, and chief Gentlemen.

Next, are two Masters in Ordinary of the Wardrobe, that serve by turns, each of them his year. Of their Salary and other allowances, I find no account.

They take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in Person. And in the absence of the Great Master of

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the Wardrobe, and his Superiours, they give the King his Shirt, and do other things that he should do. They are likewise present at Audiences of Ambassadors, and mount upon the highest part of the Cloth of State. He of them that is in waiting, has an Apartment in the Kings Lodgings. In the Morning when the King rises, he presents him his Cravat, his Gloves, his Cane and his Hat. The King himself empties the Pockets of the Suit he leaves off, into those of the Suit he intends to put on, but the Master of the Wardrobe is to hold those Pockets to him while he empties them. At Night, when the King goes out of his Closet, the Master of the Wardrobe waits for him at the Door, and takes his Gloves, his Cane, his Hat, his Belt and Sword.

When his Majesty goes to Bed, he first kneels down at his Praying-Desk, which is by his Bed-side, upon a Cushion laid for him by his Almoner, and when he has said his Prayers, he comes back and sits down in his Chair, where the Master of the Wardrobe, draws off his Strait-Coat, and Vest, and Blue-Ribban, as likewise his Cravat.

There are four Chief *Valets* of the Wardrobe that wait quarterly; they present his Majesty his Socks and Garters in the Morning, and at Night, tie the Ribbans of his Shirt. Their Salary, and other allowances from the King, amount to 2935 *l.* yearly, and from the Dauphin to 862 *l.*

Sixteen other *Valets* of the Wardrobe, that are allowed by the King a Salary of 520 *l.* and their Diet at the *Valets de Chambres* Table; and at the Dauphins when they wait there, a Gratuity of 260 *l.* and a Crown a day for their diet.

Over these there is one *Valet* of the Wardrobe in Ordinary, whose Salary is 1200 *l.*

The *Valets* of the Wardrobe bring the King his Cloths, and their particular Office is, when the King rises, to give him his Breeches, his Stockings, and

and his Boots when he puts on any: They always draw off the Shoe, Stocking, or Boot from his Majesties left Leg. Besides this, they give the great Master, or the other Masters of the Wardrobe the Cloths they are to dress his Majesty with, and present and put them on themselves in their absence, or in the absence of the chief *Valets* of the Wardrobe, on all other occasions, when the King shifts any of his Cloths in the day time, or when he plays at Tennis, or comes from Hunting, the *Valets* of the Wardrobe perform the same Duties.

At Night when the King is going to Bed, and in the Morning, when he rises before day, the Chief *Valet de Chambre*, gives one of the Lords then present, that the King names to him, the Wax-Light to hold, whilst his Majesty is Dressing or Undressing.

There is one *Mail-Carrier*, who has for Wages, Diet, and other allowances, 2405 *l.* yearly.

When the King is on the march, he is obliged to mount on Horseback with his Mail covered with a Horse-Cloth Embroidred with his Majesties Arms and Motto, in gold. In this Mail, he carries a Suit of Cloths, Linnen, Ribbans, a loose Gown, and other things necessary to shift his Majesty. He is mounted at the Kings Stables, and has fresh Horses provided for him at every Stage, where the King takes any, that he may be able to follow him, and not be obliged to quit him.

There are four Yeomen in Ordinary of the Wardrobe, they have care of all the Kings Cloths and Linnen: they have a yearly allowance of 80 Crowns paid them quarterly at the Treasure Royal; and at the years end, the Great Master of the Wardrobe gives them the greatest part of the Cloths his Majesty left off that year. They also have the keeping of several wearing things set with precious Stones, as of Swords garnished with Diamonds, Crosses of the Kings Orders likewise set with Diamonds.

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monds, and the like rich Cloths. They eat at the *Valets de Chambre's* Table. All the whole Body of the Wardrobe, that is, all the Officers of it, have the priviledge of the first Entry, that is, they are of the number of those, that first enter into the Kings Chamber, even before the King is out of his Bed, or before he be come out of the Queens Chamber (when there is one) that they may have in readines his Majesties Cloths.

The Taylors.

Are three in number, their yearly allowance, counting Wages, Gratuities, and all things, is 1200 *l.*

They make all the Kings Cloths, and one of them is to be always at the Kings rising, to be ready to do any thing belonging to his Function, if there be need, and they always put on the Kings new Cloths the first time he wears them.

There is one Starcher of the Body, whose Salary is 600 *l.* and he has his Diet at Court.

And two Landrers of the Body serving six Months each, whose Salary is 528 *l.* 15 *d.*

There are besides these, several other Officers for the Kings Cloths, as Embroiderers, Furriers, Linnen-Drapers, and others, that furnish the Silver and Platework: His Majesty by a Brief dated the 25th of July 1673. having given leave to the Great Master of the Wardrobe, to entertain Tradesmen of all sorts, that contribute to the furnishing of the Wardrobe, to enter them upon the Books of the Establishment, and let them enjoy all the Priviledges of Tablers in the Kings Household; of which there are about 222 retained, all at the rate of 60 *l.* yearly Salary.

The

The Intendants and Comptrollers General of the Chamber-Treasury, and Privy-Purse.

They regulate all the Expences of the Chamber and Wardrobe. There are two of them.

Their Wages and Fees are fixed in the Establishments of the ordinary Expences of the *Chamber-Treasury*, besides which they are allowed 1200*l.* yearly each for their Diet, which is paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

They are called Intendants and Comptrollers of the Chamber-Treasury, and of the Privy-Purse. They examine the particulars of all that is brought into, or delivered out of the Chamber-Treasury, and the Privy-Purse, and all the ordinary and extraordinary Expences thereunto belonging, as well for the person, as besides the Person of the King, and keep a Register of them, of which they give an account, first before the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, and afterwards to the Chamber of Accompts, in the accustomed manner, according to the Rolls, particular Accounts, and Acquittances comptrolled. The expence for the Kings Person, comprehends all Cloths, Linnen, and Jewels, or other Ornaments for his Majesties own Wearing. The expence, besides his Person, comprehends all Furniture, and Silver, or Plate-work for the Kings Apartments, and all Extraordinary Expences made at Balls, Comedies, Mascarades, Carouzels, Turnaments, and other Divertisements; as likewise at Christenings, Consecrations, and Coronation of Kings and Queens, Marriages, Functal Poms, Buryings, Services for them when dead, and Anniversaries.

They take the Oath of Fidelity before the Chancellor, and at the Chamber of Accounts, where they are sworn likewise to return into the said Chamber, at the end of every Year, their Comptrol of the Receipt and Expence, both Ordinary,

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and Extraordinary, of the Chamber-Treasury and Privy-Purse.

Of the Officers of the Cabinets, or Closets; and first, of the Closet of Dispatches.

In the Closet, or Cabinet of Business, and Dispatches, which by way of Excellence, is simply called, *the Cabinet*: There are four Secretaries, which in the Book of Establishment are stiled, Secretaries of the Chamber, and Closet, who have for their Salary, Diet, and all things, 9250*l.* yearly.

They stile themselves Councillours in Ordinary to the King in his Councils.

They serve the King in all his private Dispatches.

The Couriers of the Closet are appointed by the Secretaries of State, and sent about on several businesses and dispatches.

Of the Closet of Books.

The King has a Closet of Books, called otherwise, the Library of the Kings Person, in the Palace of the *Louvre* at *Paris*, to which, by Letters Patents of the Month of *August* in 1658. All Persons that print any Books by Priviledge, are bound to bring two Copies of the said Books: The Keeper of it has a Salary of 1200*l.*

He has likewise one Closet of Rarities, and a Library left him by his Uncle *Gaston*, late Duke of *Orleans*, and another Library called the *Kings Publick Library*, which are both now kept by one Person, under the Title of Intendant, and Keeper of the Kings Library, and of his Closet of Manuscripts, Medals, and Rarities, both ancient and modern, who has a yearly Salary of 2400*l.* and 1800*l.* for his Diet.

All that print Books by Priviledge, are likewise bound

bound to bring two Copies more of every the said Books to this Library.

There is likewise, one Master of the Library, stiled otherwise the Great Master of the Kings Libraries, who has a Salary of 1200 l.

After the Closets and Libraries of Books, it will not be amiss to place the Lecturers, Interpreters and Historiographers kept by his Majesty, his Governours that brought him up, and his Masters of Exercises.

There are two Lecturers of the Kings Chamber and Closet, who are allowed yearly for their Salary and Diet 2600 l. each.

There are several Interpreters of Languages, and Historiographers, who have each 500 l. yearly Stipend.

He who was Governour to this present King in his Minority, had a Salary of 48000 l. yearly; under whom there were two Under-Governours, whose Salary was 7500 l. each.

He had likewise several Masters for all sorts of Exercises, as for Mathematicks, Fencing, Writing, Designing, Dancing, Vaulting on Horseback, playing on the Lute, Guitarre, &c.

There is one Master of the Tennis, who has a Salary of 1200 l. Next is,

The Closet of Arms.

The Keeper of which, is stiled, the *Guardian*, and *Artillery-Keeper* in Ordinary to the King, and has a Salary of 400 l. Then

The Closet of Antiquities.

Where there are a great many rare Marble Figures. The Keeper of which, has 300 l. Salary.

To this belong

One Chief Painter, the Famous Monsieur *de Brum*,
Director,

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Director, or Super-Intendant of the Kings Closets and Pictures, and of the Manufactures at the *Gobelins* at *Paris*, and Chancellor and Principal Rector of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; who has 1200 *l.* Salary, and 2000 *l.* for his Diet: And

One Painter in Water-Colours, at 600 *l.* Salary.

There are still some other Companies reckoned as belonging to the Chamber; as first those that have care of the

Greyhounds of the Chamber.

The Captain, or Serjeant of these, has for his Salary, and keeping the Dogs, 1548 *l.* paid by the Treasurer of the *Privy-Purse*.

There are three Yeomen Keepers of the Greyhounds, that have 120 *l.* Salary, and 186 *l.* Board-Wages. Next are

The Birds of the Chamber.

Consisting of two Flights, one for the Fields, and another for the Mag-Pie; The places belonging to the keeping of which, have been Independant of the Great Falkners Office, from the time of *Henry the Great*, and upwards.

To the first Flight, *viz.* For the Fields, belong one Chief, or Serjeant, who is stiled, Captain and Chief of the flight of the Kings Chamber, for the Fields, and has a Salary of 750 *l.* and 323 *l.* for the keeping of six Birds.

One Master-Falconer, who has 300 *l.*

One Pricker, or Marker of the flight, at 250 *l.* Salary.

One Officer for the buying of Hawks, and their Furniture, at 490 *l.*

More, allowed for the Hens of the flight, 140 *l.*

One Groom-Keeper of the Spaniels of the Kings Chamber

Chamber for the said Flight, who has for his Salary, and for the maintenance of eighteen Dogs, and himself, 1900 *l.* Belonging to the

Flight of the Magpie.

There is likewise one Captain and Chief, at 500 *l.* Salary, besides an allowance of 273 *l.* 15 *d.* yearly, for the feeding of five Hawks at 3 *d.* a day a piece.

One Master-Falconer, at 300 *l.*

One Pricker, at 250 *l.*

Another Pricker, at 214 *l.*

One Falconer-Fowler, who has for his Salary, and for furnishing fresh Birds, 450 *l.* yearly. Besides these,

There was a new Flight of Birds set up in 1676, under the Title of the *Falconry in Ordinary*, for all sorts of Birds to fly all the year, and at the Army it self, for the maintenance of which, the Captain or Serjeant of them, is allowed out of the Kings own Cash-Box, 16000 *l.* which is paid by the Chief *Valets de Chambre*. There are likewise,

The little Dogs of the Kings Chamber.

Whose Keeper has 1446 *l.* Salary, and 200 *l.* for a Livery-Coat. He keeps the Dogs that are given the King for Hunting, as Setting-Dogs, and Dogs for Shooting, Flying, &c.

The Kings Pastry-Cook delivers out every day, seven Biskets for the Kings little Dogs.

As for those, who in their Certificates of Service, are called the Trumpeters and Drummers of the Chamber, because they are entred in the Books of the Establishment of the great Stable, and are sworn by the Great Master of the Horse; I shall rather speak of them, when I come to treat of the Great Stable.

of

The Present State

Of the Anti-Chamber.

Before you come to the Kings Chamber, there is an Anti-Chamber, into which the Usher lets no Body enter, but those he has order to let in, or that have business there.

Note, That no person ought to walk up and down in the Anti-Chamber.

When the King eats in publick, the Table is commonly spread for him in the Anti-Chamber, and there, whether it be at Dinner or Supper, he is commonly served with Ceremony.

After having treated of the Bed-Chamber, Wardrobe, and Bed-Chamber, it will be next most proper to speak of the

Keepers of the Household-Stuff, or moveables above Stairs; and their under Officers.

There is one Intendant and Comptroller-General of the Household-Stuff and Moveables of the Crown; whose Salary by a Brief of the 16th of May, in 1667. were fixed at 3600 l. yearly.

One Keeper-General of the Moveables of the Crown, who has for his own Salary, and for keeping two men under him, 2000 l.

Three Yeomen Keepers, at 200 l. a piece.

Two Pack-Carriers, and a Porter.

One Keeper of the Moveables and Furniture, for the King, and Ambassadors, at 600 l.

There remain still three Articles belonging to the Chamber, which may properly enough follow here, *viz.* The Musick of the Chamber, the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Household, and the Officers of Health, as the Physicians, Chyrurgeons, &c.

Of the Musick of the Chamber.

This Musick serves the King commonly at Nights when he goes to Bed, and at his Dinner; and at Hymns of Praises and Thanks Sung on Festival Days, and on *Corpus-Christi* Day, they alone Play and Sing at the reposing Altars erected for that Solemnity.

At great Ceremonies, it joins with the Chappell-Musick, as at the Kings Coronation, and Marriage, at the Creation of Knights, at Funeral Pumps and Tenebras, and is placed always on the side of the Epistle.

There are two Super-Intendants of the Musick, that serve by turns, half a year a piece, who have a yearly Salary of 660 l. and an allowance of 131 l. 12 d. a Month, for their Diet.

The Super-Intendant of the Musicks Office, is to examine the Voices and Instruments that compose it, that so his Majesty may have good Musick.

All that is to be sung by this Musick, is first to be concerted in his presence, and he may, if he please, keep a Page with him.

There are two Masters of the Children of the Musick, who have the charge of keeping and instructing the three Pages of the Musick of the Chamber; and have a Salary of 720 l.

These Masters in the absence of the Super-Intendant, officiate for him.

There is one Composer of the Musick, who may, if he please, be always doing, and beating the Measures of his Works, before they come to be examined by the Super-Intendant; He that now enjoys this place, is the Famous *Baptist Lully*, an Italian by Nation, whose Salary is 600 l.

There are besides, several Singers and Players on Instruments belonging to this Musick, who have each a Salary of 600 l. and an allowance of 800 l.

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for their Diet, and 80 Crowns for their Horses to follow the Court.

There is likewise a Band of Violins, called still the great Band of 24, though they be at present 25, who have each a Salary of 365 *l.* and play at the Kings Dinner, and at Balls and Comedies.

And another lesser Band, called the little Violins, in number 21, who have each 600 *l.* Salary.

They follow the King along the Country, and commonly play at his Supper, and at Balls, and other his Majesties Recreations; with whom, at certain Ceremonies, as at Coronations, Entries into Towns, Marriages and other great Solemnities and Rejoicings, the other Band of the Violins of the great Stables, together with the Hoboys, and other Musick, of which we shall speak in their place, are made to play.

There is likewise one Usher in Ordinary, and Advertiser of the Balets, and one Keeper of the Musick-Instruments, instead of the two Dwarfs which were used to be specified in the Book of Establishment, who have each a Salary of 300 *l.*

Note that, whether it be to insinuate the Grandeur of the Kings and Sons of *France*, above all other Sovereign Princes, or for some other reason, is uncertain; it is the Custom in the Court of *France*, that when the Musick of the Kings Chamber, by his Majesties Order, goes to play before any of the Princes of the Blood, except the Sons of *France*, or before any other Princes, though they be Sovereign, if those Princes put on their Hats, the Musick of the Kings Chamber put on their Hats too. Thus they did, before the Duke of *Lorraine*, at *Nantes*, in the year 1626. but at *Perpignan* in the year 1642. the Prince of *Morgues*, being told of this Priviledge, chose rather to hear the Musick Bare-headed: The same thing was observed at the Palace of *Mazarin*, before the Princes of *Modena* and *Mantua*, in presence of the late Cardinal *Mazarin*.

*Of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings
Household.*

They were Created by *Henry* the Third to the number of 48; but *Henry* the Great reduced them to 24.

They are entred upon the Book of Establishment, and divided into two Bodies, as serving each their half year, although they observe not so exactly that Order in Waiting.

The last King *Lewis* the XIII. having exiled one of these Gentlemen, and given his place to another, the Queen *Anne* of *Austria* being Regent, re-established him that was Exiled, without Discarding the other that held his place, so that, and since that, another place was added, by way of recompense, to a Gentleman for Voyages he had made to *Constantinople*, both which places are still continued, so that there are at present 26, but the number to which *Henry* the IV. reduced them, was but 24.

They ought to keep near the Kings Person, to receive his Commands; and when the King has any business to negotiate in Foreign Countries, any Troops to be conducted to the Army, or to be disposed of into Winter-Quarters; when he has occasion to have his pleasure Communicated in the Provinces of his Kingdom, and in the Parliaments and Sovereign Courts, he commonly makes use of these Gentlemen in Ordinary. He likewise makes use of them in all Complements of Congratulation or Condolence he has a mind to send to other Kings and Sovereign Princes upon any subject of Joy or Affliction befallen them; or when he would sound their intentions in any actions that seem to have been done by their Ministers, and owned by them; as also when he is pleased so far to honour any of the Princes and great Lords of his Kingdom, so far as to send to visit them, or to present them
any

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any Dignities, Offices, or Marks of Honour from him. When the King goes to the Army, they have the honour to be his *Aids de Camp*, and if any Prisoners of note be taken, his Majesty charges them with the Conduct of them so far as to the Fortresses where his pleasure is to have them kept. They are also appointed by the King to attend on Princes and Princesses Exiled, that come into France. At the Funeral Solemnities of any Children of France, they have the Honour to hold up the Corners of the Pall. The King usually commits to them the Government of some young Prince or other.

They have every of them a Salary of 2000 l. a year which is paid them at the Treasury-Royal, upon an establishment apart.

They had formerly too, a Table to themselves; but at present they eat at the old Table of the Great Master, otherwise called the Table of the Masters of the Household.

They had once a Chief over them, who was the Constable of *Lynnes*, who had been one of them, but they desired his Majesty, they might have no more.

Nor has this Order of Gentlemen onely produced one Constable, but several Marshals of France, and Knights of the King Orders; as the Marshal *de Toiras*, the Marshal *de Marillac*, and several others.

And because in all Books of Establishments made for the Kings Household, the Physicians and other Officers relating to the preservation or recovery of health, are always placed next after those of the Chamber; we shall therefore observe the same Order, and speak now

Of the Kings Physicians, and other Officers of Health.

Under these two Titles are comprehended, First, The Physicians. 2. The Chyrurgions. 3. The Apothecaries.

I. The Physicians are

The Chief Physician has a Salary of 3000 *l.*, 2000 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, 16000 *l.* for his Maintenance, 3000 *l.* for his Coach, and abundance of other Gratuities and Perquisites.

He has a very great Power, and can License any to practice Physick, though they never passed the formalities of taking Degrees in that Science.

Note, That the Chief Physician sometimes gives Orders in the Kitchin, what Diet shall be provided for his Majesty, and how, when he is under a Course of Physick.

The first Physicians of the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and Dauphiness, though they be not Doctors of the Faculty of *Paris*, as very frequently they are not, yet when they go to the Physick School at *Paris*, in their White-Sattin Robes, are received at the Door, by the Dean of that Body, accompanied with some Batchellors of Physick, with the Beadles before them.

There is one Physician in Ordinary, who is to attend on the Kings Person, in the absence of the Chief Physician; who has 1800 *l.* Salary upon the Establishment, paid at the Treasure Royal, and 1500 *l.* Board-Wages paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

And eight other Physicians, serving two every Quarter, who have each of them a Salary of 1200 *l.* paid at the Treasury Royal, and 1098 *l.* Board-Wages,

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Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, at the rate of a Crown a Day.

These in their several turns of Waiting, are always to be present at the Kings rising and going to Bed, and at his Meals, though he be never so well.

And when the King touches for the Evil, and washes the poor peoples Feet on *Maundy-Thursday*, they or their Superiours, are first to visit the Persons that present themselves for Cure: And every time the King Touches, these Physicians have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, each of them an allowance of 17 *l.* 9 *d.* and 4 *Deniers*, in lieu of a former allowance of a dozen of Bread, two Quarts of Table-Wine, and six Larded Fowls.

There are besides, four *Spagyricall*, or *Chymical* Physicians, who have each a Salary of 1200 *l.* and several Honorary or Titular Physicians.

2. The Chyrurgions are,

1. The Chief Chyrurgion, who is likewise Guardian of the Charters and Priviledges of the Chyrurgions and Barbers of the whole Kingdom; and has a very great Power. He has a Salary of a 1000 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 1277 *l.* Board-Wages, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*; besides large and frequent Gratuities and License-Money, and Presents, from all the Chyrurgions of the Kingdom. He has an Apartment in the Kings own Lodgings.

One Chyrurgion in Ordinary, who has a Salary of 1000 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 500 *l.* Board-Wages at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Eight Chyrurgions waiting quarterly, two every quarter, who have every of them 600 *l.* Salary, 300 *l.* gratuity at the Treasure Royal, and 200 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*; Besides what

what is paid them by those that rent the Shops of them, they have Priviledge to keep in *Paris*, or in any other Town they shall chuse their dwelling House in. And every time the King Touches, they have the same allowance that the Physicians have, as we have said on the same occasions.

The Chyrurgions are likewise to be present at the Kings Meals, and at his rising and going to Bed, as are the Physicians ; and besides, are obliged to follow his Majesty on Hunting, for fear of any accident : and when he is upon the march into the Country, or the Field ; they are always to keep nigh the Kings Coach.

There is one Chyrurgion-Major, of the Kings Armies, and Camps, and many others that are only Titular, and never wait as such.

The Kings Chyrugions and Apothecaries have the Priviledge to keep open Shop in *Paris*, or elsewhere, which they commonly let out, as we have said, to others.

3. *The Apothecaries.*

Are four Chiefs, who have a Salary of 1000 *l.* and 600 *l.* more allowed them for their Groom. They serve quarterly, every one their quarter, and have every one his *Aid* or Helper.

These *Aids*, or Helpers, being likewise four, have every one of them a Salary of 200 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 266 *l.* 13 *d.* four *Deniers* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Note, That a *Denier* is the twelfth part of a penny, or the third of a farthing. Besides which, both the Chiefs and they have other allowances, as followeth.

1. The Head, or Chief Apothecary that waits the first quarter of the year, beginning at *Newyears Tide*, is allowed, instead of his Diet and some other things

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things he used to have, 1070 *l.* in Money, and 42 *l.* more for furnishing Sugar to the Kings Kitchen, on the 42 Fish-Days that happen in his quarter, at 20 *d.* a day; and his *Aid*, 180 *l.* Augmentation Money at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

2. He that waits the second quarter, is allowed for the same Considerations, 940 *l.* and 43 *l.* for furnishing Sugar to the Kings Kitchen, on the 43 *Menger*, or Fish-Days that happen in his quarter, at the rate of 20 *d.* a day; and his *Aid* is paid 182 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

3. He that waits the third quarter, has upon the account aforesaid 940 *l.* and 29 *l.* for Sugar on the 29 Fish-Days in his quarter. His *Aid* has 184 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

4. He that waits the last quarter, has for Board-Wages, and other things, as aforesaid, 1000 *l.* and 29 *l.* for Sugar, for so many Fish-Days happening in his quarter.

And his *Aid* has an augmentation of 184 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

It is only since 1682. that the Ordinary, formerly allowed the Apothecaries *in specie*, was turned into Money.

The Apothecary that attends on the Duke of *Burgundy*, or any other of the Dauphins Children, is allowed, during the time of his Waiting, 100 *d.* a day for his own, and his Mans Diet.

Note, That in the Books of the Establishments, the Physicians, Chyrurgions, and Apothecaries, are stiled only *Maitres*, or Masters, which is a Title beneath that of a Gentleman, so much less esteem do they put upon the Science of Physick in *France*, than they do in *England*.

The Apothecaries furnish, not only Medicines, but also some kind of Comfits into the Coffers of the Chamber, and other Compositions of Aniseed, of Fennel, and of Citron-Peel, and Spirit of Wine, and some other necessary Liquors, without being obliged

obliged to the Formalty of tasting any of them : They make Sweet-Bags for the Kings Cloths, Linen, and Perriwigs.

There is always a Carriage of Apothecaries Ware, that follows the King.

There are besides these, several Apothecaries Distillers, and other Supernumeraries, who have no certain times allowed them for waiting, but only serve occasionally; And many Operators, Herbalists, and others.

Of the Barber-Chyrurgions, &c. that serve the Household, and the Chamber, we have already spoken.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Great Master of the Horse, and of the Kings Stables.

THE Present Great Master of the Horse is *Louis de Lorrain* Count of *Armagnac*, his Standing Salary is 9600 *l.* besides which, he has 2400 *l.* Board-Wages, upon the Establishment of the Great Stables, and 6000 *l.* Board-Wages more, upon the Establishment of the Chamber of *Deniers*; and many other Fees and Perquisites.

It was formerly the Great, or High *Comptable* of *Antiquity France*, that had the Super-intendance over the of this *Of Kings Stables*, who therefore was called *Comes Stabifici*, *buli*, that is, Count of the Stable; but when that Great Officer came to be entrusted with the general Command of the Armies, the Care of the Kings Horses was wholly left to him who then was called *Ecuier*, that is, Usher or Squire, who was an Officer, that under the said Count of the Stable, or *Comptable*, took care of the Horses.

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For some time, there were several of these Squires, or Master of the Horse, of equal Command in the Kings Stables, as in the time of *Philip the Long*, when there was no Great Master, but only four Masters of the Horse entred in the *Book of the Establishment*; for though the same King in 1319. made one *Henry de Braybant*, Great and Chief Marshal of his Stables, yet he had not the Title of Great Master, neither do we find any mention of the said Title, till the reign of *Charles the Seventh*, who made *Pothon de Saintrailles*, and *Tanneguy du Chatel*, Great Squires, or Masters of the Horse of France.

*Present
Functions
and Privi-
ledges.*

The Great Master of the Horse, or Grand Squire, or Querry of France (for so his Title imports in French,) carries, as a Mark of his Office, the Royal Sword in the Scabbard, with the Belt, both which are covered with Purple-Velvet, set with *Flower deluces* of Massy Gold, and the Handle of it is of Massy Gold, with *Flower-deluces* of the same: the Buckles of the Belt are likewise of Gold: And he bears the Figure of the said Sword on each side of his Coat of Arms.

Oath.

He takes the Oath of Fidelity to the King Himself, and he receives it from almost all the rest of the Officers of the Stables.

He has, by his place, the power of Deposing of almost all the vacant Offices in the great and little Stable, of the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses, and their Dependencies: As of the Places of Gentlemen of the Horse, or Querries of his Majesties Great Stable, of Bearers of the Swords of State, of Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms, of Cloak-Carriers, and Carriers of *Gabans*, or Felt-Coats, or Cloaks, of Governour, Under-Governour, and Tutor of the Pages of the Stables, of the Almoners, Chief *Valets*, Harbingers, Coach-men, Farriers, Great Foot-men, Grooms, and other places of Officers that actually serve in the great and little Stables,

bles, and in the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses; of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Riders of both Stables; of the Hoboys, Violins, Bag-Pipers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Flutes, and of all Tradesmen and Workmen, that make or furnish any thing to either of the Kings Stables. And though the Great Master happen to be imployed elsewhere, out of Court, or out of *France* it self; nay, though he should happen to fall under the Kings Displeasure, and be made a Prisoner of State, yet till the very Day of his Death, he has ever been known to retain the power of Disposing of the said places; the Respect of the Kings of *France*, to the dignity of this Office being so great, that they have not yet taken it from any in possession of it, till they took their Lives; as was well seen in the time of the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, during the Disgrace of *Monsieur de Belle-garde*, and the Imprisonment of *Monsieur de Cinq-mars*.

The Great Master of the Horse, has the management of all Monies allowed for the Expences of the Kings Stables, and Nursery of Horses, as likewise for the maintenance of the Gentlemen-Querries, Pages and Officers serving, and retained in the Stables, and of the Great-Horses, Race-Horses, and Horses belonging to the Kings Coaches and Waggon; and for the Wages, Fees, Gratuities, and Payments of all the Officers of the Stables, and of the Merchants or Tradesmen, for necessaries they have furnished for any use thereunto belonging; as also for Liveries and other Cloths order'd for any of the said Officers; and for the *Hoquetons*, or Coats, Strait-Coats, and Cloaks of the Kings Life-guard-men, for the Coats of his Guard of 100 *Swissers*, for the Strait-Coats of Guards of the Gate, for the Coats called *Hoquetons* of the Guards, of the Provost of the Household, and for the Campaign-Coats of the Musketeers; and lastly, for the Expences of Coaches, Waggon, and Coverings of the

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Mules

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Mules of the Kings Chamber, and of the other Offices of his Household.

All the Officers above-named are sworn by him, and cannot enjoy any Priviledges and Exemptions annexed to their places, till they be Entred upon the Establishments that are fixed and signed by him.

No Querry, or Professor of Horsemanship, can set up an Academy to instruct young Gentlemen in Warlike Exercises, or any other things proper for noble persons to learn, without the Order and Permission of the Great Querry, or Master of the Horse of France, first obtained.

The Office of Post-Master General was annexed to that of Great Master of the Horse, but was dismembred from it by Henry the Great, and still remains so, being at present enjoyed by the Great Secretary of State, *Monsieur Louvois*, who has, as Post-Master General, 1200 *l.* a year Board-Wages, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

The late King had once promised *Monsieur Cinq-mars*, then Great Master of the Horse, to re-annex the Post-Masters Office to that of the Great Master of the Horse; but the said *Monsieur Cinq-mars* being afterwards Imprisoned and Executed for High-Treason, that intention came to nothing.

The Great Master of the Horse has the Honour to have place in his Majesties Coach, next the Princes of the Blood; and when he is abroad on Horseback, he rides next his Person. He makes use of the Pages, Footmen and Horses of the Kings Stables, at his pleasure.

When the King is on the march for any Warlike Expedition, or in the Body of an Army, the Great Stable is lodged nearest him, before the little Stable, but in any Journey, wherein he marches not upon any Warlike design, nor in a Body of an Army; the little Stable is placed nearest his Majesties Lodgings.

When

When the King makes his first Entry on Horseback, into any City within his Kingdome, or into any Conquered Town, where he is to be received with great Ceremony, the Great Master of the Horse rides directly before the Kings Person, carrying his Majesties Royal Sword in a Sheath of Purple-Velvet, set with *Flower-de-luces* of Massy Gold, hung in a Belt of the same Stuff and Colour, and on a Horse Caparison'd with the same. And the Canopy born over his Majesties Head, on that occasion, is his Fee.

He rode in this manner, at the Solemnity made for the Majority, and at the Entry of their Majesties into *Paris*; and it is to be noted likewise, that at the Ceremony of the Majority, he took his Seat in the *Palais*, or Parliament-House, on the right hand of the Great Chamberlain, who always sits at the Feet of the Kings Bed of Justice.

He also bears the said Sword at Funeral Solemnities. At the publick Entries of Kings, and other great Solemnities.

He Orders the Trumpeters, Hoboys, Violins, Flutes, Tabourins, Sackbuts, Cornets and Drums, to sound and Play, for the greater State and Solemnity of the Feast.

At the Kings Death, all the Horses of the Stables and Nursery, and all the Harness and Furniture belonging to them, fall to the Great Master of the Horse.

Every time the King Orders any Money for making any new Coaches for himself, he grants out a Warrant for a thousand Crowns, to the Great Master of the Horse, for a new Coach for him too.

All new Horses that are brought to *Paris*, do, or ought to go and do homage to the King, at his Great Stables, that is, ought first to be carried and shown to the Great Master of the Horse, before they are offred to Sale, who retains such of them,

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as he thinks his Majesty may have need of, or that may be useful for his Service; paying very justly a good price for them to the Owners.

There are, as we have already hinted, two Stables, a greater and a lesser, we shall first speak

Of the Great Stable.

He that has charge of the Great Stable, next under the Great Master of the Horse, and Officiates in his absence, is called the first or chief Querry, or Master of the Great Stable. He has a Salary of 600 l. and 265 l. Board-Wages.

He is Sworn by the Great Querry, or Master of the Horse, and is put in by him, as are the other Officers of the Kings Stables, in the Book of Establishment. He is stiled only Querry, or Gentleman of the Horse in Ordinary, of the Great Stable.

He has his Lodgings in the Buildings belonging to the Great Stable.

The other Officers of the Great Stable, may be divided into three ranks, or sorts, 1. The persons and Officers that daily serve at the Great Stable; 2. Those that belong to the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses; And 3. The Officers of Ceremony, or those Officers of the said Great Stable, that are made use of only at Great Ceremonies.

1. *Then the Officers actually serving at the Great Stables, are*

Three Querries or Gentlemen of the Horse in Ordinary, who have each, a Salary of 400 l. and 500 l. Board-Wages.

They instruct and teach the Pages, and one of them had the Honour to teach the Dauphin to ride.

There are a great number of others so called, but seldom any are seen to serve but these.

Three

Three Under-Querries.

Nineteen Pages, for there is pay allowed but for so many in the Books of the Establishment, though there be commonly many more, that they be augmented and diminished at pleasure.

The Pages are instructed in Riding, Fencing, and all other Exercises fit for Gentlemen.

One Governour in Ordinary of the Pages.

Two Under-Governours.

One Tutor in Ordinary.

One Almoner, or Chaplain, in Ordinary.

They have besides, for other things,

A Master of the Mathematicks, a Master to teach them Fencing, and other Warlike Exercises; a Dancing-Master, a Vaulting-Master for both Stables, a Writing-Master, and a Master to teach them to design.

One Cash-Keeper, and Provider.

And one Genealogist of the Stables.

This last Office was Created by Letters Patents bearing date the 22th of September, 1643. To draw up and examine the proofs of all the Pages admitted into the Kings great or little Stable: Which Letters express, that his Majesty had set up that Office, to prevent for the future, the introducing of any abuses in the admission of the Querries and Pages, that the service and honour of his Royal House, obliged him to retain in his Stables, and to know by that means, the true Extraction of all such as should present themselves to be admitted; who by the Exercises there practised, were to add the happiness of being useful to him, and the State, to the goodness of their Birth; that so according to the intention of the Kings Predecessors, no person might be admitted into that Body, unless he were a Gentleman both by Name and Arms, at least by four Paternal Descents, or Generations. Next, there are

Four Chief Valets, or Waiting-men of the Pages.

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Two Ushers of the Kitchin, with their

Two Aids, or Helpers.

One Chief, or Head of the Office ; with his Aid, or Helper.

Forty two Great Footmen, of the Great Stable, who serve two quarters in the year, by turns, twenty one every other quarter, having a Salary for every quarter they serve, of 250 *l.* 10 *d.* a piece, so that in all they have every one 501 *l.* a year.

These Footmen sometimes carry up the Kings Meat, as in the Army, at little Huntings, or Huntings of small Game, and on all Days and occasions of Ceremony, as on *Twelfth-Day*, and when the King treated the *Popes* Legat, and the *Swisser* Ambassadors ; and then the Pages fill the Drink, and serve as Cup-Bearers.

Eight Harbingers, who have a Salary of 165 *l.* Ten Coachmen, and Conductors of Waggons, and Coach-Waggons, at 180 *l.* Salary ; and three Postilions, who are allowed 2600 *l.* for their Cloaths ; and eight Farriers.

Forty Masters, or Head-Grooms, at 180 *l.* and fifty Aids, or Helping-Grooms, and several Riders.

There are besides many other Officers and Retainers belonging to the Kings Stables, as Physicians, Chyrurgions, Apothecaries, Fencing-Masters, Vaulters, Cooks, Landrers and others.

There are 160 Horses in the Great Stable, the keeping of which, with what is expended in Medicines for them, and Spurs, Shoes, Harness, Sables, Caparisons, Horse-Cloaths, Bits, Bridles, and other Furniture, must needs amount to a very considerable sum.

There is one Keeper of the Moveables, of the Great Stable, and a vast number of Tradesmen that furnish necessities to both Stables, as Horse-Merchants, Sadlers, Coach-Makers, Wheel-wrights, Armors, Sword-Cutlers, Drapers, Taylors, Linen-Drapers, and others.

Some

Some Officers of the Household have Livery Horses kept for them at the Great Stable, as the *Mail-Carrier*, or else they are allowed Money for their Horses, and Stabling, as the Conductor of the *Hackny*, the Advertiser, the Yeoman or Groom of the Bottles, the Groom of the Vessels, and the Groom of the Fruity.

2. *The Haras, or Nursery*

Of Horses, consists of a great number of Horses of the Kings own Breed, and reared under the care of his Officers for that purpose, *viz.* of Stallions, Mares, Colts and others, which are kept at a place called *St. Leger*, near *Montfort L'amaury*.

Over these there is one Chief Querry, or Master, who is called the Captain of the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses.

Fourteen-Keepers of the *Haras*, or Nursery, who have 130 *l.* 18 *d.* yearly Salary, two Grooms, at 128 *l.* 15 *d.* and their Aids or Helpers, and the Farriers that shoe the Horses, who have each 50 *l.* Chyrurgions and Apothecaries, at 100 *l.* and several other Officers of the Nursery, and one Physician of the Officers.

3. *The Officers of Ceremony, or that serve at Ceremonies, are*

First, The Heralds at Arms, who are thirty in number, whereof the first is King at Arms, and is Stiled *Mont-joye St. Denis*.

The other twenty nine are Dukes at Arms, and take the Names of several Provinces, in the Order following.

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Titles of Heralds.

Of Burgundy.	Of Auvergne.
Of Alençon.	Of Normandie.
Of Brittany.	Of Lyonnois, or the Coun- ty of Lyons.
Of Poitou.	Of Dauphiné, or the Dau- phinat.
Of Artois.	Of Bresse.
Of Angoulême.	Of Navarre.
Of Berry.	Of Périgord.
Of Guienne.	Of Xaintonge.
Of Picardie.	Of Tourain.
Of Champagne.	Of Bourbonnois, or the Country of Bourbon.
Of Orleans.	Of Alsatia.
Of Provence.	Of Chorolois.
Of Anjou.	Of Roussillon.
Of Valois.	
Of Languedoc.	
Of Tolouze.	

Their Wages are different. There are besides, several Pursuivants, whose Salaries are likewise different.

At all publick Ceremonies, the King at Arms, and the rest of the Heralds, are clad with their Coats of Arms of Violet-Coloured Velvet, died upon Crimson, set before and behind, with three *Flower deluces* of Gold, and as many on each Sleeve, whereon the name of their Province is Embroidered in Letters of gold: And the King at Arms, *Mount-joye St. Denis*, wears on his Coat, for distinction, a Crown Royal over the said *Flower-deluces*. They wear Bonnets of Black-Velvet, with a golden Hat-band, and in Ceremonies of Peace, they use only Buskins, but in those of War, they wear Boots. At Funeral Pumps of Kings or Princes, they wear over their said Coats of Arms, long Mourning Robes, trailing on the ground, and bear a Staff called a *Caducée*, covered with Blue-Velvet, and Embroidered

broidered with *Flower-deluces* of gold: They also bear every of them one of the Kings Medals about their Necks: The Pursuivants are habited almost in the same manner, only they bear no Staves, as having no Commands themselves, but being only the Aids and Assistants of the Heralds.

Their Office is to Declare War, or publish Peace, to Summon Towns to yield, to assist at solemn Oaths, in the general Assemblies of the three Estates, at the Swearing of Treaties of Peace, and renewing of Alliances; at Coronations, where they bestow Largeſſes on the People, of Gold and Silver Pieces; and at Funeral Solemnities of Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses of the Blood.

They march before the King, when he goes to make his Offering, on his Coronation-Day: They assist at all Marriages of Kings and Queens, at the Ceremonies of the Knights of the *Holy Ghost*; at Royal Feasts, as also at all Christnings of the Children of *France*, where likewise they make Largeſſes to the people, of pieces of gold and silver: And at the Obsèques of Kings, or Royal Persons, there are always two Heralds that wait day and night at the Feet of the Bed of State, where the Body of the Deceased, or his Effigies in Wax, lies, to present the sprinkling Brush to the Princes, Prelats, and others of the Quality, required for that Ceremony, that come to throw holy Water on the said Body or Effigies. They have likewise many other Functions at those Funerals.

There is likewise one Judge of the Arms and Blasons of *France*, who is likewise Yeoman at Arms in the great Stable, in which latter quality, he has a Salary of 450 *l.* yearly.

Secondly, There are several Sword-Bearers of State, who have each, a Salary of 500 *l.* Cloak-Carriers, who have 300 *l.* and *Porte-Gabans*, or Felt-Cloak Carriers, who have 220 *l.* yearly Salary.

H 5

Thirdly,

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Thirdly, There are twelve Trumpeters, called the Trumpeters of the Chamber, as likewise are the Drummers, of which there is a like number, who have every one 180 l. and the *Cromorns*, or of the Chamber, twelve Violins, Hoboys, Sackbuts and Cornets, at the like pay. Eight Players on Flutes, Tabours, and Bagpipes, serving two every quarter, at 120 l. one Player on the Base *Cromorne*, and Trumpet Marine, and one Treble *Cromorne*. They have all Livery-Coats, and are employed at all Balls, Balets, and Comedies, and in the Apartments of the Kings House, or elsewhere, where there is occasion: There are also two of them in the Musick of the Chappel, at present, the six *Cromornes* are, 1. The *Basse-Cromorne*. 2. The *Counter-tenour-Cromorne*. 3. The *Treble-Cromorne*. 4. The *Tenour-Cromorne*. 5. The fifth of *Cromorne*. 6. A *Base-Cromorne*.

Of the little Stable, and first,

Of the first or chief Querry, or Master of the Horse, and of the other Querries, or Gentlemen of the Horse, quarterly Waiters.

The first or chief Querry, or Master of the Horse here, has the charge of the Kings lesser Stable, that is to say, of all the Horses, Coaches, Caleches, running Chairs drawn by Men, and Sedans, that he uses upon his daily and ordinary occasions. He Commands the Pages and Footmen of the little Stable, and makes use of them as he pleases; He takes the Oath of Fidelity to the King himself.

This Office is almost as antient as that of the Great Querry, or Master of the Horse, it self: For, as we find, that under *Charles the Seventh*, one *Pothon de Santrailles*, was made Great-Querry, or Master of the Horse; so we read too, that *Lewis the Eleventh*, his immediate Successour, had at his Coronation,

Coronation, in 1461. one *Joachim Rouault*, that was his Chief-Querry, or Gentleman of the Horse. The present Salary of the Chief-Querry, is 3000 l. and 876 l. more, Board-Wages. The other

Querries, or Gentlemen of the Horse, are

One Querry in Ordinary, who has 1200 l. Salary upon the Establishment of the Household, and 1765 l. at the Great Stable, Board-Wages for himself, and two Pages; and a Pension of 2000 l. at the Treasury Royal.

Twenty Querries Quarterly Waiters, who have every one a Salary of but 350 l. though they are Entred on the Books at 700 l. They wait five every Quarter, and are Sworn by the Great Master of the Kings Household.

The Querry that is in Waiting, is to attend at the Kings waking, to know of his Majesty, whether he will please to ride out that day, or no; And if the King be to ride a Hunting, and to wear Boots, he is to put on his Spurs, and he likewise pulls them off most commonly.

As soon as his Majesty has his Spurs on, it belongs to the Querry in Waiting to take his Sword, when he puts it off, as we have already mentioned in speaking of the *Cloak-Carriers*.

The Querry in Waiting, together with the Lieutenant or Ensign of the Guards, eat at the old Table of the Great Master, as do the rest of his Companions, during their Quarters Waiting; and he that waits on the Dauphin, has his Diet at his Highnesses *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers.

They follow the King all the day long, and enter with him every where, unless it be into the Council-Chamber, or when his Majesty has a mind to be private, in a Chamber by himself, and then they wait in the next Chamber to it.

When the King rides abroad, a Horse-back, or
in

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in a Coach, the Querry follows next after the Kings Horse, or Coach, that in case his Majesty should fall, or otherwise need his help, he may be ready to help him up, and remount him, or lend him his hand when he has a mind to alight, or remount; which is his peculiar Office; so that when his Majesty passes through any narrow passage, whether it be in Hunting, or otherwise, the Querry is to follow immediately after the King, and to pass in those Rencontres, before the Captain, or Officer of the Guards himself, then upon Duty.

The Querry likewise often leads his Majesty, when he is walking.

Upon a day of Battel, 'tis the Querries Office, to put on the Kings Armour.

At Funerals of Kings, one of the Querries carries the Spurs, another the Ganklets, a third the Coat of Arms of *France*, Encompassed with the Collars of the Kings Order, and a fourth holds up the other end of the Coat of Arms; And the chief Querry, or in his absence the eldest Querry, carries the Helmet, or Head-piece, adorned with a Crest-Royal.

The five Querries in Waiting that Quarter, march a breast, all in Mourning, next after the Herse, or Waggon of Arms, which is drawn with Horses covered with Black-Velvet, set with Crosses of White-Satin; having about them, several Pages in Mourning.

There are in the little Stable almost the same kind, and the same number of Officers as in the great one, *viz.*

Three Querries in Ordinary, where the Court is, and a fourth, at *Paris*.

The Pages there, at present, are twenty five, besides two Hunting Pages.

All the Pages the King has, in his Chamber, Stables, or elsewhere, serve in the Armies as *Aides de*

de Camp, under His Majesties own *Aides de Camp*.

The Pages of the little Stable, when it is dark, always carry before the King, a white Wax-Flambo, and when he goes a Hunting, they help the *Arquebuse*, or Arms-Carrier, to carry his Majesties Fowl-ing-pieces, or Fusils.

One Governour of the Pages.

One Tutor of the Pages, who has a Salary of 225 *l.* and an annual gratuity of 200 *l.* and his Lodging and Diet at the little Stable, a Horse at command, and a Servant in a Livery to wait on him.

One Almoner, or Chaplain of the little Stable, who has a Salary of 400 *l.* and his Lodging and Diet, with a Horse and a Servant, at the little Stable.

Four chief *Vallets*, or Waiting-men of the Pages, waiting Quarterly, who have every one 75 *l.* Wages, and 50 *l.* gratuity.

One Cash-Keeper or Pay-Master, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* and an annual gratuity of 1200 *l.* besides his Diet, Lodging, and Horse in the said little Stable.

One Physician, four Chyrurgions, one Apothecary, one Vaulting-Master, two Dancing-Masters, two Fencing-Masters.

One Ambling-Master, one *Portt-Gaban*, or Felt-Cloke Carrier.

They have also other Masters to teach them all other necessary Exercises, as for the Mathematicks, Designing, Blazoning and Writing, and handling the Pike and Musket, &c.

Four Harbingers, Quarterly Waiters; who have every one of them a Salary of 165 *l.* and a gratuity of 100 *l.* with their Diet, Lodging, and each of them a Horse.

One Usher in Ordinary, of the Kitchin.

Two Servants or Grooms of the Pages in Ordinary.

Seventeen

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Seventeen Footmen in Ordinary of the little Stable, which are only so by Commission, and not as standing Officers.

Four working Farriers quarterly Waiters; twelve Masters or Head-Grooms, Quarterly Waiters, by six every other Quarter, and 50 Aids, or Helpers.

Several Chair-men, or Sedan-men.

The King has at present, twenty five gallant Sets of Horses, consisting of ten Horses apiece, and as many Master-Coachmen, or Drivers of Coaches and Calèches, with their Postillions and Servants.

To know what Livery Officers belong to the Great, and what to the little Stable, as well Pages, as Foot-men and others, you must take notice which way their Coat-Pockets are made; for the Officers of the Great-Stables Pockets are slit Cross-ways their Liveries, and the others long-ways, downward.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Chief-Surveyor, or Super-Intendant of the Royal Buildings, and of the Architects and other Officers under him; and of the Keepers of the Kings Houses, Parks, and Forests.

THE Super-Intendant is stiled Super-Intendent, and General Orderer of the Buildings of the Royal Houses, and of his Majesties Gardens and Tapestries, and of the Arts and Manufactures of France; of which last, he is the Great Monopolizer under the King, and is at present, *Monsieur Louvois*, Secretary of State.

He

He is sworn at the Chamber of Accounts, in which he has both Voice, and Place; *Monsieur Louvois*, when he was sworn, took his place there above the Dean of the Masters of the Accounts.

There are three other Intendents, or Surveyors of the Building, that serve yearly, every one his year, at 6000 l. Salary.

Three *Comptrollers* of the Buildings, who have each of them a Salary of 5500 l.

One *Chief Architect*, who has a Salary of 6000 l. and a gratuity of 4000 l.

Two Treasurers.

Of the Royal Houses, and first, of the Louvre.

This Palace was called the *Louvre*, that is to say, as some will have it *L'œuvre*, that is, *The Work*, by way of Excellence, as if it were a Master-piece of Architecture; and from that the French call all their Kings Palaces, and those of other Kings in other Countries, *Louvers*, in ordinary Speech.

The old Palace of the *Louvre* at Paris, was begun by the Predecessors of *Philip Augustus*, and was finished in his Reign, in the year 1214. of which Building there still remained in the time of *Francis the First*, a Tower called the *Iron Tower*, which was in the middle of the Court, which the said King caused to be demolished, because it darkened the Palace.

In the year 1364. *Charles the Fifth* rebuilt and enlarged that Palace, of which the Porches are still remaining.

About the year 1545, *Francis the First* began to build the Great Hall of the *Louvre*, which was finished by *Henry the Second* in 1548 *Charles the Ninth*, and *Henry the Third*, continued this Building; but *Henry the Great* built those Magnificent
and

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and long Galleries that go from the *Louvre* to the *Tuilleries*, by the Water-side, and the *Gallery of the Painters*, which was burnt down by a Fire that happened on the 6th of February, 1661. which likewise did some damage to the other Galleries; but all has been since repaired.

Queen *Catharine of Medicis*, built the Apartment that Fronts the *Tuilleries* in 1564. *Lewis* the Thirteenth built the other side of the old Court of the *Louvre*, and the Continuation of it from the *Great Dome* in the middle, under which the Council of *Finances*, and of the *Farms* is held.

Lewis the Great, at present happily reigning, has built on both sides of the old *Louvre*, what remained unfinished; He likewise has built a *Dome* at the Corner of his Chamber, and of the *Gallery of the Painters*, which is, as we have said, at present, rebuilt, and larger than it was before: Besides, he has rebuilt the whole Palace of the *Tuilleries*, and the Hall of the *Machines*, or *Engines*: And he has likewise caused much to be done in the inclosure of the first Court of the *Louvre*, at the Portal, and in several other places.

*There are at the Palace of the Louvre, as at
all other Royal Houses,*

A Captain of the Palace, who has a Salary of 1200 l. upon the Revenues of *Paris*.

A Lieutenant, at 400 l. Salary out of the same Revenues.

A Keeper of the Palace of the *Louvre*, who is Porter of the first and second Gares, who has a Salary of 120 l. paid out of the Crown-Revenues of *Paris*.

A Keeper of the Tennis-Court.

One Gardiner.

Four *Morte-Paies*, or Standing Guards, that wear the Kings Livery, who have every one a Salary of

of 90 l. upon the general Revenue of *Paris*: several Porters, and a Clock-Keeper, that have Wages and Diet, and enjoy the usual Priviledges of the Kings menial Servants.

A Captain of the *Tuilleries*, and two Keepers. A Gardiner and Designer in Ordinary of the *Tuillery-Garden*, a Keeper of the Orange-Garden of the *Tuilleries*, a Porter of the Gate of the Queens Walk, towards *Chaillot*: A Gardiner of the Nursery of Trees, at *Roile*, established there in 1670. who is Director of all the Designs or Plots of Trees in the Royal Houses.

In the Warren of the Louvre, are these following Officers.

A Bailiff and Captain of the Game of the Warren of the *Louvre*, a Lieutenant General, and one other Lieutenant of the Game of the said Warren.

The Kings Proctor or Attorney for the Game of the said Warren. One Deputy Lieutenant-General, and one Exempt; and one Keeper of the Palace Royal, built by Cardinal *Richelieu*.

The Captains and other Officers belonging to the other Royal Houses are, as follows.

1. The Palace or Castle of *Madrid*, which was built by *Francis* the First, in 1530. at his return from his Imprisonment in *Spain*, after the Pattern of the Palace at *Madrid*, that had been his Prison; has these Officers,

A Captain, who is stiled Captain of the Game and Castle of *Madrid*, of the Wood of *Boulogne*, the Bridge of *St. Cloud*, the Plain of *St. Denis*, and its Appurtenances and Forrester of the said places.

A Lieutenant-General of the said Game, with a Deputy-Lieutenant. The

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The Kings Proctor, and his Substitute.

An Exemt, thirty Guards of the Game, Horse and Foot, for the Wood of *Boulogne*, and three Leagues round about it.

Four Porters of the Park, or Wood of *Boulogne*.

Of *St. Germain en Laye*.

2. The old Castle of *St. Germain en Laye*, was founded by *Charles* the Fifth, but the Church and the Priory were built before, by King *Robert*, who died in 1080. In it are these Officers.

A Captain and Governour of the Castles, Parks, Forests, Woods, and Thickets of *St. Germain en Laye*, of the Plains and places depending thereon, of the Pack of Hounds of *St. Jamme*, of the Town and Bridge of *Poissy*, who is also Captain and Judge of the Game, within the extent of the said Captainship, who has a Salary of 1200*l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Game.

There is likewise, under the Super-Intendant, a Comptroller of the Building of *St. Germain en Laye*.

The Castle of *St. Germain en Laye*, consists of two Castles, so called, the old and the new.

To the old one, which was lately very splendidly rebuilt and enlarged, belong these Officers.

A Keeper of the said Castle, and of the Clock and other moveables of the same, who has a Salary of 400*l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Buildings.

One Chaplain, who has a standing Salary of 2000*l.* yearly, 900*l.* for Tabling, two Priests under him, instead of two Clerks allowed formerly, and 400*l.* for a Servant in the Vestry: Which two Priests, besides their Diet, have a yearly allowance each, of 400*l.* The said two Priests, by turns, say Mass for the King, after the Chaplain has said his, on his day, and have their Lodging in the said Castle, or Palace.

One

One Porter, at 100 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treasurers of the Buildings.

Twelve *Morte-Pais*, or standing Guards, at 60 *l.* a piece yearly Salary, paid by the Treasurers of the Game, and two Gardiners.

In the New Castle of St. Germain en Laye, are,

A Keeper of the said Castle, and Moveables of the same.

A Governour and Keeper of the old Great Cage, who has a Salary of 1455 *l.* paid at the Treasure Royal.

Another Keeper of the new Cage, with the same Salary.

Two Porters at 100 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treasurers of the Buildings.

An Intendant or Surveyor of the *Grottoes*, who has a Salary of 3600 *l.*

A Gardiner of the Garden-Plots and Hillocks, or Mounts, at 700 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treasurers of the Buildings; another Gardner of the Garden next the Park, at 400 *l.* Salary paid by the same Treasurers: and a Gardner of the *Bowling-Green*, at 500 *l.* Salary, paid by the same Treasurers.

A Keeper of the Park, and of the Pleasure-House called *le Val*, or the Vale, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* paid likewise by the same.

A Painter at 200 *l.* a Carpenter, a Joyner, a Lock-smith, and a Mason, at 30 *l.* Salary, each.

A Keeper of the Dog-Kennel, who has 240 *l.* Salary.

A Keeper of the Tennis-Court, who has no Salary, but only his Lodging, and the profits of the said Tennis-Court.

A Keeper of the Hall, and moveables of the Chancery there, who has a Salary of 1000 *l.* paid him by the Treasurers of the Seal, out of the profits of the said Seal: this Office was established in 1631.
and

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and is in the Kings Gift. This Keeper has both his Lodging and Diet there.

A Keeper of the little Stable, at 400 *l.* Salary.

A Lieutenant, and two Deputy-Lieutenants of the same, whereof the first has a Salary of 600 *l.* and the two others of 300 *l.* a-piece, paid by the reys of the Game.

A Proctor for the King.

Four Exempts, a Recorder, an Inspector or Overseer by Commission: several Huntsmen, and twenty eight Guards of the Game on Foot, and twelve on Horse-back.

A Master of the Waters and Forests, a Lieutenant, a Proctor for the King for the said Waters and Forests, a Hammer-Keeper, a Recorder, and about sixteen Guards of the Forest.

Of Fountain-Bleau.

We find in History, that *Lewis* the Seventh, called *the Young*, built the Chappel of *St. Saturnine*, in the Oval-Court of the Palace of *Fountain-bleau*, in the year 1160. In it, there is one Captain or Governour, who is stiled Captain, Keeper, and Governour of the Forest of *Bièvre*, and of the Burrough and Castle-Royal of *Fountain-bleau*: particular Master of the Waters and Forests of the Bailywick of *Melun*, and Provostship of *Moret*; and Captain of the Game of the said places, and of the Woods and Thickets of *Brie*, and Captain, Master, and Keeper of the Keys of the House, Castle, Gardens, Parks, Fountains, and Channels, or Canals of *Fountain-bleau*. Next are, First, Several Officers of the Buildings, and Keepers of the Apartments and Pavillons, or distinct Bodies of Buildings thereunto belonging: Secondly, For the Game; and Thirdly, For the Waters and Forests of the same.

The

The Officers of the Buildings, and Keepers of the Apartments and Houses;

Next under the General Super-intendant of the Buildings, of the Royal Houses of *France*, are the three Comptrollers-General of the said Buildings, and under them one particular Comptroller of the Buildings established at *Fountain-bleau*.

One Keeper of the Apartments of his Majesty, and of the Dauphin, for the Oval-Court, for the Court of the Fountain of *Perseus*, and for the new Apartment of the Queens towards the Court of the *White Horse*.

One Scavenger, or Sweeper of the Courts, at 400 *l.* Salary.

Two Keepers of the Garden-Plot of Orange-Trees.

One Keeper of the *White-Horse-Court*.

One Clock-Keeper, and one Keeper of the Tennis-Court, next the said *White-Horse-Court*; and one Porter of the said Court.

In the House of the Reverend Fathers *Maturins*, there are,

One Minister, or Superiour, and seven Religious Men, whereof five are to be Priests, and are allowed 300 *l.* apiece, yearly, for their Cloaths, besides their Diet: But the Reverend Father Minister takes care generally to keep a greater number there, especially when the Court is there. The said Reverend Father Minister is titularly so of *St. Saturnins* Chappel, which is the low Chappel in the Oval-Court, and in that Quality has his ordinary allowed him in *specie*, when the Court is at *Fountain-bleau*.

There is one Keeper of the Court of the Kitchens, one Keeper of the Lord Chamberlains Pavillon or House, behind the said Court, at the Corner of the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, who has a Salary of 900 *l.* for

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for keeping the one half of the said Garden-Plot ; one Keeper of the Foundry, or Founding-House, belonging to the said Palace, or *Castle-Royal*.

One Keeper of the *Hotel*, or House of *Condé*, joining to the said *Foundry*, or Founding-House. One Keeper of the Buildings of the Gate towards the *Pell-mell*, at the end of the Causey of the *Moat*, or of the House of the Colonel-General of the Infantry, since the suppression of the said Office in 1661, who is allowed 900 l. for maintaining the other half of the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, and 50 l. for maintaining the Causey. This Pavillon, or Body of Building was formerly called, the *Constableness*, and was the Lodging of the Lord High Constable.

One Keeper of the little Stable, one Keeper of the Hounds and Dog-Kennel ; and a Keeper of the *Pell-mell*.

One Gardiner of the Gardens of the *Moat*, and of the Pines and Keeper of the *Hotel*, or House of *St. Aignan*, in the same place.

One Gardiner of the Gardens of the Queens Stables, formerly called the *Gardens of the Trout-Ponds*, or *Canals*, round about the Fountain that gives the name to *Fountain-bleau* ; and one other Gardner of the Gardens of the Queens Stables behind the said Fountain ; and one cleanser of the Channels, or Canals of the Garden of Pines, and of the said Gardens of the Queens Stables.

One Keeper of the *Hotel* of the Great *Ferrara*, towards the great Gate of the Court of the *White-Horse*, where lodge several Officers of *Monsieur* the Kings Brother.

One Keeper of the *Hotel de Guise*, where the Intendant, Comptroller, and Treasurer of the said Buildings lodge.

One Keeper of the Queens Stables in the Burrough.

One Keeper of the Chancery-House, on the back of which, are several Shops, of which, one of the
Kings

Kings Officers has the letting. One Keeper of the Great Falconers Lodging and Office, called, *La Coudre*, which joins to the Park, and is without the Walls of it, towards the Borough, or Town of *Fountain-bleau*.

The Great Stable, which used to be placed at *La Coudre*, is now lodged at the *Heronrie*.

In the Park,

There is one Porter and Keeper of the Park.

There are eight Gates to go into the Park, and in it are these Buildings,

1. The *Heronrie*, where the Great Stable is, of which, there is one Keeper. The Great Falconer lodged there formerly, but now, at *La Coudre*.

2. The Mid-Way House, or the Pheasant-House, where the Hay made in the Park, is laid up; of which there is a Keeper under the Captain of the Castle.

3. The House of the Gardener of the Fruit-Trees of the Park.

4. The *Menagerie*, or Bird-House of the Park, of which there is a Keeper, who is likewise Master of the Game or Chace of *Cormorants*.

There is likewise a Gardiner of the Great Palisado's of the Park, that lodges at the *Heronrie*.

5. At the end of the *Canal*, towards the Parish of *Avon*, is the House of the *Fathers of the Charity*: there are ordinarily in it four religious men, and two extraordinary, when the Court is at *Fountain-bleau*, and a single man Gardiner. There are six Beds founded and maintain'd for sick people.

There is a Captain of the Boats upon the *Great Canal*, who is Keeper also of the Flags, Ornaments, and other necessary moveables for the said Vessels:

Besides, There is one Keeper of the Antiquities, one Painter to take care of all the Pictures there, who

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who is lodged with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; one Glasier, one Joiner, one Lock-Smith, one Plummer, and one Mason and Coverer.

Besides the abovesaid Buildings, the Kings of *France*, have built several *Hotels*, or Houses, designed for the residence of several Offices, or Bodies of Offices : as the *Hotel* or House for the *Life-guards*, on one side of the *Chancery*, the *Scotch-House* behind the Church for the first Company of the *Life-guards*, which is still called the *Scotch-Company* and *Colonebrie* : The Kings *Gensd'armes*, or Men at Arms, have likewise a House at *Fountain-bleau*.

The Guards of the Provostship of the Kings Household, have likewise a House at *Fountain-bleau*, which was given them by some former Kings, and is called the *Hotel*, or House of the Provost-ship : The Officers of the said Guards have nothing to do with the said House, but it belongs only to the Souldiers of that Guard that put in a Keeper, who is to look after it, and do all smaller Reparations to it ; the said Keeper has the profit arising, by the disposal of the vacant places in the Stable thereunto belonging ; and when the said Keepers place comes to be vacant, the Guards quarterly Waiters for that quarter, dispose of it.

The Officers for the Game, and for Hunting, are,

One Lieutenant of the Game.

Another Lieutenant in *Brie*, where there is a particular Court of Justice under the Captain of the Game or Chaces of *Fountain-bleau*, for the Commodity of those that cannot so conveniently come to plead at *Fountain-bleau*.

A Deputy-Lieutenant of the Game, at 400 *l.* Salary.

The Forest of *Fountain-bleau*, or of *Bièvre*, is divided

divided into eight several *Cantons*, or Quarters, every one of which, has its particular Keeper of the Wood for the Game. There was formerly too, a particular Wolf-Hunter for the Forest of *Bièvre*.

The Officers for the Waters and Forests, are

A Lieutenant.

A Proctor for the King.

A Hammer-Keeper.

A Register, or Recorder.

A General-Keeper of the Woods and Forests, or Serjeant Traverser, at 300 l. Salary.

A Fountaneer, to look after the Fountains, Grottes, and Cascades; one Keeper of the Swans and Carps, in the Canals, Ponds, and Basons there.

Forty six Guards, *viz.* Sixteen Horse, and thirty Foot; whereof the Horse are paid an allowance of 300 l. and the Foot 60 l. each, yearly, by the Captain: and

One Usher Auditor, called otherwise the *Serjeant dangerous*.

The Castle of Compiègne

Was Rebuilt by *Charles the Bald*, in the year 876, because his Father *Lewis the Debonnaire*, or the *Gracious*, his Grand-Father *Charles the Great*, and his Great-Grand-Father *Charles Martel*, used often to reside there. It appears too, that even before that, *Clotaire*, the first Grand-Child to *Clovis*, retired into the Town of *Compiègne*, and died there in the year 564. There are belonging to it, a Captain, who is called Captain, Keeper and Governour of the House, City, and Castle-Royal of *Compiègne*, and Captain of the Game, or Chaces, of the Forest of *Cuise les Compiègne*. A Master of the Waters and Forests, a Keeper of the Tennis-Court, and other Officers.

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Of the Castle of Vincennes.

In 1183. *Philip Augustus* inclosed the Park of Vincennes with Walls: The Castle of Vincennes was afterward begun to be built by *Philip de Valois* in 1337. and continued in 1361. from the height of the Causey to the third Story, and was at length finished by *Charles the Fifth*. Belonging to this, there are a Captain and Governour of the Castle and Park of Vincennes, and of the Game and Chaces there: This Government was created in 1676. The twelve Officers and Keepers of the Game hereunder mentioned, are put in all by his nomination, viz.

A Lieutenant, and a Deputy-Lieutenant, four Horse, and three Foot-Guards, a Fox-Hunter and Cooper.

A Proctor for the King, a Register, or Recorder.

They enjoy their places by Patent from the King, though they be named by the Captain-Governour, and their Jurisdiction extends it self over eleven Villages, and their Territories. Lastly, There is one Keeper of the Castle and moveables.

In the Castle of the Bastille at Paris, where Prisoners of State are kept, there are

One Captain-Governour, several standing-Guards, one Chaplain, one Physician, one Apothecary, which Office was Created the 17th of February, 1647. with power of ordering a *Committimus*, under the Great-Seal; and one Chyrurgeon. Over the Arsenal which belongs to it, there is likewise one Great Master of the Artillery, and several other Officers.

Of the Palace of Versailles.

This is a Palace, in a manner, wholly reared by this King, chosen in a situation naturally bad, the better to shew his Magnificence: For there is no Water naturally comes thither, but all forced, yet are there the most sumptuous and magnificent Water-Works perhaps in the World, and in the greatest number, which are all fed by Water brought by Wells, Machines and Pipes, a prodigious distance.

There is one Intendant of the Palace of *Versailles*, of *Trianon*, of the Parks, and of the other Lands and Lordships of *Versailles* and *Marly*. The Description of it would take up a Volume it self, it being the glory of all the Royal Buildings and Gardens of *France*: It has a Canal, where there are several Gallies, Ships, and Gondola's, and has abundance of like Officers and Keepers belonging to it, as there is at *Fountain-bleau*; which it was made to out-vie. Here is all the present Kings delight.

In the Month of *April* in 1682. The King established there twelve Clergy-men to serve the Chapel of the Palace, and two other persons, of which, six were to be Priests, and six Clerks, and two Lay-Brothers. All these fourteen persons, are at present, of the Congregation of the Mission. And in 1683. the King retained and settled a Printer there, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* a year.

Of the Castle of Monceaux.

Catharine of *Medicis*, Wife to *Henry* the Second, who was not King of *France*, till the year 1547. Built at *Monceaux*, a House truly Royal, and made a Magnificent Seat of a Country place it was before. There is belonging to it, a Governour-Captain, and

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Keeper of the Castle of *Monceaux*, and Captain of the Game of the Warren of *Meaux*, and the Plains belonging to it ; and under him, a Keeper of the Castle, and moveables of the same : And another Keeper of the Great Lower-Court.

Of the Castle of Chambor.

There was a Castle at *Chambor*, built in old time, by the Counts of *Blois* : But the Castle now standing, was built by *Francis* the First.

There is a Governour of it, and Captain of the Game : A Lieutenant, and a Deputy-Lieutenant.

One Keeper, and one Porter of the Castle.

One Master of the Waters and Forests.

One Provost, who is Counsellour and particular Lieutenant of *Blois*.

One Proctor for the King.

A Recorder.

Four Ordinary Guards, and one Huntsman, and the Porters of the several Gates of the Park, in number six.

One Keeper of the *Decoy*, or Duck-Pond.

And under the Super-intendant of the Buildings, there are two Surveyors, or Comptrollers.

Of the Castle of Blois.

Though this Palace belongs to *Monsieur*, the Kings Brother, yet his Majesty disposes of all the Offices and Places belonging to it. There are in it,

One Keeper of the Castle, one Porter, one Keeper of the Keys of the Lower-Court, four Horse-Guards, two Foot-guards ; one Pheasant-Hunter ; two Gardners and Keepers of the upper and lower Gardens.

Of Pleffis les Tours.

In this Palace, died *Lewis XI.* in 1483. There is belonging to it, a Governour, and some other Officers.

There are several other Royal Houses and Palaces, which are at present slighted, and not lookt after.

The present King bearing the Sun for his Devise, *Monsieur le Brun*, his Chief Painter, has represented in a piece of Tapistry of twelve pieces, so many Royal Houses, alluding to the several Celestial Houses that King of Planets passes through; with the name and sign of each Month.

1. For *January*, on the top of the whole Tapistry, is exprest the *Louvre*, with the Sign *Aquarius*.

2. For *February*, the Palace Royal, with the Hall of the Balls; and the Sign *Pisces*.

3. For *March*, the Castle of *Madrid*, in the Wood of *Boulogne*, with a representation of the Hunting of the Deer, with the Sign *Aries*.

4. For *April*, *Versailles*, with the Sign *Taurus*.

5. For *May*, that side of the New Castle of *St. Germain en Laye*, towards the River, with the Sign *Gemini*.

6. For *June*, that side of *Fountain-bleau* towards the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, with the Sign *Cancer*.

7. For *July*, the Castle of *Vincennes*, with the Sign *Leo*.

8. For *August*, the Palace of *Marimont* in *Flanders*, near *Mons*; which was the House of Arch-Duke *Leopold*, with the Sign *Virgo*: But this House was restored again to the *Spaniards*, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678.

9. For *September*, the Castle of *Chambor*, with the Sign *Libra*.

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10. For *October*, the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, with the Sign *Scorpio*.

11. For *November*, the Castle of *Blois*, with the Sign *Sagittarius*.

12. For *December*, the Palace of *Monceaux*, with the Sign *Capricorn*: There are several Royal Houses not express'd there, as that of *Compiègne*, *Plessis les Tours*, &c.

Besides the particular Officers of all these Palaces, and their Appurtenances, there are two other General Officers for all of them, *viz.*

1. An Intendant or Surveyor-General of the Kings Waters and Fountains in all his Houses Royal: He it is that gives out all the Orders to the Workmen about all Works to be done to the Waters, Grottes, and artificial Water-works in any of them; He has Officers under him at *Paris*, that take care of the Aque-ducts: He has a Salary of 3000 *l.*

2. An Intendant of the Devises and Inscriptions upon Royal Edifices: which was an Office of great esteem in the time of *Francis* the First.

In his Patent he is stiled Intendant of the Inscriptions of the Royal and publick Buildings, of inventions of Trophies, designs and draughts of Painting, Emblems, Descriptions, and other Decorations, made in the Chambers, Closets, Galleries, Gardens and Houses Royal; as also of those which are to be made upon the Portals, and of Triumphal Arches and other Works for the solemn Entries of their Majesties into any Towns, or upon any other account whatsoever. He has a Salary of 1800 *l.* paid Quarterly at the Treasure Royal.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of the Great Marshal of the Lodgings, or Knight-Harbinger, and of the other Marshals of the Lodgings, and Harbingers.

THE Great Marshal of the Lodgings is Monsieur Lewis Doger de Cavoye; he has 3000 l. Salary, 4000 l. Board-Wages at the Chamber of Deniers, 600 l. a Month extraordinary allowance, and several other perquisites.

His Office is, to receive the Kings Orders concerning his Lodging, and those of his Court, and to communicate them to the other Marshals of the Lodgings and Harbingers.

There are twelve Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, who have every one a Salary of 800 l. a yearly gratuity of 400 l. and 900 l. extraordinary; and when the Court is on the march, a hundred pence a day for their Diet, which is paid them from the day they have Orders to set out. They serve quarterly, three every quarter, and in the time of their Waiting, have their Diet at three different Tables; the first at the old Table of the Great Master, the second at the Table of the Masters of the Household, and the third at the Almoners Table. They have besides, in the Armies, every one their *rations*, or allowances of Ammunition-Bread.

They are sworn by the Great Marshal of the Lodgings, or Knight-Harbinger, and bear in the Kings House Canes after the fashion of a Majors Staff, or else a Staff garnished with Silver at top and bottom, with the Arms of his Majesty on the Pommel, and this Inscription, N. . . . Marshal of
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the Kings Lodgings. The Staff of the Great Marshal of the Lodgings is garnished with Silver, both on the handle and the top, having on the Pommel or Handle, the Arms of *France*, and the rest of the Handle set with *Flower-deluces*, wrought in Diamonds.

Three Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, and four other Harbingers, when they come out of Waiting with the King, enter into Waiting with the Dauphin, and have there the same allowance they had with the King.

There were formerly four Harbingers of the Body, but they were suppressed in 1680. in whose room, the King established eight Harbingers in Ordinary, quarterly Waiters, who wait two every quarter, so that whereas there were before but forty, there are now forty eight Harbingers quarterly Waiters, serving by twelve a quarter, which have every of them, a Salary of 240 *l.* 120 *l.* gratuity, 450 *l.* extraordinary, and when the Court is on the march, a Crown a day for their Diet, from the day they set out; and in the Armies their *rations* of Ammunition-Bread.

The places of all these are in the Kings Gift, and they are all sworn by the Great Marshal, or Knight-Harbinger of the Lodgings.

At the beginning of every quarter, the three Marshals of the Kings Lodgings in Waiting, agree together, to separate the twelve Harbingers for that quarter into three Bands, allotting four to each Band.

1. One of these Harbingers, who is ordinarily the eldest or Foreman, makes according to the stile of this Court, the Body, or the Gross, that is to say, 'tis he, that in the presence of the Marshal of the Lodgings, or chief Harbinger, marks out with Chalk; First, The Kings, or the Kings and Queens joint Apartments. Secondly, The Offices. Thirdly, The eating Halls, or Dining-rooms, and Fourthly, The

The Apartments of those that are preferred in the Kings Lodgings.

First, By the Kings Apartments, are meant, the Kings Bed-Chamber, Anti-Chamber, Closet, Wardrobe, Guard-Chamber, and other necessary Apartments for the Kings or Queens persons.

Secondly, By the Offices, are meant the seven Offices, as the Goblet, the Kitchin, &c. afore-described.

Thirdly, By the Eating-Halls, or Dining-rooms, are meant, the Hall of the new Table of the Great Master, otherwise called the Hall of *Monsieur* the Duke; and that of the Great Chamberlains Table; which two Tables ought to be within the Kings Lodgings, when there is room enough, or else, as near as may be: Next the Hall of the Great Masters old Table, and that of Masters of the Households, which are sometimes called the first and second Tables of the said Masters; The *Serjeant's* Hall, or the Kings voiding Hall, the Almoners Hall, the Quarterly Waiters, *Valets de Chambers*, or Bed-Chamber-mens Hall: There was likewise the Chief *Valets de Chambres*, or Bed-Chamber-mens Hall, but it was taken away on the first of *January* 1681.

Fourthly, Under the name of the Preferred in the Kings Lodgings, are comprehended, the Great or High Chamberlain, the Chief-Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber; the Great Master of the Wardrobe, the Captain of the Guards, and the Master of the Wardrobe. In case the Lodging be so scanty, that after the King is Lodged, there remain but one single Apartment, the Captain of the Guards ought to have the preference of it before all others, and if there remain two, then the Chief-Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber is to have the First, and the Captain of the Guards the second; but if there be three, then the Great Chamberlain is to have the preference before the two others.

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When the Queen marches with the King, the Marshals, or chief Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, after they have given Order for marking out Apartments for the Queen, are to cause other Apartments to be Chalked out in their Majesties Lodgings, for her Ladies, in this Order; *viz.* First, For the Super-intendant, or Stewardess of the Queens Household. Secondly, For the Lady of Honour. Thirdly, For the Tire-Woman, or Dressing-Lady. Fourthly, For the Ladies of the Palace. Fifthly, For the Chief-Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber. And sixthly, For the other Gentlewomen of the Bed-Chamber: And if after the Queen be lodged, there remain but one Apartment more, then the Chief-Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber, ought to have it before any of the other Ladies, and Female-Officers.

The Harbinger which makes the Body, when there is room enough, marks out to in the same House, Apartments for the Chief-Physician, Chyrurgion, and Apothecary of the Body.

The Harbingers of the Queens Body, or of the Dauphins, or *Monsieurs*, cannot Chalk out any thing that belongs to that they call the service of the Body: But it belongs to the Kings Harbinger that makes or heads the Body to do it, so that they cannot mark any places for the seven Offices, but those that are appointed them by the Kings Harbinger that makes the Body, that is, as is above explained, that is, the Eldest, or Foreman of the Band, or Company.

2. Another Harbinger is to take care to chalk out all the *Ranks*, and Preferred, without the Kings Lodgings: By the Ranks, are meant, First, The Lodgings for the Princes. Secondly, For the Great Officers. Thirdly, For the Dukes and Peers. Fourthly, For the Marshals of *France*, the Secretaries, Ministers of State, and other Persons of Quality: And by the preferred without the Kings Lodgings,

Lodgings, are meant those Lords, or other Great Persons, who are recommended to be lodged in the Town, by the Kings express order.

Note. That the same Harbinger that makes the Body, very often marks to the Lodgings, for the Ranks, and abovesaid preferred persons.

3. Another Harbinger marks out the Ordinary of the Kings Household, that is, Lodgings for the Officers of it, *viz.* For the first or chief Almoner, for the chief Master of the Household, for the Master of the Household in Ordinary, for the Captain of the Guards of the Gate, for the Lieutenant and Ensigns of the Life-guards, and generally, for all the other Officers of the Kings Household.

It often happens, that besides the Harbinger that marks out the Stables in the Town, there is another that takes up Stables in the Neighbouring Villages, and provides Lodgings for the Equipages.

The King generally is prevail'd on, with much facility, to grant to the Marshals of his Lodgings, and his other Harbingers, Reversions of their Places, in favour not only of their Sons, but of their Grand-Sons, Sons-in-Law, Brothers, and Nephews.

He also grants them Briefs, impouring them to retain or stop a certain sum to be deducted out of the yearly Revenue of their places, and paid by their Successours, for their Wives, if they have no Children, for their Daughters; if they have no Sons, or if they have neither Wives nor Children, for the younger Brethren of their Family.

At the first Entries made by Kings into any Cities of their Kingdom, the Officers of the Town are to pay a certain sum as a Fee, to the Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, or else the one half of the profits of the Triumphal Arches, Porches, Tapistries, and all the Decorations, is to fall to the Marshals, and the other to the Harbingers of the said Lodgings.

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The Marshals of the Queens Lodgings, and of those of the Dauphiness, of *Monsieur*, of *Madame*, and the particular Harbingers of the Princes of the Bloud, of the Chancery, and of other Bodies, as also the Men or Messengers sent by other Princes, Dukes and Peers, and other great Lords, to take up their Lodgings, receive their Quarters or Lodgings from the Marshals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Household.

Whenever *Monsieur*, or *Madame*, happen to be travelling in Company with the Queen, or the Dauphiness, when the King is not there, then the Marshals or Harbingers of the Queen or Dauphiness Lodgings, are to appoint *Monsieurs*, or *Madams* Harbingers, what Lodgings and Quarters they are to take up.

The Marshals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Lodgings, are reputed to be of the Body of the Kings *Gend'armes*, or Men at Arms, as having been formerly drawn out of the antient Companies of the said *Gend'armes*; and the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, (who understood exactly well the original of all the different Offices of his Household) gave the Marshals of his Lodgings place in, and incorporated them into his Company of *Gend'armes*, at the Head of which, his Majesty usually fights on a day of Battel, or on any other occasion; and made the Harbingers serve in his Company of Musketters, at the Siege of *Corbie*, to which service he summoned all his whole Household, that is, the *Ar-vire-ban* of his Household, which he placed by themselves in his Army.

This said number of *Gend'armes* detached out of the antient Companies, was usually sent before, to provide Lodging and Quarters for his Majesty, and the Troops that were with him: And still to this day, the Marshals of the Kings Lodgings, both in Town and Country, give out the Orders for the quartering of the *French Life-guards*, of the hun-
dred

dred *Suiffers* of the *Gend'armes* of the light Horse, of the Musketeers, of the Regiments of the *French* and *Swiffe-guards*, when all the said Troops attend the King in his march.

And in effect, the Marshals of the Lodgings in *France*, are what the Quarter-Masters are in *Germany*, who rise to the Highest Commands in Armies.

The Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, were formerly likewise Marshals or Quarter Masters of the Camps and Armies, and the same persons that provided Lodgings for the Kings Household, always took up Quarters to for the Armies, as have done several of them that are still living: But some of their Body, in the time of the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, got themselves made Marshals, peculiarly of the Camps and Armies, and got Patents of it, as of a distinct Office; notwithstanding which, the Marshals and Harbingers of the Lodgings of the Household, serve still in the Armies, either in the absence of the others who have Patents, as is said, for being Camp-Marshals, or Quarter-Masters, or when the number of these others is not sufficient for all the Armies the King has on Foot. When the King is in an Army, the Marshals of the Lodgings of his Household, have privilege to take at least two thirds of the room, to lodge his Majesty, and all the Officers of the Royal Houses; and it was Ordered by the King, that the remaining third should be disposed of by the said Marshals of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Masters of the Camps and Armies, for the general Officers and other Officers in the Army, necessary to be near his Majesties Person: I say, the Marshals of the Kings Lodgings have power to take up at least two thirds for the King, because, if after they have divided the whole into three equal parts, there should remain two, or but one Lodging over and above; those one or two so over and above, or supernumerary,

merary, are to be taken up likewise for his Majesty and his Court, that they may be scantied. As for Example, It is true, that where there is but thirty Lodgings, the Marshals of the Lodgings of the Household are to take but twenty, and the general Officers of the Army are to have the other ten; but of fifty Lodgings, or Lodgments, the Marshals of the Kings Lodgings will take thirty four, and the general Officers of the Army will have but sixteen, and of forty Lodgments, the Kings Marshals will have twenty seven, and leave the general Officers but thirteen.

By the anient Order, according to the Rules made for that purpose, none but the Kings Harbingers can mark out Lodgings with white Chalk, those of the Princes and others being obliged for distinctions sake to mark out theirs with a yellow Crayon; with this further difference, that the Kings mark only is put upon the Street Doors, and the others only upon the Doors of particular Chambers within side the House.

The Order observed in Quàrtering in an Army.

In an Army, where the King is Present, the first Quarter is for him, or where he is not, for the General, and the next belongs to a Marshal of France to chuse, or if there be two Marshals of France there together, then he that Commands that Day or Week, is to have the Choice, for sometimes they agree to Command by turns, one one Day, or one Week, and another another: But if there happen to be more than two together, without having any Command there, then they chuse their Quarters according to their standing; And next to the Marshals of France, the Dukes and Peers take place; for in Armies, Dukes and Peers are Lodged always after Marshals of France. But in following the Court, out of an Army, this Order

Order is observed; First their Majesties are Lodged, then other Royal Persons, then the Princes and Princesses, then the Great Officers of the Crown, after them the Dukes and Peers, and lastly, the Marshals of *France*. The *Chancellour* is Lodged next after the Princes, and in marking his Lodging, the word *Pour*, or *for* is used, the meaning of which, we have already explained; Besides all which, which are called the Ranks, there are the Preferred, of which we have spoken.

The Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, are also employed by his Majesties special Command, to provide Lodgings for the Assemblies of the States General of the Kingdom, when any are called, or for the States of any particular Province, when the King is to be present at them; as likewise for the Assemblies of the Clergy, which is to be understood when they assemble in any other place but *Paris*, for there no Lodgings are marked for them.

Likewise when the persons composing any Sovereign Courts, or other publick Bodies, are to meet at *St. Denis* in *France*, by the Kings Order, and according to Custom, to assist at the Funeral Poms, or Solemnities made at the Burials, or Anniversary Services for Kings, Queens, and Princes, or Princesses of the Blood, or others, the Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings go thither some dayes before to provide them Lodgings.

The King too usually sends the said Marshals and Harbingers of his Lodgings, to meet Foreign Princes, and Princesses, that come into, or pass through his Kingdom, to order and prepare Lodgings for them every where as they pass.

The Title and Quality of Squires has been conferred and confirmed upon the Marshals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Lodgings, by several Orders of the Council of State. Next, the Marshals and Harbingers of the Lodgings, is the Captain

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Captain of the *Guides*, with his Company, who is a necessary Officer in Journies.

Of the Captain of the Guides.

The Office of Captain of the *Guides*, for the Conducting of his Majesty, formerly enjoyed by one, is now exercised by two Brothers, who part between them the following Salary and Profits, *viz.* 2000 *l.* Salary paid quarterly by the Treasurers of the Household, 600 *l.* a Month extraordinary during any Voyage or Journey, and 300 *l.* when the Court is at any of the Royal Houses; they eat at the Kings *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers Table, with the Gentlemen Waiters.

The Captain of the *Guides*, when the King is on his march along the Country, is always to keep by one of the Boots or Portals of the Kings Coach, to be ready to tell his Majesty the names of the places, Cities, Castles, Towns and Villages upon the Road, if he ask them, or resolve any other Question concerning them.

There are commonly at least two *Guides* on Horseback, that wear the Kings Livery, that ride a little before his Majesty to Conduct him, and place themselves ordinarily at the head of the Light-Horse.

If there be any need of repairing the High-ways for the Kings Passage, the Captain of the *Guides* usually lays out what is needful for that purpose, and is repaid again at the Treasure-Royal.

For fear the Officers of the *Goblet*, or of the Mouth, should fail to come up to the place where the King is to eat, when he is travelling along the Country, the Captain of the *Guides* sometimes gives them notice, in what part of the Way his Majesty has a mind to Dine.

He has power to settle *Guides* to Conduct his Majesty in every Town of the Kingdom, and after
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he has given his Grants to the said *Guides*, they are admitted as such, before the Marshals of France.

These *Guides* wear the Kings Livery, and are exempted from Billeting of Souldiers.

The Captain of the *Guides* is sworn by the High Constable of France, when there is one, or otherwise, by the Eldest Marshal of France.

Of some other Officers necessary in Fournies, which depend on the Great Master of the Household, viz.

One Waggon-Master of the Kings Equipage, that Conducts all the Equipage, and commands all the Captains, and takes his Orders from the Office of the Household.

This Office was Created in 1668. He has an allowance of 100 l. a Month out of the Chamber of *Deniers* when the Court is on its march along the Country, and 50 l. a Month when it is at *Paris*; and 400 l. besides, extraordinary Wages, for the extraordinary pains he takes for the Kings Service, in doing what is order'd him by the Office, allowed him upon the last Bill of every Quarter.

One *Aid*, or Helping Waggon-Master, whose Office was also Created the same year 1668. who has, when the Court is at *Paris*, 25 l. a Month, and when it is on the march, 50 l. a Month allowed him at the Chamber of *Deniers*: We have already spoken of the Captain of the Mules of the Chamber, in speaking of the said Chamber, of which he depends.

Two Captains of the Carriages of the Kings Household, who have a Salary of 300 l. a piece paid by the Treasurers of the Household; and besides, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, an allowance to them, for the maintenance of fifty ordinary Horses, at the rate of 23 d. a day, for each Horse 57 l. 10 d. a day, or 21045 l. a year.

They

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They Conduct all the Carriages of the seven Offices, when the Court marches, either in Person, or by their Servants.

One Captain-Keeper, and Guardian-General of the Tents and Pavilions of the Court, and of his Majesties Pavilions of War, who has a Salary of 800 *l.* and 50 *l.* a Month extraordinary in time of Service; and

One Keeper of the Tents of the Courts of the Kitchens, and of his Majesties Stables, who is allowed 50 *l.* a Month at *Paris*, and 100 *l.* a Month in the Country, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Judge of the Kings Court and Retinue, who is the Provost of the Household, or Great Provost of France.

TH E Provost of the Kings Household, or Great Provost of *France*, is the ordinary Judge of the Kings Household.

The Title of Great Provost implies two things: For first, He is Judge of the Kings Household, and Secondly, He is Captain of a Company of a hundred Guards, called the *Guards of the Provostship*, which is another part of his Office in the Kings House: We shall speak of him here only as in the first quality, reserving the latter till we come to the Military Officers of the Household.

His Office is one of the antientest of the Kings Household, and one may say, that in the Jurisdiction which he retains of administering Justice to all the Kings Officers, and other Persons that follow the Court, he has succeeded the ancient Count, or *Mayor of the Palace*, which was an Office that begun with the Monarchy it self.

He is sworn by the King himself, and is received into the Great Council, where he takes place as Secretary of State.

He.

He has the Priviledge to chuse his Lodging after the Princes, Dukes and Peers, and Marshalls of *France* have chosen theirs; for which reason, he is called, the last in the Ranks.

He has a Salary of 2000 *l.* and an annual Gratuity of 8000 *l.*

All the Officers of the Provostship are received by his Majesty upon the nomination of the Great Provost, and afterwards take out Letters from the King, under the Great Seal, directed to the Great Council, where they are admitted upon those Letters, and qualified Judges.

The Great Provost Judges of all matters, both Civil and Criminal, hapning between the Officers of the Kings Household among themselves, or between them and others which are not so.

The Jurisdiction of the Provostship of the Household, is the ordinary Court of Justice for the Kings Household, and therefore from the beginning was ordered to be kept in the *Louvre*, that so the Kings Officers, and others of his Court and Retinue, having their natural Judge within the Kings House, might not be diverted from the service of his Majesty; for some years, the place where the Provosts Court used to be kept, being taken up by the Queen-Mother, it was transferred to the *Fort-Eveque*, or *Bishops-Fort*. At present, the Officers of the Provostship, have their Auditory, in the inclosure of the Great Council-Chamber; there they have their Hall of Audience, their Council-Chamber, their Civil and Criminal Records, or Registers, and there is the Office of the Ushers of the Provostship.

The present King, by a Brief bearing date the 8th of *September*, 1658. declared, that he would settle the Seat or Court of the Jurisdiction of the Provost of the Household, re-established in the *Louvre*, and that he would cause a convenient place there to be marked out, and set apart for that purpose.

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The said Court is kept there three times a Week, viz. on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday-Mornings*.

People plead there by a Proctor, as in other Courts, but in a more summary and concise way. In civil matters there lies an Appeal from it, to the Great Council, but in matters Criminal, the Great Provost Judges without Appeal, as well as the Masters of Requests, and those of the Great Council.

The Officers of the Kings Household, and those of his Court and Retinue, may by special privilege, bring all their Causes into this Court, whether they be Civil or Criminal, since the Court was chiefly erected in their favour: There needs no *Committimus* to cite any one that belongs to, or follows the Court, but only an assignation, or warning, taken out of the Provosts Court, by vertue of a Commission out of the Registry there. But as the said persons have the privilege to bring their actions against their Debtors in this Court, or to appeal from their Prosecutors, thither they may do it, if they please, by vertue of their *Committimus*, and at their choice, bring their Causes, either before the Masters of the Requests of the Palace, or of the Requests of the Household, or before the Provost of the Household.

The Great Provost only has power to apply Seals, make Inventories, and do all other acts of Justice in the *Louvre*, and in the Galleries and other places thereunto belonging, and in other Royal Houses within fourteen Leagues distance of *Paris*, as it was determined a Contradictory Sentence of the Council of the 25 of *March* 1650. given in favour of the Officers of the Provostship of the Household, against the Officers of the *Chatelet*. He may also take cognisance of all crimes and particular offences, and other Causes, *pro* or *con*, any way relating to the people of the Court, and of the Kings Retinue,

Retinne, and belonging to the Royal Houses, and against Vagabonds, and of several other Cases, with the consent and advice of the other Provosts.

When he follows the Court any where, he Taxes and sets a price upon all Provisions, gives assistance for taking of Lodgings, if any resistance be made, and doth other things necessary for the civil Government there, by his Lieutenants of the Long Robe, or in their absence, by the Lieutenants and Exempts of the Short Robe, who call to their assistance, the Officers or Magistrates, and chief Inhabitants of the place.

When the Court takes a Journey, the Great Provost Commands a sufficient number of Tradesmen and Handicrafts-men to follow it, to whom he grants Letters of Priviledge, by which they are obliged to furnish the Court, and its Retinue, with all necessaries, who are called the Priviledged Tradesmen, and by verrue of the said Letters, are empowered to keep open Shop in *Paris*, or elsewhere, and enjoy several other Exemptions.

Of the Officers of Judicature belonging to the Provostship of the Household.

For the better administration of Justice to the Officers of the Kings Household, and to the rest of his Court and Retinue, the great Provost has under him two Lieutenants which are put in by the King, but named by the Great Provost, and are admitted as such, in the Great Council, where they are sworn.

There was formerly but one Lieutenant-General, the other being but a particular Lieutenant, but by an Edict of the Month of *September*, registred in the Great Council the 7th of *November* following, the King made these two Offices equal; so that at present, there are two Lieutenants-General for both Civil and Criminal matters, they have each

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each of them 400 *l.* Salary, and 600 *l.* gratuity.

The first of these exercises his Office the first six Months of the Year, where the Kings Court is, and the other six Months he keeps the Provosts Court at *Paris*, within the Inclosure of the Great Council-Chamber when the King is abroad, and the Great-Council at *Paris*.

The other serves the latter six Months of the Year at the Kings Court, and the first six Months keeps the Provosts Court at *Paris*, for the causes of those that are Officers of any Royal Houses within his Precinct, and priviledged persons and others.

So that there is always two Seats or Courts of Justice of the Great Provost, one at *Paris*, for the better expedition of the Causes of the Officers, and priviledged Persons belonging to the Royal Houses, and another where the Court is, when his Majesty is not in *Paris*, as he never is to stay.

Note, That the two Lieutenants, the Kings Proctor, and the Register of the Provosts Court, are allowed each of them, at the Salt-Granary at *Paris*, two *Minots* of Free-Salt, that is, for paying only some ancient Duties.

The Kings Proctor there, has a Salary of 400 *l.* 75 *l.* Augmentation-Money, and a gratuity of 1200 *l.* He serves all the year round, and has a Substitute. There is one Register in chief, both for Civil and Criminal matters, who has 104 *l.* Salary, and 400 *l.* gratuity. He has under him two *Commis*, or Deputies, that have the priviledge to wear both Gowns and Caps, at Audiences; and two other Deputies, to take informations under the Lieutenants of the *Short-Robe*, in the Field, and out of the Kings Quarter; and then they are obliged within twenty four hours, to put up their informations into the Registry or Recorders Office, and to cause their Prisoners to be brought up to be Examined by the Lieutenants of the Long-Robe, and

in

in their absence, by the Lieutenants and Exempts of the short robe, who only have power to take cognisance of, and judge criminal Causes among the Kings Retainers, and in his Quarter.

All the Officers above-mentioned are Commoners or Tablers in the Kings Household, and on the four chief Festivals of the year, are allowed Bread, Wine and Meat, Candles on *Candlemas*, and *Corpus Christi* days, and Prayer-Books and Cloth in the Holy Week.

There are also twelve Proctors called *Postulants*. One Chief Usher, and twelve other Ushers that wear the Kings Livery, and carry in their hands a blue Wand, with *Flower-de-luces* at the end. They are Exempt from Taxes, Subsidies, and Loans, and enjoy all the other Priviledges of the Commoners of the Kings Household.

There are likewise two Notaries, and Keepers of the Royal Notes, that follow the Court; And

One Usher Trumpeter at 272 l. 10 s. Salary. And One Executioner of Criminal Sentences.

Besides these, there are other Officers as they call them, of the Short-Robe, that are a kind of Medium between Civil and Military Officers, which we shall add here, viz.

One Lieutenant-General.

Four Lieutenants, officiating each two quarters in a year, who have a Salary of 400 l. and a gratuity of 600 l.

Four other Lieutenants quarterly Waiters.

The Lieutenant of the quarter, beginning in *January*, has the liberty, if he will, to serve and bear the Staff in the quarter beginning in *July*, he of *July* quarter in *January*, he of *April* in *October*, and he of *October* in *April*.

In the absence of the Great Provost, they receive Orders immediately from the King.

When the Lieutenant of the Sword, or of the Short-Robe, of the Provosts Court, has a mind to

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go up to the Seat of the Audiences at *Paris*, he sits on the right hand of the Lieutenant-General that is of the Long-Robe, and that presides there, and the Kings Proctor, as a Counsellour by his place, sits on his left: This has been practised several times, and lately, on *Saturday the 30th of August, 1681*. When the *Sieur Barbier*, Lieutenant-General of the Long-Robe, had at his right hand, the *Sieur Tournier*, Lieutenant of the Short-Robe, and the *Sieur Le Roy de Gomberville*, Proctor for the King, on his left; and in the absence of the Lieutenant-General of the Long-Robe, the Lieutenant of the Sword presides, and has the Kings Proctor on his left hand.

There is likewise another Lieutenant of the Provostship, that ordinarily waits on the Chancellour, where he has his Diet, and 5500*l.* Salary and gratuity.

They are likewise Commoners of the Household, and enjoy the same Priviledges with other Officers of the same.

As for the Exempts and Guards belonging to the Provostship, we shall speak of them among the Military Officers of the Kings Household.

There are belonging to the Provostship, besides these, one Chaplain, called the Chaplain of *St. Barbara*.

One Marshal, or Harbinger of the Lodgings.

Three Treasurers of the Provostship, that pay all the Officers of it, both Civil and Military; they serve by turns, each one his year.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

*Of the Great Master, the Master, and Aid
or Assistant, of the Ceremonies.*

THE Great Master of the Ceremonies of France is *Jule Armand Colbert*, Marquis of *Blainville*, he was sworn the 30th of *January*, 1685. His Salary is 3000 *l*.

He is sworn by the Great Master of the Household, under him there is

One Master of the Ceremonies, who has 2000 *l*. Salary, and is likewise sworn by the Great Master of the Household; and

One *Aid*, or Assistant of the Ceremonies, at 600 *l*. Salary.

The Great Master, Master and Assistant, or Aid of the Ceremonies, exercise their Offices jointly at Royal Solemnities, bearing in their hands, a Staff of Ceremony, covered with black Velvet, with the handle and top tipt with Ivory.

The Assistant of Ceremonies is also sworn by the Great Master of the Household.

They are to be present at Coronations of Kings, and at the opening of Assemblies of the Estates, at Christnings, and Marriages of Kings and Princes, at the first and last Audiences of Ambassadors, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, at the conducting of Queens or Princesses, and at their Obsequies and Funeral Pomps, where they order all, and take care to give every one their Rank and Precedence due to their quality.

They are clad in different habits almost at every one of those different Ceremonies.

When the Great Master, the Master, or the *Aid*

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of the Ceremonies, go to carry any Order or Message to any of the Sovereign Courts; after they have saluted them, they take their place among the Counsellours, but with this difference, that if it be the Great Master of the Ceremonies himself, he takes place above the last Counsellour, but if it be the Master in Ordinary, or his Aid, he takes his Seat after them all; and then upon a sign made to him by the chief President, he speaks to them from his Seat, with his Head covered, his Sword by his side, and his Staff of Ceremonies in his hand.

At the first and last Audiences of Ambassadors, the Great Master, the Master, or *Aid* of the Ceremonies, marches on the right hand of the Ambassador, a little before him, from the bottom of the Stairs, to the Guard-Chamber, where being come, he advances before him to give notice to his Majesty.

There is likewise an Exempt of the Kings Guards appointed to wait at Ceremonies, who in the Book of the Establishment is called Major of the first Company of the Guards, Commanded at present, by the Duke of Noailles.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Introduttore of Ambassadors.

THere were formerly two of these Introduteurs or Conductours, but by the present King, they were reduced to one, who is stiled the sole Introduttore of Foreign Princes and Ambassadors to his Majesty, who at present is *Monsieur Michael de Chabenat*, Knight and Count *de Bonneville*, &c.

His Salary is 1200 l. But he has another under him, at a like Salary.

The

The Introduc'tor of Ambassadors, both for Audiences and all other things relating to his Office, receives Orders only from the King : He conducts, receives, and introduces into the Chamber of their Majesties, or of the Children of France, and Princes and Princesses of the Blood, any other Kings, Sovereign Princes and Princesses, or Cardinals, Ambassadors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, Gentlemen Envoys, Residents, Agents, Heads of the Orders, Foreign Deputies, bearing any Character, or making any publick Figure ; and generally all Foreign Persons of Quality, when they come to the Kings Palace for Audience : He likewise Conducts the Wives of any such persons abovesaid, to the like Audience of the Queen.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Secretary of the Household, and the Treasurers that pay the Officers of it.

THE Secretary of the Household, who is at present, the Marquis of *Stignelay*, the late Great *Colberts* Eldest Son, who has as Secretary of the Kings Household, 3000 *l.* Salary, and 1200 *l.* as Secretary of the Chamber, besides 6000 *l.* Board-Wages, and 1200 *l.* for his first *Commis*, or Clerk. In all the Books of Establishment, the Treasurers are placed after all the rest of the Household, in this Order ;

1. There are three Treasurers of the *Epargne*, or Spare Treasure, that is to say, the Treasure of the Kings clear Money, all charges of the state born, that are intituled Keepers of the Treasure Royal, they wait by turns, and pay all the Treasurers of the Kings Household.

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2. Three Treasurers of the Kings Offerings, Alms and Devotions; These Treasurers have no Comptroller.

3. General Treasurers of the Household, that serve by turns every one his year, they are allowed each 1800*l.* Board-Wages; at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

'Tis upon the Certificates of these Treasurers, that credit is given in all the Provinces throughout the Kingdom, for maintaining the Kings Officers in their Priviledges, as Exemption from Taxes, *Committimus*, &c.

They take the Oath of Fidelity in the Chamber of Accounts.

To these belong two Comptrollers.

Three Treasurers of the Cash, or Pay-Office of the Chamber, serving by turns.

Three Treasurers of the Kings Pocket, or private Expences, and of the affairs of his Chamber.

They pay the Expences of the Kings Cloaths and Furniture, and the Fees allowed several Officers for their Cloathing.

We have already spoken of the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and the Comptrollers-General, of the Cash or Pay-Office of the Chamber, and of the private Expences, in treating of the Chamber.

Two Treasurers of the Stables, that pay all the Expences and Officers of the Stables; and one Comptroller of the same.

Four Treasurers of every Company of Life-Guards, which make twelve in all, besides the Quadriennial ones.

Three Treasurers of the hundred *Suiffers*, Three Treasurers of the Provostship of the Household, three Treasurers of the *Gend'armes*, or Men at Arms.

The Treasurers of the other Companies, as of the

the light Horse, the Musketeers, the Gentlemen *au bec de Corbin*, or Gentlemen Pensioners.

Three Treasurers of the *French-Guards*, and their Comptrollers.

Three Treasurers of the *Suisse-Guards*.

The Treasurers of the casual Revenues.

Two General Treasurers of the Ordinary of the Wars, that pay all the old Regiments.

The Treasurers of the Extraordinary of the Wars, that pay all the new Regiments.

Three Treasurers of the Game, and of Hunting.

Three Treasurers of the Buildings.

One General Treasurer of the Vessels, or Navy.

One Treasurer of the Gallies.

A Treasurer of the Bridges and Causeys, and many others.

All these Treasurers receive their money every Month, at the Treasure Royal, except those of the Life-Guards, who receive theirs once a Week; for as for their other appointments, they are not paid till the Years end.

Note, That the Salaries and appointments of the Kings Officers cannot be stopt in the hands of the Treasurers, according as it has been determined by several Orders, and among others, by an Order of the Privy-Council, of the 5th of June, 1657.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Kings Pleasures, and the Officers thereunto belonging.

Formerly, instead of the Great Huntsman, the Great Falconer, and the Great Wolf-Hunter, there were only entered upon the Books of Establishment of the Household, Hunters, Falconers, Par-

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tridge-Catchers, Fowlers, Wolf-Hunters, and other Officers necessary for the Game. And there used to be two great Hunting-Seasons observed in the Year, *viz.* at the risings of the *Parlement*, or *Assises*, which were held but twice a year.

I. Article.

Of the Great Hunter, or Huntsman.

This Officer has a Salary of 1200 *l.* 10000 *l.* appointment, and for his Dogs 6327 *l.* 10 *d.* which is in all 17587 *l.* 10 *d.* a year; besides other Gifts from the King. Almost all the Offices and places here under-named are in his disposal, when vacant.

He is sworn by the King himself, and gives Grants to the other Officers of the *Venery*, or Hunting-Office.

He was formerly called, The Great Forester.

He has the super-intendance over all the Officers of the Kings Hunting-Office. The first Great Hunter, was *William de Gamaches*, under *Charles the Sixth*, or long before, as some will have it, one *Hugues Siré*, or Lord of *Lesigems*.

Under him are these Officers, *viz.*

One Lieutenant in Ordinary of the Hunting-Office, whose Salary is 1000 *l.*

Four Lieutenants Quarterly-Waiters, put in by the King, whose Salary is 1000 *l.*

Four other Lieutenants ordinarily Waiting at the said Office.

Four Deputy-Lieutenants Quarterly-Waiters, at 500 *l.* Salary.

One other Deputy-Lieutenant.

Forty seven Gentlemen Hunters, and four other Gentlemen Hunters in Ordinary.

One Servant of the Dogs in Ordinary, on Horseback, Salary 400 *l.*

Four Servants of the Dogs in Ordinary, on Horseback, Quarterly-Waiters, Salary 200 *l.*

Eighteen

Eighteen Servants of the Bloodhounds, at 150 l. Salary.

Fifteen Servants of the Dogs, Quarterly-Waiters, at 100 l. and two other Servants of the Dogs, at 60 l.

Four Harbingers, at 150 l.

Four little Servants, or Boys in Ordinary, to look after the Dogs, that lie under the same roof with them, at 80 l. apiece.

Two Pages, at 600 l.

Two Farriers, at 75 l.

One Chyrurgion, at 150 l.

One Gelder of Dogs, and Curer of Madness, at 75 l.

One Porter, or Carrier of the Hunting Bed.

Three General Treasurers before-mentioned, whose Salary, with all other profits, amounts yearly to 9300 l. each. They take the Title of Counsellours to the King.

Three Comptrollers of the Hunting-Office, of Hunting-Nets, and of the Falconry, who have each 2065 l. 13 d. 4 deniers Salary.

1. The first and chief Hunting of France, is that of the Red Deer.

2. That of the Wild-Goat, and Fallow-Deer.

3. That of the Hare, and Fox.

4. That of the Wolf.

5. That of the Wild-Boar.

There is a Pack of Hounds for the Wild-Goat, to which belong two Lieutenants, who have 800 l. apiece yearly allowance.

One Baker, who has 60 l. Salary, and 4925 l. for feeding and maintaining the Dogs.

Three Prickers, or Markers, who have 683 l. 6d. and 8 Deniers, or a half-penny.

Three Foot-Servants of the Dogs, at 275 l. each, and several other Servants of the Dogs, at 300 l. apiece.

One Page, at 600 l.

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There is a Company of Horse-Guards of the Kings Pleasures, within the extent of the Plains, Woods, and Thickets near, or within ten Leagues of the City of *Paris*, under the Command of the Great Hunter, under whom there is

Lieutenant at 600 *l.* and a Deputy Lieutenant at 300 *l.* yearly Salary ;

And six Archers, or Horse-Guards, at 150 *l.* a Man.

There is likewise, a Pack of Scotch-Hounds, for the Hare ; to which belong

A Lieutenant, who has 1000 *l.* Salary, and 150 *l.* for a Page.

A Baker, at 60 *l.* a Pricker, or Marker of the Dogs, who has 647 *l.* 10 *d.* Salary, and 70 *l.* for Cloaths. A foot Servant of the Dogs, at 216 *l.* and a Page as abovesaid.

Other Offices relating to Hunting, are

1. Those that belong to a Pack of Running-Hounds, to the number of 70 ; of which there is a Captain, whose Appointments, besides his Pensions, amount yearly to 13338 *l.* 10 *d.* He has also his particular Officers under him ; he has likewise the Fallow-Deer Dogs, and other Dogs for the Hare, which have been established under the care of this Officer, ever since the last Kings time, under the name of the *Roasters*, whereas before, it was the Fox-Dogs.

2. The Greyhounds of *Champagne*, or *Champaign*, to which belong a Captain, who has a yearly allowance of 2567 *l.* for himself, his Dogs, and four Servants to look after them.

Article

Article II.

Of the Captain-General of the Hunting-Nets, and of the Equipage for Hunting the Wild-Boar.

The Title of this Officer is, Captain-General of the Kings Hunting-Nets, Tents, and Pavilions, and of the Equipage of the Wild-Boar.

He is sworn by the King himself; He has 1200 *l.* standing Salary, 3972 *l.* 12 *d.* Appointment, 3200 *l.* for maintaining the Carriage of the Nets, 1500 *l.* for Cloathing fifteen small Officers, 1400 *l.* for Coating fourteen Guards 2196 *l.* for feeding forty Running-Hounds, 1464 *l.* for keeping twelve Great Grey-hounds, or lusty Dogs, in all, 14932 *l.* 10 *d.* He is allowed besides, several other summs for particular Expences.

He delivers out the Grants to all the Officers of the Hunting; and of the Equipage for Hunting the Wild-Boar, all those places being at his disposal.

The Hunting of the Wild-Boar, may be managed four several ways. 1. The first way is to kill them with Swords and Darts when they are taken in the Nets. 2. The second, is to take them with Grey-hounds, when they are in the said Nets: The Ladies may take their part of the Divertisement, either of these two first ways; for they may be placed out of danger, within the small inclosure of the Nets. 3. The third way is to hunt the Wild-Boar with the Dog called *Vautray*, or *Tumbler*. 4. And the fourth and last way is to take him by force; but these two last sorts of Hunting are very toilsome, and not without danger.

When the King is a Hunting the Wild-Boar within the inclosure of the Nets, it belongs to the Captain-General of this Equipage, to present his Majesty a Sword, or Darts to kill him; and none of his Courtiers are to take any Darts, unless expressly Commanded by the King.

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The Captain of this Equipage, goes or sends by the Kings Order, into all the Forests and Thickers of *France*, where he thinks fit, to take with his Hunting-Nets, Red-Deer, Does, or Fawns, to stock the Parks of any Royal House.

There are two Lieutenants of this Equipage serving each half a year by turns, at 900 *l.* Salary apiece; and * two other Lieutenants in Ordinary, * two Deputy-Lieutenants half yearly Waiters, at 600 *l.* and * two Deputy-Lieutenants in Ordinary.

Eight Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Equipage, the two first of which have 360 *l.* and the six others 300 *l.* apiece.

All the above-named Officers of the Nets, may use the Title of Esquires.

* Four Prickers, or Markers in Ordinary, at 300 *l.* each.

Six Servants of the Blood-hounds, at 360 *l.*

Three Keepers of the Greyhounds, at 200 *l.* and * four other Servants of the Dogs ordinarily looking to them, who are to lie in the Dog-Kennel, and two Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, at 300 *l.* Two other Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, at 200 *l.*

One Commissary of the Nets, at 300 *l.* and one Commissary Net-mender, at 200 *l.* one Harbinger, 200 *l.* one Captain of the Carriage, 400 *l.* one Baker, and one Farrier, at 200 *l.* each. Twenty Archers, or Guards of the Hunting-Nets, whereof the six first have 300 *l.* and the other fourteen but 250 *l.* apiece, * one Gelder of the Dogs, and Curer of Madness; * fifteen small Officers ordinarily Waiting, and fourteen Keepers of the Hunting Nets.

Note, The Officers above-marked with a Star, are not mentioned in the Establishment of the Court of Aids.

When the King goes a Hunting, he has always by

by him his *Arquebuse*, or Arms-Bearer, that prepares him Arms ready charged. We have already mentioned them among the Officers of the Chamber.

It is remarkable, that when the Dogs are to run, the Captains of the Packs then to run, are to present the Staff or Wand, the mark of their Office, to the Great Hunter, and he, to the King; as also, when the Deer, or any other Game is taken, the Pricker cuts off the Foot, which he gives to his Captain, the Captain, to the Great Hunter, and he presents it to the King.

There are besides the Great Hunter, and those under him, several other Captains of the Game, established in several Forests and Warrens, of which we have spoken in the Chapter of the Royal Buildings and Houses.

There is likewise a Lieutenant of the Long-Robe, belonging to the Court of Justice of the Captainship of the Waters and Forests.

The other Captains of Forests are to be seen at length, in the *Sieur de Salmore's* Book of Hunting.

By a Declaration of the first of *January*, 1644, the King established, besides these, three General Keepers of the Game and Pleasures of his Majesty, throughout the whole extent of the Kingdom of *France*.

The Officers of the Hunting-Office, or the Game, enjoy the same Privileges as the Commoners or Tablers of the Kings Household.

Article III.

Of the Great Falconer.

The Great Falconer of *France* has the superintendence over all the Kings Falconers, and is sworn by the King. He has 200 *l.* standing Wages, 3000 *l.* Appointment, 6000 *l.* as chief over a Flight of Hawks for the Crow, and for maintenance of the said Flight, 4000 *l.* for keeping four Pages, 3000 *l.* for

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for necessary Furniture and Implements for the Hawks, and 6000 *l.* for buying of Hawks. In all 22200 *l.*

He disposes of all the vacant Offices of Chiefs, or Captains of the several Flights of Hawks, and 'tis by his consent, that those who have them, resign them, excepting only those of the Heads or Chiefs of the Flights of the Kings Chamber and Closet, already spoken of, which are in the Kings Gift. The Great Falconer also disposes of all other vacancies of places entered in the Books of Establishment of the Falconry, as also, of the Keepers of the Hawks Nests in the Forests of *Compiègne*, *Aigue*, *Val Dragon*, and *Grand Trempe*, and of *Lions*, *Ardennes*, *Perseigne*, and *Descourves*, and other Forests: And he Commissionates what persons he pleases, to lay Snares for, and take Birds of Prey, in all places, Plains, and Thickets, in the Kings Domain, or Crown Lands.

All Hawk-Merchants, both *French* and *Foreigners*, are bound under pain of Confiscation of their Birds, to come and present them to the Great Falconer, for him to take his choice out of, for the King, before they can have permission to sell any elsewhere.

If his Majesty, being a Hawking, has a mind to have the pleasure to fly a Hawk himself, the Chiefs or Heads put in by the Great Falconer, present the Bird to the Great Falconer, who places it on the Kings Fist; and likewise, when the Prey is taken, the Pricker gives the Head of it to his Chief, and he to the Great Falconer, who presents it to the King.

An Account of several Flights of Hawks, belonging to the Kings Falconry. And first

1. Of the Flight for the Kite, there is a Captain, or Chief, who is also Lieutenant-General of the Great Falconry, who has for this, and the following Flight, 1400 *l.* A Lieu-

A Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 l.

One Master Falconer, at 300 l. five Prickers, at 250 l. and one *Porte-Duc*, or Decoy-Bearer, at 250 l.

A second Flight for the Kite,

With the same number of Officers, and like Salaries and Appointments.

When the Captain of these Flights of Hawks, takes a black Kite, in the Kings Presence, then he is to have the Kings Horse, his loose Gown, and his Slippers, for his Fees, which are redeemed of him for 100 Crowns, or about 25 l. English in money.

The Flight at the Kite, is performed with *Ger-Falcons*, *Tiercelets*, or *Tassels*, and sometimes *Sakers*; and there is always a *Decoy* to draw the Kite to a reasonable height, to give him to the Hawks.

When after the Kite is taken, the Hawks, as usually, are to have their Fees given them with all the speed imaginable, a Hen is put into their Talons, and the Kites Legs broken, that he may not hurt them. The Kite is very rare in *France*.

2. Of the Flight of Hawks for the Heron,

There is a Chief, or Captain, at 700 l. Salary, who is also Captain of the Guards, or Keepers of the Hawks-Nests in *Burgundy* and *Bresse*, and Commands over all the Flights, for Heron, throughout the Kingdom; a Lieutenant-Aid, and two Master Falconers, at 300 l. each, and eight Prickers, at 250 l. which amounts in all, to 3600 l.

The Flight at the Heron, is performed with the same kind of Hawks as that at the Kite; it is done two several wayes;

To make the Herons Mount when there found on the ground, two or three Pistols, or Fowling-Pieces are let off, to force them to rise, and then a Bird is let fly at him, which is called in *French*, *Hausse-pié*, or a *Raise-Foot*, and when he is mounted a
good

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good height, other Birds are let out, which go and fight with the *Hauffe-pied*, and draw the Heron downward; there are always shagged Grey-hounds in readiness too, bred up to this sort of Game, to go into the Water, and fetch the Heron to the Falconer, when it fall there, or to kill him when he falls on dry ground, for fear he should hurt the Hawks; this first Heron being thus killed, whilst the Falconers of the first Flight are curing their Hawks, and giving them their usual Fees, other Falconers, who are to have a second Flight always ready, are to let them fly at the other Herons, which commonly keep hovering over the place where they are curing or feeding their Hawks: the second way is, to flie Hawks at the Heron in her passage, as they term it, that is, at a reasonable height, while she is going to, or coming from Fishing, to her young ones. When a Heron is discovered upon the ground, or upon the Wing, the usual cry is, *à la Volte*, that is, to the Vault.

3. There are two Flights for the Crow, of the first of which, there is

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Master Falconer, at 300 *l.* each, twenty Prickers, at 250 *l.* apiece, which amounts in all to 6300 *l.*

Of the second Flight, there is likewise,

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.* seven Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, a Decoy-Bearer, amounting in all, to 3000 *l.*

The Flight at the Crow is performed with a Falcon, or a *Tassel* of a *Gerfalcon*. The Crow is incited and drawn into the Plain with a *Decoy*, and as soon as she is got into the Plain, the Falconers cry out, *Corneille en beau*, that is, the Crow flies fair, and then as the Crow turns back on the *Decoy*, they commonly let flie at her, first a *Tassel* of a *Gerfalcon*, which is the Guide, and then two Falcons afterward. The Crow being attacked, endeavours to
save

save her self, either by soaring aloft, or retiring towards her hold; when she soars aloft, no luring, or any other term is to be used; and when she gets to her hold, if she can be forced out of it, then the cry is, *Hal, Hal, Hal.*

4. There is one Flight for the Fields, or for the Partridge, to which belong,

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Master Falconer, at 300 *l.* and three Prickers, at 250 *l.* which amounts in all, to 1750 *l.*

The Flight for the Fields, or at the Partridge, is performed with Falcons, Tassels of Falcons, Sakers, Sakerets, Lanners, Lannerets, Alets, Goshawks, Tassels of Goshawks, Spar-Hawks, Tassel Spar-Hawks, Merlins, and Malors. There are two ways of flying at the Partridge; first, with a sort of Hawks that turn and maintain the flight along with the Dogs, and that will hold out half a League outright, continually upon the Wing; Secondly, with Hawks called *Blockers*, which are let fly as soon as the Partridges rise, and drive them full sweep to their hold, where they light upon a Branch, or on the top of a House, and where the Falconer goes and serves them with Dogs. Every time the Partridge rises, the cry is, *Gueriaux.*

4. A Flight for the River, or at the Duck, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* a Lieutenant *Aid*, at 300 *l.* and four Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, which amounts in all, to 1800 *l.*

The Birds that are used for the Flight at the Duck, are the strong Hawks, and Haggard Hawks, that are let flie into a Moat, or Brook where Ducks are. First, the cunningest and most staid Bird is let flie to chase the Change, and then two others, and when they are well turned, the Ducks are let out which the Hawks knock on the Head, or force into another Moat. Every time the Ducks move away, the cry is, *Ila, Ila, Ila,* or *Ston, Ston, Ston,* like

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like the *Flemings*, and for fear any should go too nigh the Water, they cry, *hors l'eau*, that is, keep off the Water.

5. A Flight for the Mag-Pie, to which belong A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* and two Prickers, at 250 *l.* each.

The Flight at the Mag-Pie is performed with Tassels of Gerfalcons. First, the most beaten and staid Tassel is let fly to chase likewise the change, and then the other Hawks are let out, and the Mag-pie is shown them, that endeavours to save her self from Tree to Tree, or from Bush to Bush, from which she is forced away, and every time she is forced out, the cry is, *Houya, Houya*.

In speaking of the Flight at the Mag Pie, Pigeon, or Crow, by the term of chasing the change, is meant forcing the said several Birds out of the Plain.

6. A Flight for the Hare, to which belong A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.*

The Flight at the Hare is performed with a Ger-falcon, and any sorry Greyhound to help the Hawk sometimes.

The Hawks and Flights belonging to the Kings Cabinet, entred on the Establishment of the Great Falconry, are

1. A Flight for the Crow, to which belong A Captain, or Chief, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.* a Master-Falconer, at 300 *l.* six Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, and a *Porte-Duc*, or *Decoy-Bearer*, at 250 *l.*

Allowed besides, for the keeping of sixteen Hawks, at 3 *d.* apiece a day, 873 *l.* 5 *d.* And to the Keeper of the Perch of the said Flight, and that looks after the Hawks that are not carried out, at the rate of 15 *d.* a day, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* besides 36 *l.* more

more for Shoes, which amounts in all, to 4233 *l*.

2. A Flight for the Mag-Pie, to which belong

A Captain or Chief, at 700 *l*. a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Master-Falconer, at 300 *l*. each, three Prickers, at 250 *l*. apiece.

More allowed, for the feeding and keeping of eight Hawks, and for buying them 838 *l*.

And to the Keeper of the Perch of the said Flight, who likewise looks after the Hawks that are not carried out, 273 *l*. and 36 *l*. for Shoes, which amounts in all, to 3197 *l*. 15 *d*.

3. A Flight for the Pigeon, to which belong

A Captain or Chief, at 700 *l*. a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l*. and three Prickers, at 250 *l*. apiece. More allowed for

Keeping eight Hawks and buying them 838 *l*. and keeping eighteen Spaniels, at 4 *d*. a day each, 1314.

To the Servant that looks after the said Spaniels, 273 *l*. 15 *d*. besides 36 *l*. for Shoes, and

To the Keeper of the Perch of the said Flight, and of the Hawks that are not carried out 273 *l*. 15 *d*. and 36 *l*. for Shoes; which amounts in all to 4521 *l*. 10 *d*.

4. A Flight of Merlins, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 700 *l*. a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Master-Falconer, at 300 *l*. each, two Prickers, at 250 *l*. each, more allowed for keeping and feeding eight Hawks, 438 *l*. and to the Keeper of the Perch, and of the Hawks that are not carried out, 273 *l*. 15 *d*. and 36 *l*. for Shoes; which amounts in all to 2547 *l*. 15 *d*.

The Merlins are made use of to flie at the young Partridge, whilst the light Hawks are mew'ing or casting their Feathers; they are used likewise for the Quail, the Black-bird, the Sky-Lark, and other small Birds, as likewise to fly at the Pigeon Brow-strung.

The Flight with the Merlins is particular to the Kings

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Kings Cabinet, being in no other Royal Falconry but that of the Cabinet. This Flight is performed from the Fist, that is, when they are minded to let flie at a young Partridge, they attack her not till the Dogs have raised her, and there is no difference in the way of flying this little Bird, and the Falcon called a *Blocker*, but only that one may carry a Merlin without Hood-winking, upon the Fist, whereas a Falcon must be always carried Hood-winked, whether it be let flie one way or the other. In flying at the Black-Bird, and other small Birds, they use Poles to beat them out of the Hedges, and Cross-Bowes to have the pleasure of killing them, when they cannot be got out of their holds, or shelters, where they are attacked. Of all the several sorts of Birds that the Merlins are used to fly at, none is more delightful, gives more diversion, or shows more the eagerness and courage of the Merlins, than the Sky-Larks; because they commonly endeavour to save themselves by soaring aloft, and so draw the Courageous Merlins up to the very Clouds, from whence they force them to descend, and to endeavour to light in some Thicket, or some other shelter, which before they can reach, the Merlins commonly take them. The manner of flying them at the Pigeon Brow-strung, is thus: two strings are passed through the lower Eylids of the Pigeon, and then tied so together above her Head, so that her Eylids are drawn up, that she cannot see downwards at all, but only upward, and then she is thrown with the hand as high into the Air as a Man can throw her, where seeing no way but upward, she is forc'd to soar upwards by spirits, and when she is mounted reasonably high, the Falconers send the Merlins, who overtake her, and never leave pursuing her, till they have fastened on her, and brought her down; which sort of scuffle lasts very often a great while, and gives the most pleasure.

The

The total sum of the expence of the four Flights belonging to the Cabinet amounts to 14500 *l.* besides what is allowed for the buying of the Hawks, for the Crow, and the Merlins, the Hens, and other charges.

Other Officers of the Great Falconry.

After the Great Falconer, and the Captains or Chiefs of the different Flights of Hawks above-mentioned, there are besides,

Twenty five Gentlemen of the Falconry, of which the five first have 300 *l.* yearly Salary, and the others but 90 *l.*

A Secretary of the Falconry, at 300 *l.* a Marshal of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbinger, 400 *l.* He commonly goes and receives Orders of his Majesty when he pleases to go a Hunting, two other Harbingers, at 300 *l.* each, one Chyrurgion, at 250 *l.* and one Apothecary, at 300 *l.*

All the Officers above-named enjoy the same Priviledges as those that are Commoners in his Majesties Household.

Article IV.

Of the Great Wolf-Hunter.

The Great Wolf-Hunter has the Super-intendance over the Wolf-Hunting. He has 1200 *l.* standing Salary, and 8500 *l.* by way of Pension, Appointments, and Wages, as Counsellor of State. Under him, there are two Lieutenants, and one Deputy-Lieutenant of the Wolf-Hunting, who have each 1000 *l.* Salary.

Other

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Other particular Lieutenants and under Officers in being, divided into four Provinces, are

1. A Lieutenant of the Wolf-Hunting in the Provostship of *Paris*.

2. A Lieutenant within the extent of the Countreys of *Anjou* and *Maine*.

3. A Lieutenant for the Bayliwick of the Countrey of *Auxerre*, all which have a Salary of 150 *l.* each.

4. Besides which, there is a fourth Lieutenant without Title, who has 450 *l.* Salary.

Two Wolf-Hunters, at 300 *l.* each, two Servants of the Bloodhounds, at 150 *l.* two Servants of the Fleet-hounds, 120 *l.* one Head-Servant to keep and teach the young Blood-hounds, 90 *l.* two other Servants to keep and feed the young Greyhounds, and other young Dogs, 90 *l.* each, eight Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, or Irish Greyhounds, of which four belong to the Kings Chamber, 260 *l.* Salary each, and 1095 *l.* for keeping the said Dogs, four Serjeants Wolf-Hunters, at 80 *l.* each, a Baker to make the Dogs Bread, 60 *l.* and a Captain of the Carriage, at 180 *l.* Salary, and 1035 *l.* for maintaining his Carriage.

Besides these several Hunting Games, there is another Hunting, or rather Fishing Divertisement, which is performed with Cormorants, of which there is one that has the oversight in the Park at *Fountain-bleau*.

After the several Divertisement of Hunting, we may place that of the Tennis-Court.

There is one sole Master Palmer, or Tennis-Court Master, and Racket-Bearer to the King in his Royal Houses, who presents the Racket to the King, but when the Dauphin is there, he gives it to the Dauphin, who presents it to the King.

He has a Fee of 50 *l.* paid by him by the Chief Valet,

Valet, or Yeoman of the Chamber, every time the King or the Dauphin playes, and a *Lewis* of gold, being about the value of 17 s. 4 d. English, every time the King or the Dauphin changes Rackets. There are likewise five Markers of the Court, or Racketeer-Palmers to the King, following the Court.

They have a golden *Lewis* profit, every time the King or the Dauphin plays, paid by the Chief *Valet*, or Yeoman of the Bed-Chamber: Besides, they are paid out of the Privy-Purse, four Pistols on *New-Years-Day*, as much on *May-Day*, and as much on *St. Lewis's Day*, each Pistol consisting of but 7 l. French, or 11 s. 8 d. English.

Note, That the same Palmers and Markers wait too when the King or the Dauphin play at Shittle-Cock with Rackets.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Priviledged Tradesmen and Handicraftsmen following the Court, and furnishing it with all kind of Merchandises.

First, There are twenty Wine-Merchants selling Wine, both by Whole-Sale, and Retail, Fourteen Vintners, or Sutlers, Four Glasmen, Twenty Butchers, Twenty six Poultrers, Roasting-Cooks, and Fishmongers, Eight Pastry-Cooks, Twelve Sellers of Hog-meat, Ten Bakers, Two Sellers of Ginger-Bread and Starch, Ten *Verdurier-Fruiters*, or Sellers of Herbs and Fruits, Four Confectioners, Fourteen Cooks for Extraordinary Entertainments, and to work in the Houses of the chief Courtiers. Eight Violins; Four Chyrurgions, Six Apothecaries, Twenty six Taylors, Twenty six Mercers, Jewel-
lers,

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lers, and Grocers, Eight Linnen-Drapers, Nine Glovers and Perfumers, Fourteen Shoemakers, Nine Cobblers, otherwise more decently by them named Solers of Shoes, Eight Skinners, or Furriers, Six Carriers and Belt-makers, Six Embroiderers, Eight Lace-Sellers, Four Haberdashers of small Wares, or Jacks of all Trades, Two Feather-men, Six Sellers of second-hand Stockings, Four Brokers, Two Farthingale-makers, Two Sellers of Parchment, Five Hatters, Six Girdlers, Eight Sword-Cutlers, Three Spurriers, Ten Saddlers, Four Cutters and Scratchers, Two Joiners, Two Clock, and Watchmakers, Two Goldsmiths, Two Booksellers, Twelve Furnishers of Hay, Straw and Oats, Four Armorers, Six *Arquebusers*, or Gun-smiths, Two Painters, and two Guilders and Engravers.

All these Tradesmen have their Grants from the Provost of the Household, who is Great Provost of *France*, who is Judge, Guardian and Conservatour of their Priviledges, and in their Grants, they are declared free, acquitted and exempt from all Duties exacted at Bridges, Ports, Passages, Importation, Exportation, and all Gabels, and other Duties or Impositions whatsoever.

The first priviledged Merchants that follow the Court, are the twelve Wine-Merchants, called, *the Celler of twelve*, besides their Deputy, or Deputies, which they keep at the Celler called, *the Celler of twelve*: These Wine-Merchants commonly attend very diligently at *Paris*, and at the Royal Houses nigh *Paris*; but in Journies, and at *Fountainbleau* it self, which passes with them for a Journey, two of these Master Wine-Merchants, serve either two whole Months together, or else, the space of two Months at several times; as for Example, if the two in Waiting, had served but one Month at *Fountainbleau*, the same two are obliged to serve out another Month the first Journey that is taken.

These

These places are sold for about 25000 *l.* apiece, and the Officers possessing them, have so confirmed them to themselves by agreement with the Great Provost, that when they die, he disposes not of their places, but gives leave to the next Heir, either to succeed in them, or to sell them; but for this Priviledge, every one of the twelve pay him an annual Tribute of 400 *l.* which is a kind of a Paulette, or Continuation-Fee.

They have the sole Priviledge of selling Wine in Bottles to those that follow the Court.

The twenty five Vintners or Sutlers that follow the Court, are lodged always at the Sign of the *White-Cross*, and are bound to dress Victuals for people, as well as to sell Wine, whereas the Wine-Merchants of the *Cellar of twelve*, sell only Wine. Their Places are sold at about 12000 *l.*

There is a Chaplain of all the Merchants following the Court, commonly called, the Chaplain of *St. Barbara*, which says Mass for them every Sunday, at present, at the Convent of the *Penitent Women*, or of the Order of *St. Mary Magdalen* at *Paris*; where every of them, in his turn, presents the Holy-Bread.

Note, That none of these Priviledged Merchants and Artisans, nor those neither of the Kings Wardrobe, and other Royal Houses, can enjoy their Priviledges any otherwise but from the day their Grants or Commissions were registred in the Register-Book of the Provostship of the Household, as it has been determined by an Order of both the Privy and Great Council.

There are likewise several other Tradesmen set down in the Book of Establishment, as the Printer for Musick, and others.

Before we end this Chapter of the Priviledged Merchants, it is not amiss to add this remark, that besides these there are others called *Veterans*, or old Standers, who after a long times service, though they

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they quit their places, still enjoy the same Priviledges as when they were actually in Office, as some do that were formerly the Kings Barbers, who still enjoy their Priviledges, and by vertue of the same, keep open Shop. But they commonly, when they go off, get Letters from the King, whereby they are declared *Veterans*.

C H A P. XXVI

Of the Priviledges of the Commoners, or those that are tabled in the Kings Household.

THE Domestick Officers and Commoners of the Kings Household, and other Royal Housholds, have from all Antiquity, enjoyed several Priviledges and Immunities, but because it would be too tedious to recite all the Decrees and Declarations made and repeated several times, in confirmation of their Priviledges, we shall only quote some of the latest date, which will be as significant as if they were all inserted at length.

Priviledges common to all the Kings menial Officers and Servants in general.

First, As to their exemption from Taxes, though that priviledge has been sometimes suspended in time of War, but it was re-established again by a Declaration of the 26th of November, 1643. which was verified in the Court of Aids, the 10th of December the same year; which exempts the said Officers from paying Taxes, *Taillons*, or lesser Taxes, Substinance-money, in lieu of Billeting Souldiers, and all extraordinary Impositions for any thing of their

their own growth: But he that would enjoy this exemption, must get an Extract of his being entred on the Establishment, which is at the Court of Aids, Signed by the Register or Recorder of that Court in the usual manner; and he must be registred as such in the Office of his Election, and published in his Parish Church.

The Declaration runs thus.

Having considered that it would be in some sort to debase the Lustre of the Royal Family, and of our Blood, to retrench the Priviledges of the Officers thereunto belonging, and deprive them of that mark of honour to the tenderness of their affection, and the fidelity of their services, for these causes, notwithstanding the Edict of November, 1640. We Declare, that all our Domestick Servants and Commoners, the four Companies of our Life-Guards, the Archers, or Guards of the Provostship of our Household, the hundred Suissers of our Guard, the Officers of our Stables, Hunting, Falconry, and Wolf-Hunting; those of the Queen Regent, our most honoured Lady and Mother; of the late Queen Mary, our most honoured Lady and Grandmother; of our Dearest Brother, the Duke of Anjou; of our Dearest Uncle, the Duke of Orleans, and of our Dearest Aunt the Dutchess of Orleans, his Wife at present living, and of his former Wife deceased, of our Dearest Cousin her Daughter; and of our Dearest Cousin, the Prince of Condé; of our Companies of Genfdarmes, or Men at Arms, and light Horsemen, consisting of two hundred Men apiece; the Company of our Guard of Musketeers on Horseback, and that of the Guards of our said Lady and Mother, named and comprised in the Establishments to be by us Signed and agreed to, and Counter-signed by our Secretary of State, and of our Commandments, who has the department of our Household, shall enjoy the Priviledges and Exemptions granted and given to them in all times,

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and

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and from all Antiquity, because of their Services; and the same we grant to their Widows as long as they shall continue so.

Provided nevertheless, that if any of the aforesaid Officers shall make any Traffick with Merchandises, and keep Inns, or manure any more than one Farm of their own, and that with their own hands; or hold any Farms of others, whether in their own Names, or in those of their Domesticks, or Servants, they shall be liable to be taxed towards our Taxes in every of the Parishes where the Lands or Heritages, by them so manured, shall lie.

In another Declaration given at Poitiers, in the Month of January, 1652. His Majesty says, We confirm by these Presents, all the Privileges, Franchises, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, and Affranchisements granted to the Officers of the Royal Hoastbonds entred upon the Establishments of the Court of Aids, and to their Widows during their Widow-hood: Willing, that they be henceforward held, quit, and exempt from all manner of contributions, whether it be Loans general, or particular, made or to be made, as well by us, as by any of the Cities of our Kingdom; likewise for furnishing Provisions or Ammunition for the War, for Fortifications, Reparations, Charges, and Conduits, Taxes, Aids, and Impositions, &c. and of all other Subsidies, Dues, charges and subventions in general whatever they be, made or to be made, in any sort, and on any occasion whatsoever, though it be not here particularly specified and declared.

They are exempt from the Duty, called the Duty of Aids, for the Wines of the product of their own grounds, by a Decree of the Council of State of the 16th of December, 1654.

By a Decree of the Council of State of the 20th of January, 1644. The King declares his intentions to be, that no Officers shall enjoy Privileges and Exemptions from Taxes, but those that actually serve, and that receive at least 60 l. for their Wages

ges and Appointments; and not a great number of honorary and titular Officers that have obtained Briefs of some Offices, but serve not, and have no Wages; nor the Keepers of the Plains, and of the Game which his Majesty pretends shall be taxed with the common Taxes, excepting the Keepers of the Game of *St. Germain's, Fontainebleau, Blois, Limours, Mont Cbery, and Boisgency.*

There are a great many other Decrees and Orders, that say almost the same thing; the Decree of the Council of State of the 14th of *March, 1654.* maintaining the Kings Officers, those of the Queen Mother, the Duke of *Anjou*, and of the Duke and Dutchess of *Orleans*, exempt from the greater and lesser Taxes, Subsistence money, &c. and other publick charges. There are other Decrees of the Great Council, in Conformity to the Edicts and Declarations of the King of the 22th of *February, 1673.* and the first of *March, 1675.* importing an Exemption from Lodging or Billeting of Souldiers, for the Officers of the Royal Households, their Persons, their Houses, Farms, Tenements, Farmers, Domesticks and Servants.

There are likewise several Decrees and Declarations in favour of the Queens Household in particular, and of that of *Monsieur*, and of some of their Officers, as also for those of the late Duke of *Orleans.*

The Kings Declaration of the last of *January, 1647.* which was Registred in the Court of *Aids*, the 15th of *March* the same year, imports a re-establishment of the Priviledges and Exemptions of the Widows and Veterans of the Officers of the Royal Households in the same manner as the Commoners of his Majesties own Household enjoy the same.

In a Declaration set forth by the King in the Month of *July, 1653.* It is said, that the said Officers possess fully and entirely their Officers, so as

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that the Cohairs with them, in other things, cannot pretend any share therein, either upon their Salaries, or upon the value of their Offices, if sold; which being in the Kings sole Disposition, cannot be reputed of the nature of those goods that are liable to be divided among the Heirs and Successours of Families.

As for what concerns the point of Precedence of the Kings Officers, and of the rank they ought to have in publick Assemblies, whether general or particular; several Kings by their Declarations, and Decrees, have Order'd, that they shall march and place themselves immediately after the Counsellors of the Bailiwicks, Seneschals, and presidial Courts, before the Officers of the Elections, of the Salt-Granaries, Judges not Royal, and all others that are inferiour in degree to the said Counsellors, as it was Ordained by *Henry the Fourth*, by a Declaration of the 22th of *March*, 1605. in favour of the *Valets*, or Yeomen of the Bed-Chamber, and other Officers of the Chamber, Cabinet, and Anti-Chamber; and by *Lewis XIII.* First, By a Declaration of the 27th of *July*, 1613. in favour of the Marshalls of the Lodgings, the Harbingers of the Body, and the Harbingers in Ordinary to his Majesty; Secondly, By another of the 20th of *December*, verified in the Great Council, in favour of the Life-Guards; And thirdly, By his Letters Patents of the 12th of *February*, 1618. and by a Decree of the Great Council, dated the 27th of *May*, 1630. and by the present King, by another Decree of the said Council, of the 29th of *May*, 1653.

The Priviledges of the Court-Clergy.

The Clergy of the Kings Houshold, and other Royal Housholds, have the Priviledge to be always reputed resident at their Benefices, during the time of their Service, and are allowed two Months to

go to and come from their Benefices; and that, by several Bulls of *Popes*, Declarations of *Kings*, Decrees of Parliament, of the Great and Privy-Council, &c. And they are paid the full Revenues of their Canonries, though they have not the Stage, that is, the usual time of Residence, and Officiating there, from which they are exempt.

The Priviledges of the Chyrurgions.

By a Declaration of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in favour of his Chyrurgions, viz. to his Chief Chyrurgion in Ordinary, and to eight other Chyrurgions in Ordinary, quarterly Waiters, they are priviledged to keep, or cause to be kept open Shop, and set out a Chyrurgeons Sign with the Kings Arms, Exclusive to all Chyrurgeons, who are forbid to molest them under pain of being fined 3000 l. and paying all Costs, Dammages, and Interest, in Case of Contravention, which concludes thus; *Given at Paris, the 26th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1636. and of our Reign the Twenty Seventh. Signed Lewis, and Lower, De Lomenie.* And on the side is written the Registring of it in the Parliament of Paris, the 28th of March, 1637. Collationed, or Compared, and Signed, *Farcette.* Which is confirmed by a Decree of Verification in Parliament, the 18th of July, 1637.

There is a Declaration of the late Queen Mother, for her four Chyrurgions, of the 20th of October, 1637. Verified by a Decree of the 20th of April, 1638.

Another Declaration of the late Duke of Orleans, for five of his Chyrurgeons, of the 26th of February, 1638. Verified by a Decree of the 7th of September, 1638. And lastly,

Another Declaration of the late Prince of Condé, for four of his Chyrurgeons, of the 29th of January, 1639. Verified by a Decree of the 23d of March following.

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Besides which, there is an Order of the Court for the Master-Chyrurgeons at *Paris*, Importing a Confirmation of the Declarations made in their favour in 1642.

The Priviledges of the Life-guard Men.

By a Decree, or Order of the Privy-Council, bearing date the 27th of *June*, 1651. given against the Court of Aids of *Rouen*, after several Suits of Law, the Kings Life-guards are maintain'd in their Quality of Squires, and in their exemption from Taxes, and all other Impositions.

A like Sentence was given by the Council of State, the 4th of *June*, 1653: in favour of the Guards of the Gate.

Other Priviledges belonging to all the Officers of the Kings, and other Royal Houses.

All the Officers, and menial Servants of the Kings, and of other Royal Households, excepting a few, whose Offices are too mean, are noble, that is, are Gentlemen by their Places, if they be not so otherwise; as long as they are in Place, and may bear a Crest above their Coats of Arms.

All the Officers of the seven Offices of the Chamber, and others, wait always with their Swords by their sides; unless it be when they are troublesome to them; and may wear them always, both in the *Loovre*, and elsewhere.

Most of the Officers have the Quality of Squires, if they be Sword-men, or of Counsellor, if Gown-Men, and are called, Officers in Ordinary, though they are but Quarterly, or Half-yearly Waiters. They enjoy all the Priviledges of Gentility, Safe-guards, exemption from Taxes, and other Duties, *Committimus*, &c. as we have shewn above.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Military Officers, and Troops of the Kings Household.

THE Kings of France have always kept several Guards for their Security, and to preserve a Life, that is, the Lives of their Subjects.

We read in Gregory of Tours, in the eighth Chapter of his seventh Book, that Gontran King of Orleans, or of the Burgundian part of France, seeing his two Brothers, Sigebert King of Metz, or Austrasia, being that part of France towards Germany, including Lorrain and the Neighbouring Provinces, and Chilperic King of Paris, and of Soissons, had been assassinated, placed a great Guard about his Person, about the year 587. without which, he never went to Church, or to his Recreations.

So upon different occasions, the Guards have been reinforced and augmented.

Philip Augustus being in the Holy Land in the year 1192. established Serjeants at Arms, or Mace-Bearers, as may be seen in the Great Chronicles, where the Old Historian, La Montagne, speaking of the Assassines, or rather Arsacides, a Desperate sort of people of Syria, whom their Princes used to send to assassinate the most courageous and active Princes among the Christians, uses these words: *When the King (says he) heard this news, he began to be fearful of himself, and by advice of his Council, resolved to have his Person well guarded, and chose Serjeants with Maces, well armed and accoutred, who were night and day to attend him, to guard his Person.* The said King made use of the said Serjeants, at the Battel of Bouvines, who behaved themselves that

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that day so valiantly, that *St. Lewis* in the year 1229. founded for them, in memory of that action, the Church of *St. Catharine du Val*, of the Scholars of *Paris*, according to an Inscription to be seen upon two Stones at the entring into the said Church, which contains these words: *At the intreaty of the Serjeants at Arms, Monsieur St. Lewis founded this Church, and laid the first stone of it, for Joy of the Victory obtained at the Bridge of Bouvines, in the year 1214. The Serjeants at Arms, then in being, had the keeping of the said Bridge, and vowed to God, that if he would give them the Victory, they would found a Church, and dedicate it to St. Catharine, which was performed accordingly:* Where it is remarkable, that there are four Serjeants at Arms, represented upon those two Stones, but in a different manner: There are two upon one of them, holding in their hands their Maces at Arms, and armed Cap-a-pee to represent the Serjeants at Arms, as they were in the Army, and upon the other stone, there are two more, whereof one is clothed with a Coat with great Sleeves, cut in Labels, wearing a Collar hanging down upon his Breast, and I suppose that signifies the Usher at Arms, Waiting at the Door of the Chamber, (for still to this day, the Ushers of the Chamber bear Maces on Festival days) to guard the Kings Person in the Day-time; The other is wrapped up in a long Cloak well furred with shaggy furr, with a Bonnet on his Head, and his Mace in his hand, which represents the Serjeants at Arms that watched by night.

And *Du Tillet*, in his Chapter of the *Marshals*, pag. 282. writes, that some of them were appointed to carry Maces before the King in the day time, and were called *Ushers at Arms*, whose place is now supplied by the Ushers of the Kings Chamber, and others to guard his Chamber in the night time.

These

These Guards then took their name from the Arms they used, and so when they quitted the Mace to take the Bow they were called *Archers*.

Charles the Seventh entertained a Guard of Scotch selected out of the Auxiliary Forces brought over to him by the Earls of *Bucan*, *Douglas*, and other Scotch Lords, to drive the English out of *France*, *Philip de Comines* calls them the Silver Guards, because their Coats or Jackets, called *Hoquetons*, were set with spangles of Silver, and Goldsmiths Work.

Lewis the Eleventh, being at *Puiseaux*, on the 4th of September, 1474. established a Company of a hundred *Lanciers* for his Guard, under the Command of one *Hector de Golart*, who were every one of them to have in their Retinue, one Man at Arms, and two Archers: But afterwards he discharged the *Lanciers* of their Archers, and took them to himself, composing of them a little Lifeguard of two hundred Archers, making one *Lewis de Graville* their Captain.

In the year 1479. when the same King began to grow Melancholy, and suspicious, he set up another French Company of Guards, of which one *Claudius de la Chatre* was Captain.

The same *Lewis* the Eleventh too, at the Recommendation of *Charles* the Seventh, retained the *Suissers* in his Service, and in the year 1481. being at *Tours*, he made an Alliance with them, and took a Company of that Nation, for the Ordinary Guard of his Person.

Charles the Eighth in 1497. set up a new Company of French Guards, of which, *James of Vendome*, *Vidame* of *Chartres* was Captain.

Francis the first likewise in the year 1514. raised another Company of sixty Archers, to which the next year, he added forty five more, under the Command of *Raoul de Vernon*. But at length all these Companies were reduced to those now in be-

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ing whose Denominations differ as much from the others, as the Arms now in use from those then in Mode.

The Kings Guards now in being, may be divided into two Bodies, according to their Posts, viz. Into the Guards within the *Louvre*, or Palace, and the Guards without the *Louvre*.

The Guards within the Louvre, are

1. The four Companies of the Life-guards, both *Scotch* and *French*.
2. The Company of the hundred *Swissers*, who also are Guards in Ordinary of the Kings Body.
3. The Guards of the Gate : and
4. The Guards of the Provost of the Household.

The Guards without the Louvre, are

1. The Company of *Gendarmes*, or Men at Arms.
2. The Company of Light Horsemen.

The Foot, are

1. The two *French* and *Suisse* Regiments of Guards.
2. The two Companies of Musketeers on Horse-back : besides which,
3. There is a Band of a hundred Gentlemen called the Gentlemen *au bec de Corbin*, or of the Ravens Beak, so called from the Cutle-Axes they carry, which are like our Gentlemen Pensioners.

Of the Guards within the Louvre, and first, of the Life-Guards.

There are four Companies of Life-Guards, that wait by turns every one their quarter. The first of

of these is the Duke of *Noailles*, who is likewise Captain of the Scotch Company, which is the first and antientest Command in the Kingdom; the second is the Marshal Duke of *Duras*, the third the Marshal Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the fourth the Marshal *de Lorges*. The year in *France* beginning always from *New-Years-Day*, the Duke of *Noailles* Commands the first quarter, that begins then, and the rest successively, the other three quarters in the order they are above-named in. Under them,

There are twelve Lieutenants waiting quarterly, three every quarter, besides two others, whereof the first is a Major, received as a Lieutenant, who precedes all the other Lieutenants, admitted since himself, and twelve Ensigns serving in like manner, three every quarter.

Note, That the Ensign, or Lieutenant of the Guards, keep generally the old Table of the Great Master of the Household, jointly with the Usher that day in Waiting; and that the Officers above-named, viz. The Major, the three Lieutenants, the three Ensigns, and the two Aid Majors then in Waiting, and four Exempts eat at the said Old Table of the Great Master, or at that of the Masters of the Household: But the Lieutenant, or Ensign that waits at the Dauphins, is allowed half a Pistol a Day, for his Diet: There is also Diet allowed at the Kings *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers Table, for one Exempt more of the Life-Guards, and for two Guards *de la Manche*, or of the *Sterve*, and the Dauphins *Serdeau's*, for the Exempt of the Guards that waits on him.

The Lieutenants and Ensigns are heads of Brigades in their Company.

There are two Aid-Majors, and four other Aid-Majors, Exempts of the Guards: Forty eight Exempts being twelve to each Company, as many Brigadeers, and as many Sub-Brigadeers.

There are several reformed Exempts, which yet enjoy

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enjoy the Priviledges of their Places during their Lives, and receive the same pay, but cannot sell their Places.

These Guards wear Bandilliers of the same Colour with the Banners of their Company.

For those of the Company.

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of Noailles, 2. Of Duras, 3. Of Luxemburg, 4. Of De Lorge, | } | wear | { | White
Blue
Green
Yellow | } | Bandilliers. |
|--|---|------|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------|

There are four Comptrollers Clerks of the Watch, and Secretaries of their Companies, who have sometimes their Servants under them, who call the Watch every Night. Every one of the said Clerks receives at the Chamber of *Deniers* 160 *l.* standing Wages, and 240 *l.* augmentation Money for Straw, Straw-Beds, and paying the Carriage and Passage of themselves, and their necessary things.

There are twenty Trumpeters, five to every Company, whereof sixteen remain in the said Companies, and the four others, called the Trumpeters of the Kings Private-Pleasures, always follow the Watch about his Majesty, and never stir from him; five Kettle-Drummers in Ordinary, of which one always follows the Watch about his Majesty, the four others being equally distributed one to each Company.

One Almoſer in Ordinary to the four Companies.

One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary to the same Companies, who has 400 *l.* Salary, and Priviledge to keep open Shop, and

Four Treasurers, or Pay-Masters, *viz.* one to every Company.

The four Companies being thus described, we shall

shall proceed to shew next what Order they observe in doing duty.

To take away all suspicion, and to make it impossible for a Captain to have intelligence, or any secret Combination with all the people he has with him, they are so intermixed, that the Captain that is in Waiting, has the Lieutenants and Ensigns of another Captain; and the Guards themselves are composed of a Medley of a certain number of Souldiers taken out of every Company, to serve that quarter.

The Captains, the Major, the Lieutenants, Ensigns, Aid-Majors and Exempts of these Companies, bear all a Staff of Command in their Hands in the Kings House, and accompany his Majesty all the day long, a Foot, and a Horseback.

The Brigadeers have Partizans.

Note, That those that were formerly Great Exempts, had besides their Wages and Gratuity, an allowance of fifty Crowns, which they went and received at their quarters end, at the *Epargne*, or Spare-Treasure.

The King allows the Guards every day twenty four Quarts of Wine, and twenty four Loaves, which the Clerk of the Watch of every Company causes to be brought them, which was formerly distributed to them by equal Portions, Morning and Night, *viz.* Twelve Quarts of Wine, and twelve Loaves every Morning, and as much every Night when the King was in Bed, but now it is all dealt out to them in the Morning, which Wine is called the *Watch-Wine*. They have allowed them, besides this, on the four Great Feasts of the year, to every Company, two Gallons of Table-Wine, twelve Loaves out of the Kings own Pantry, a Side of Veal, a whole Sheep, and four Fowls; And in the *Holy Week* they have Prayer-Books, and Linnen-Cloth given them; and on *Candle-mass* and *Corpus-Christi* Days, Wax-Candles; they enjoy the same Privileges

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ledges as Commoners of the Kings Household, and are Squires by their Places, that Quality having been confirmed to them by several Declarations and Decrees.

Of the Guards, called the Guards de la Manche, or of the Sleeve.

They are twenty five in number, counting the Chief, or first Man at Arms of *France*, who has 300 l. Salary. The other twenty four have 590 l. yearly allowance, and their Diet at the Kings *Ser-deau's*, or Water-Servers Table. They are divided into six Brigades, allowing six to each Brigade.

When any of these *Guards de la Manche*, fail to come and do Duty, the King causes their Places to be supplied by some of the Gentlemen of his Life-Guards. They wait two and two always at the King's Sleeve, whence they have their Name, only at Great Ceremonies, they are six. They are chosen out of the *Scotch Company of Guards*.

Their particular Functions are as follows.

When the King is to go to any Church or Chapel, to hear Mass, Vespers, Tenebres, or Sermon, or to assist at any Christning or Marriage, two Guards of the Sleeve, or *Manche*, always goes thither before, and wait for the King in their white *Haquetons*, or Jackets, set with Gold and Silver Spangles, with Partisans, fringed with silver in their hands, with Damaskt Blades: When his Majesty is come, they keep on each side of him, always standing, but only just at the time of the Elevation, with their Faces towards the King, to have an Eye on all sides, upon his Sacred Person.

When the King eats in publick at home, either alone, or with the Queen, or any other Royal Person, whether at Dinner or Supper, two Guards

of

of the Sleeve, Habited and Armed after the same manner, keep always on each side of him, in the same posture, that is to say, standing upright, with their Faces turned towards his Person.

Every two Nights in three, one of the Guards *de la Manche*, or of the Sleeve, goes at Midnight to the Principal Gate of the *Louvre*, or of any other of the Kings Palaces, some time before the Watch is called, that is to say, the Officers and Guards that are to compose the Court of Guard, that are to do Duty that Night at the Gate, where he receives the Keys from the hands of one of the Guards of the *Scotch* Company, to whom only the Guards of the Gate deliver the Keys at six a Clock every Night: And he is to keep these Keys till the Watch be called, and then he is to shut all the Doors; and when he is called by the Clerk of the Watch, to answer in *Scotch*, I am here, and at the same time, to present the Keys to the Captain of the Guards then in Waiting, if he be present when the Watch is called, or in his absence, to the Commander in Chief. But it often happening, that after the Watch is called, there are still several persons to go out of the *Louvre*.

The Guard of the Sleeve, opens it to all that would go out, and shuts it again till it be time to shut it for good and all; which being come, after the Brigadier, with a Torch in his hand, and accompanied by the Aid-Major, has visited all places, and warned every one with a loud Voice to go out, the Guard of the Sleeve shuts all the Doors, and then taking with him the said Brigadier that carries the Torch, and the Aid-Major. He carries all the Keys to the Captain then in Waiting, or in his absence, to him that supplies his place, and puts them under his Bolster, in their presence: I say they do this every two Nights in three, because, every third Night 'tis a *Scotch* Brigadier that does those Duties, and then the Guards of the Sleeve begin

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begin again, till it come again to the Brigadeer, and so all along. It is likewise a *Scotch* Brigadeer that goes and takes the Keys again of the Captain or Commander every Morning, at six a Clock.

The Guards of *the Sleeve* wait Monthly, two every Month.

On *Maundy-Thursdays* they wait for the King at the Door of the Hall, where the usual Ceremony of the Day is performed, keeping always on each side of his Majesty, during the time of the Sermon, and Absolution, and following him along the Hall, while his Majesty is washing the poor Peoples Feet, and serving up their Meat to the Table. When the King assists at any Processions, as on *Corpus Christi Day*, *Candlemas*, *Palm-Sunday*, and at the *Assumption of our Lady*, and when he touches for the Evil, two Ushers of the Chamber bearing Maces, march only before his Majesty, but the Guards of *the Sleeve* march close by his sides, and when the Sacrament was carried in 1666. to the Queen Mother, *Anne of Austria*, these Guards Accompanied the King all the way as he went on Foot from the *Louvre* to the Church, and back again.

At Extraordinary Ceremonies, as when his Majesty is pleased to appear in an Extraordinary manner in Parliament, at the Creation or Instalment of Knights, at Coronations and Marriages of Kings, at the Christning of their Children, and at Royal Funerals.

When his Majesty is minded to sit in Parliament, they go to the Palace, and wait at the Door at the top of the Great Stairs called *the May-Pole Door*, and conduct him as far as the Entry of the Bar in the Great Chamber.

And when the King hears Mass at the Holy Chapel, as he commonly does before he goes to Parliament, they wait on him at his sides in the manner above-described, and when Mass is done, conduct him thence to the Great Chamber, where they stay
for

for him at the Entry of the Bar of the said Chamber, whence when he comes out, they reconduct him to the top of the said Great Stairs, or else to his Coach : At the Creation or Instalment of Knights, six of these Guards wait for the King three days one after another, at the Door of the House where the Assembly of the Knights is held, and Accompany the King step by step, from thence, to the Church, and every time he moves from his place, they march always close by his sides.

At the Coronation of any King, six Guards of the Sleeve, having under their *Hoquetons*, or upper Jackets, short-truss'd white Satin-Coats, with Bonnets and Silk stockings answerable, wait without the Door of the Kings Chamber, from eight in the Morning, till his Majesty comes out to go to Church, whither, and where-ever else he goes, they continually accompany him.

At the Kings Wedding, they have new and very rich *Hoquetons*, or Jackets.

At the Kings Funeral, they wear Mourning Suits under their *Hoquetons*, or Jackets, and keep guard night and day about the Body or Effigies of his Majesty as long as it lies in State : They onely are to put his Body into the Coffin ; and when the Body is transported to *St. Denis Church*, which as *Westminster-Abbey* here is the place of the Sepulchres of the Kings of France, they go before and wait for it in the Chappel where it is to be deposited, and keep Guard about it, till it be put into the Vault, down into which, they only are to carry it.

In all the Ceremonies and Solemnities above-mentioned, they have always their Partisans in their hands, and their *Hoquetons*, or Jackets on their backs, on which, both before and behind, a *Hercules's Club* was wrought with these words about it, *Erit hæc quoque cognita Monstris ; And the Monsters shall also know, or feel this ;* which was the Motto of *Henry the Great* : But in the year 1671.

Lewis

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Lewis the Fourteenth of that Name, at present Gloriously Reigning, caused his own Devise and Motto to be wrought on the said Jackets, which is the Figure of a Sun giving light to the World, with this Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, that is, *Neither is he an unequal Match for many.*

When the King makes his first Entry into any of the Cities in his Dominions, there is due to each of the two Guards of the *Sleeve* then in Waiting, from the Magistrates of the City, a Silver-Hilted Sword; The same Fees are due to them from any Bishops or Prelates when they take the Oath of Fidelity to the King.

They are allowed the same allowance of Bread and Wine every day, as they have that are upon the Watch, and have their Diet at the Kings *Servants*, or Water-Servers Table, with the Gentlemen-Waiters, and a little Chamber to lie in, in the Guard-Chamber, if there be convenience for it.

The particular Duties and Prerogatives of the Captains of the Guards.

The Captains of the Guards are sworn by the King himself, and receive the Oath themselves in the Guard-Chamber, from the Officers and Souldiers of the Companies of Life-Guards under their Command.

The Captain of the Guards that is in Waiting, never leaves the King from the times he rises, or goes forth of his Chamber, until his Majesty be in Bed, and then he goes out into the Guard-Chamber, to see the Watch called, where upon his Arrival, the Clerk of the Watch, with a loud Voice, calls over the Names of the Guards that are to lie that Night in the Guard-Chamber; and then the said Captain having taken notice who are wanting, he goes down to the Gate, and sets the Watch, and then is Conducted to his own Apartment. The same

same Clerk of the Watch calls over too the twelve *Swissers*, that are to lie at the upper end of the said Guard-Chamber, in presence of the Officers of the Company of a hundred *Swissers*, who after that, is in like manner conducted to his Lodging.

The Captain of the *French-Guards* marches and keeps always immediately next the King, and near his Person, where ever he be or goes, whether at Table, on Horseback, and in a Coach, and any where else; without suffering any to step between the King and him, that so nothing may hinder him from having always his Eye upon His Majesties Sacred Person. It's true, that in a very narrow passage, the Captain of the Guards lets the *Querry* pass before him, and nearer the Kings Person, because he may have the conveniency to assist his Majesty upon any accident requiring his service.

The Lieutenant of the Guards marches almost always before the King, because the Captain of the hundred *Swissers*, to whom that Place is assigned, is most commonly not there; but when he is there, then the Lieutenant of the Guards places himself on the Kings right hand, and the Ensign on his left; but in the absence of his Captain, he takes his place; and follows immediately behind his Majesty.

The King honours the Captain of the Guards with a place in one of the Coaches, or Caleches of the Body, and sometimes in the same Coach with himself; and if his Majesty rides out on Horse-back, the Captain of the Guards takes Horse in the very Court of the *Louvre*, and at present, both the Officers and Souldiers of the Life-Guards, wait for the King, ready mounted, in the Court of the *Louvre*, for fear whilst they are waiting for him at one Door, he should go out at another.

The Captain of the Guards in the time of his Waiting, always Lodges in the Kings Palace, as near

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near as may be conveniently to his Majesties Chamber ; and in any of the Kings Palaces has the very first Apartment next the Kings, and before all other Officers: At Night he keeps the Keys, as we have said, under his Bolster.

When the King gives Audience to an Ambassadour, the Captain of the Guards receives him at the Guard-Chamber Door, and conducts him to the Audience-Chamber ; during the Audience he stands near the Rails , and when it is done , he conducts the Ambassadour back again, all along the Guard-Chamber, as far as the Door; the Guards making a Lane for them all the way.

The Captain and Lieutenant of the *Scotch* Company may always take their place near the King though they be not in Waiting.

When the Guards that remain of the four Companies of Life-Guards , that are not in Waiting, or upon Duty, are drawn up (which is commonly called a *Cornette* of the Guards) whether it be to follow the King, or for any other Service, they are Commanded by the *Scotch* Lieutenant, as was seen when the King was going to *Marsal*.

At the first Entries the King makes into any Cities of his Dominions, the *Scotch* Officer in Waiting, takes for his Fees, the Silver Keys that the Magistrates of the City come to present his Majesty ; and besides, the said Magistrates are to give two pieces of Velvet to the *Scotch* Captain, and one to his Lieutenant, or in their absence, to such other *Scotch* Officers as Command in their places.

The Guards of the *Scotch* Company only keep the Keys of the Doors of the Quires of the Churches where his Majesty is, as also those of the *Louvre*, at Night, which when the King is in Bed they carry to their Captain.

When his Majesty passes the Water in a Ferry or Boat, no other Guards but those of the *Scotch* Company, are admitted into the Boat with him.

The

*The Functions and Duties of the other
Life-Guards.*

The Life-Guard men are always to keep Guard immediately before the Kings Anti-Chamber.

There is always a Sentinel upon Duty at the entering into the Guard-Chamber, to take notice of those that go in. This Sentinel stands there with his Carbine, and sets open both the leaves of the Door when the King, Queen, any Royal Person, or Ambassadors on Audience Days, are to pass in or out: Note likewise, that when any Great Persons, as those of the Quality above-named, or the Princes of the Blood, the Captains of the Life-Guards, or any other Lords of high quality are to pass in or out, the Guards that are in the Guard-Chamber, as soon as the Sentinel has given them notice of their approach by stamping with his Foot on the Boards, betake themselves presently to their Arms, and make a Lane towards the Entry, into the said Guard Chamber, to do honour to those Great Persons as they pass; and as for their Captains, they Conduct them also all along the Guard-Chamber, as far as the Door of the Anti-Chamber.

The Sentinel is not to suffer any Souldier of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, to come into the Guard Chamber with his Bandoleer, nor any of the Great Provosts Guards, with their Jackets, or *Hoquetons*, nor any Lackeys, or Livery-men.

If a Guard keep a Door through which one has a mind to pass, one ought not to open it ones self, though the Guard be at a distance from it, but to call civilly to the Guard to open it.

The Life-Guards go every Morning at six a Clock, and take the Keys of the Gates of the principal Court of the Royal Palace where the King lies, which they keep from that time till six at Night, when the Guards of the *Scotch Company* take it of them, as we have already shewed. At

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At six a Clock at Night, the Exempt leads up the Company to the Gate, that is, to keep Guard there all night, with a Tierce of the *Scotch* Company; and then all the other Guards retire, as well those of the Gate, as those belonging to the Provost of the Household.

They lie all in the Court of Guard, and from six a Clock at Night, that the Guards of the Gate are relieved, there is but one *Scotch* Sentinel at the Gate, till the King be in Bed, after which, the Brigadier adds another Sentinel out of a *French* Company, and this double Sentinel that is to watch all Night, is to be relieved every hour by the Brigadier.

There is also a Sentinel placed every night at the Door of the Guard-Chamber, which should be relieved every hour, but commonly by agreement among themselves, he that is first placed there, having watched half the night, wakes another Guard, who is to do Duty the remaining part of the night, and so goes to Bed. Always, both day and night, there are Sentinels drawn out of the Foot-Guards, placed without the outward Gates of the Kings House, as we shall show in due place.

If in the night time when all the Gates and Doors are shut, there happens to come a Courier, or any other person charged with business of consequence to the King, that is not to be delayed, the Guard that stands Sentinel, is to tell it the Exempt, who is to go and tell the Captain; and then the Brigadier, with a Torch in his hand, and the Exempt and the Captain with two other Torches carried before them, go all together to the Kings Lodgings, and calling upon the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, desire of him, to know of his Majesty, whether he be pleased to admit the said Courier, or other Person, to his Speech and Presence.

When an Exempt goes to relieve the Watch,
he

he is allowed half a Pistol a day for his Diet.

The King ordinarily allows the Queen twelve of his *French Guards*, with an *Exempt*, and six *Suiffers*.

There are several Boys and Servants belonging to the *Life-Guards*, to make their Beds, go on Errands, and fetch necessaries, &c.

After having spoken of the *Life-Guards*, it will not be improper to insert in this place,

The Order observed in the Kings March, when he goes abroad, either a Foot, in a Coach, or on Horseback, and the rank and place then observed, by the several Officers about his Majesty.

When the King goes forth of his Palace in a Coach with two Horses, and Accompanied with his Officers, this is the Order observed by them,

1. First, The Guards of the Gate, with their Officers at the head of them, betake themselves to their Arms, and draw themselves up towards the Gate within the nearest Court to the Palace, making there a Lane for his Majesty to pass through.

2. Secondly, The Souldiers of the Foot Companies then upon Duty, both of the *French* and *Suisse-Guards*, with their Officers at the head of them, and their Colonels with their Pikes in their hands, make a Lane for the King to pass in the middle of them, from the going out of the nearest Court to the Palace on the out-side, as far as ever they can reach, the *French Guards* placing themselves on the right hand, and the *Suiffers* on the left.

3. Thirdly, The hundred *Suiffers* march in two Ranks at the head of the Coach-Horses, and before them march the Guards of the Provost of the Household.

And the *Porte-Manteau*, or Cloak Bearer marches alone at the head of the Horses, between the two *Suiffers*, that close the two Ranks of the hundred *Suiffers*.
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The Footmen march on both sides the forepart of the Coach, from the Horses heads to the forepart of each Boot or Door of the Coach, and two of them hold up only the two Fore-Buttons of the said Boots or Doors, unless it be when the Life-Guards are on Horseback, and then four of them hold up all the four Buttons : And when the Queen is in the Coach with the King, the Kings Footmen keep at the right Boot or Door, and the Queens at the left ; and when the King sends the Footman that holds one of the Buttons, any where, his next Companion takes it up.

The Life-Guards march behind, and on each side the Coach, from the hinder-part of each Boot or Door, backwards, and if they be on foot, the two foremost of them hold up the hinder Buttons, or Tassels of each Boot, or Door.

The Officer in chief of the Life-Guards, marches behind the Coach, on the right hand, having the Querry in Waiting for that day, on his left.

At Entries made into Cities, the Trumpeters of the Chamber march likewise at the head of the Kings Coach-Horses.

The Pages of the Chamber get up behind the Coach, or if it be night, the Pages of the little Stable, ride on Horseback before the Coach-Horses, with each of them a Flambo in his hand ; because the King commonly marches something fast, he is pleased to permit some of his own, and of the Queens Footmen, to get up behind his Coach.

When the King makes any solemn Cavalcade, and rides in State, as at his Majority, and at his publick Entries into any great Towns or Cities, his Footmen run on each side of him, from his Stirrup to his Horses head, and the Life-Guards march likewise on each side, from his Stirrup backwards. When the King walks on Foot, through the Courts of his Palace, or in the Streets, he is Accompanied by a good number of his *French*, and *Suisse* Life-Guards,

Guards, and of the Great Provosts *Guards*; but when he is going into any of his Gardens to walk there; all the said *Guards* withdraw and let him go, save only some few *French Life-Guards*, and some Officers that follow him. But when the King goes out in his Coach, or on Horseback, as he most commonly does, the *Life-Guards*, both *French* and *Suissers*, come out of their Guard-Chambers in the Palace, and make a Lane about the Coach or Horse; while his Majesty is getting up, or when he is alighting at his return. The Great Provosts *Guards* place themselves likewise in a rank on one side of his Majesty, with their Officers, and sometimes the Great Provost himself at the head of them, holding the Staff of Command in his hand. In Journeys, besides the *French* and *Suisse Life-Guards*, that always assist at the Kings setting out, there are a great number of the Foot *French* and *Suisse-Guards*, with their Officers, that place themselves round about the Coach the King sits in, while he is taking his Repast, and that keep off the people, and make Room for the Waiters to serve up the meat. When the King goes out to any place, a little distance from his Palace, in the Town where he is, as at *Paris*, when he goes from the *Louvre*, to *Nostre Dame Church*, or to the Palace, or out upon any visit, or to any *Opera*, or Comedy abroad, the *Guards* go thither first, and the *Suissers* wait for him at the great Gate of the place he is to go to, making a Lane on both sides of it, for his Majesty to pass through when he comes.

Of the Company of the hundred Suissers.

The Commander in Chief of the Company of the hundred *Suissers*, who is called the Captain Colonel of the hundred *Suissers* of the Kings Ordinary Guard, is at present, the Marquis of *Tilladet*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, &c. who was

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in the Month of July 1683, sent Envoy Extraordinary into England, to Compliment his late Majesty of Great-Britain, upon the Discovery of the last Conspiracy against his Royal Person. He has 1200 *l.* standing Salary, 6000 *l.* Board-Wages, 226 *l.* Pension, 300 *l.* at the Pay-Office of the Great Stable, 768 *l.* for the pay of three *Suiffers* places allowed him, besides a considerable Salary, as Counsellour of State.

The better to comprehend the pay or Salary of the Officers of this Company, you must Note, That they are paid by so many *Suiffers* places, counting each place at 12 *d.* a day, which is 256 *l.* a year, besides 4 *d.* a day paid by the Captain, being 72 *l.* a year, and forty Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths.

Upon solemn days, the Captain of the *French* Life-Guards marches behind his Majesty, the better to have an Eye always on his Majesties Person, and the Captain of this Company of *Suiffers* marches before him, so that they two secure his Majesties Person, both before and behind.

The Captain of the hundred *Suiffers* is sworn by the King himself, and receives the Oath of Fidelity from the other Officers of his Company, to whom he gives grants of their places under his own Seal, excepting only the two Lieutenants, that are put in by the King, and take out their Grants under the Great Seal.

There are under the Captain two Lieutenants, that do duty all the year round, whereof one is a *French*, and the other a *Suisse* Lieutenant.

They are each of them allowed the pay of four *Suiffers* places, which amounts to 1024 *l.* and 480 *l.* each, for four Suits of Cloaths, besides which, the *French* Lieutenant is allowed 265 *l.* for his Diet, the *Suiffers* Lieutenant having his *in specie*, at the Masters of the Households Table.

There are two Ensigns half yearly Waiters, whereof one is *French* and the other a *Suiffers*, each of which,

which, have 512*l.* Salary, or the pay of two *Swissers*, and 240*l.* for two Suits of Cloaths. The Lieutenant and Ensign of the hundred *Swissers*, eat at the Table of the Masters of the Household, Eight Exempts doing duty quarterly, two every quarter, whereof four are *French*, and four *Swissers*.

The first of these has 754*l.* yearly allowance, being *French*, the second 256*l.* and 120*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths, being a *Swisser*; the third being *French*, has 460*l.* and 360*l.* for three Suits of Cloaths, which is in all 820*l.* the fourth being a *Swisser*, has 256*l.* for one *Swissers* place, and 120*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the fifth being also a *Swisser*, has 378*l.* Salary, and 180*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths and a half; the sixth being *French*, has 256*l.* Salary, and 120*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the seventh being a *Swisser*, has 666*l.* Salary, and 240*l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, which is in all, 906*l.*

This Office in the Company of the hundred *Swissers*, was formerly called in their tongue, *Statthalter*, that is to say, Deputy, or Vice-Lieutenant, and till the year 1627. there, no other Exempt in this Company but one natural *Swisser*, so called; the eighth and last, being *French*, has 256*l.* Salary, and 120*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the two Exempts that are upon Duty, eat at the Masters of the Households Table, and one of them has the liberty, if he please, to go and eat at that of the *Serdau*, or Water-Server.

Four Harbingers quarterly Waiters, the first of which, that waits the first quarter of the year, beginning in *January*, has 359*l.* Salary, and sixty Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths and an half, which amounts in all, to 539*l.* the second has 384*l.* Salary, and 60 Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths and an half, which is in all, 564*l.* the third has 281*l.* Salary, 72*l.* more paid by the Captain, and 120*l.* for a Suit of Cloaths, being in all, 473*l.* the fourth and last has 512*l.* being the pay of two whole places, 240*l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, and 144*l.* more, paid by the Captain.

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When these Harbingers meet all together at any Ceremony, the Harbinger for the quarter beginning in *January*, takes place of the other three, after whom follows he that waits in the quarter beginning in *October*, then he that waits in that beginning in *April*, and in the last place, he that waits in the quarter beginning in *July*, during any Journey, the Harbinger in waiting is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet, which is paid him at the Chamber of *Deniers*, from the day the King sets out, otherwise, he eats at the *Servants*, or *Water-Servers* Table.

There are besides these Officers, a hundred *Suisse* Souldiers, the pay of each of these, is 14 *d.* a day and 4 *d.* more paid by the Captain; and over and above the said hundred, there is the same pay, and Livery-Coats allowed to ten more, which places are filled up by those among the hundred, which being grown old, and thought fit to be discharged from Service, are thus taken care for in their latter days.

There is one Clerk of the Watch, who is to be a *Suisse* by Nation; who has 512 *l.* Salary, being two *Suisse* pay, 140 *l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, and 160 *l.* Board-Wages at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

This Company of *Suisse*s then, is composed of a hundred Souldiers of that Nation, reckoning in three Drummers and one Flute, besides the Clerk of the Watch, and the abovesaid Officers; whereof the 96 that are Souldiers, discounting the Drummers, and the Flute, are divided into six Divisions, or Parcels called *Escouades*, consisting of sixteen men each, whereof one is chosen by the Captain to be Corporal of the rest. There are two of these Divisions ordinarily in Waiting at a time, that is to say, one by day, and the other by night, which are relieved every Sunday, by two other Divisions, so that in three Weeks time, the whole Company does Duty round, of which, each Couple of Divisions

are a Week upon Duty, and rest the other Fort-
night.

The Division that does duty in the night, is cal-
led, the Division of the Watch, whereof twelve are
called the *Swissers of the Straw-Bed*, because in the
night they lie on the Straw-Beds, in the Guard-
Chamber, among the *French* Life-Guard Men. Those
of the other Division, appointed for the Day-guard,
a little before night, go off the Guard in order out
of the Kings Palace, with an Officer at the head of
them, and go and lie at their own Quarters; and
the next Morning, præcisely at eight a Clock, they
Rendevouz again at the Captains Door, or some
other place appointed them, and march in the same
order back again into the Kings Palace, with an Of-
ficer at the head of them, where they are received
by the twelve *Swissers* of the Watch, that have lain
with the *French* Life-Guard Men the foregoing
Night, who receive them in Arms, making a Lane
for them to pass through in their Guard-Chamber;
they are intermixed with the *French* Guards out of
Policy, to prevent Treachery; that if one Nation
should be corrupted, the other might discover them,
or defeat their purpose. They lie but twelve of
them at a time in the *French* Guard-Chamber, be-
cause, by reason of their number, there is hardly
convenience for more; the others have a Hall a-
part, and separated, as far as convenience will per-
mit, from the *French* Guard-Chamber, and remain
there only in the day time, upon *Sundays*, and o-
ther Holy-Days, observed in the Diocess, where
the Court happens to be, as likewise at some Ex-
traordinary Solemnities, as at the first and last Au-
diences of Ambassadors, and other like occasions;
all the six Divisions wait all together in a Body on
the King.

Out of this Company, the Captain, by the Kings
Order, Selects six to wait on the Queen (when
there is one) viz. one out of every Division, who

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are then Commanded by the Officer of the *French* Life-Guards then in Waiting on her Majesty, which six, besides their allowance in the Kings Service, have every one 18 *d.* a day from the Queen, besides their Watch Bread, and Wine, and Wood and Candle; and they always wear the Kings Livery, except when the Queen is a Widow, and Regent of the King, and then they wear Mourning, and their number is augmented to twelve. These places are commonly purchased of the Captain, by six of the Company.

The Dauphiness is likewise allowed six *Suissers*, viz. one out of every Division, drawn out for that purpose every Month by the Captain, who in the time of their duty in that Service are allowed, besides the Kings pay, 10 *d.* a day.

When the Court removes to any distance, leaving the Duke of *Burgundy*, or other of the Dauphins Children behind, the Captain of this Company detaches six *Suissers* to wait on each of them.

One *Suissier* is likewise appointed by the King, to wait on the Lord High Chancellor, who upon that account is exempted from going upon the Watch, and other Military Functions of this Company.

The Great Master of the Horse also, who is the sole Orderer of all the Liveries of the Kings Household, may keep a *Suissier* of his own in the same Livery with the Kings, or if he pleases, he may take one of the hundred, but if he take one of them, he so taken by him, must either in Person, or by some of his Companions, perform his Watch, and other duties of the Company, when it comes to his turn.

When the Chancellor dies, he that succeeds him is not obliged to make use of the same *Suissier* that waited on his Predecessour, but may, if he please, ask the King for any other he has a mind to.

The Captain of this Company has always one of the said Company too, to wait on him.

There

There are three Treasurers that are paid by the King, to pay the hundred *Suiffers* every Month, their Months pay beforehand, so that on the first, second, or at furthest, on the third day of every Month, the hundred *Suiffers* receive their full pay for the Month then begun, wheresoever the Court happens to be.

There belong besides, to this Company, one Almoner, one Physician, one Chyrurgeon, one Apothecary, one Merchant furnishing Cloth, Stuff, and other necessaries for their Cloaths, and three Taylors.

The Chyrurgeon, Apothecary and Taylors, have the priviledge to keep open Shop at *Paris*, or elsewhere, though not Masters, and the Taylors are allowed ten Crowns for making each *Suiffers* Suit.

At the Kings Coronation, the Commission Officers of this Company are Clothed in White-Satin, with Cloth of Silver underneath the Slashes. The Harbingers are in Blue, and the rest of the *Suiffers* in Velvet. They are likewise allowed Extraordinary habits at other great Solemnities, when their Colours march, as at Kings Marriages, and Christnings of the Dauphins, or first Sons of *France*, and at the first Entries of Kings and Queens into any of their great Towns or Cities.

Ever since the year 1679. they have reassumed their Ancient Habit, which they wear every Sunday and Holy-Day.

They wear Velvet Bonnets incircled round with Plumes of White Feathers, with little tufts before, composed of four Sprigs of Feathers of the same Colour; starched Laced Ruffs, and Cloths slashed upon Taffery, which swells out of the slashes; the Hilt of their Swords are gilt, and very large, and fastned to them with Echs, or rather other kind of Sword-Supporters, after the ancient Mode, fringed on the sides; they wear Fringed-Gloves, Blue and

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Red Garters, and Roses of the same Coloured Ribbands on their Shoes; their great Coats called *Brandenburgs*, are garnished with red and white Buttons, with Tails, all of the Kings Livery; in one of their hands they bear Halbards, upon which is wrought a golden Sun, which is the Kings Devise, or particular Emblem, and in the other hand, great Canes garnisht with Silver at both ends.

They, with their Officers, march before the King when he is walking on Foot, or passing leisurely along, either in his own House, or in the Town, where he for the time being resides.

Every day when the King goes to Mass, the *Suissers* of this Company, place themselves in two ranks, making a Lane from the Quire to the outward Door of the Church or Chappel where he is; and on *Sundays* and Holy-Days, they appear in the same order, with their Velvet Bonnets, and Habits of Ceremony, or Holy-Day Cloaths, with their Drums and their Flute, which they sound as soon as the King comes, and march thus to the middle of the great Churches into which the King goes, and to the very Door and inclosure of the Quire: the same Ceremony they observe when his Majesty comes from Mass, or when he goes to, or comes from Sermon.

Note, That the Drummers of this Company, beat full out for the King, and only beat a Call for the Dauphin, or Dauphiness. When an Ambassadour goes to his Audience, the hundred *Suissers*, upon notice given them by the Introdutour of Ambassadours, place themselves in two Ranks, on each side the *French* Guard-Chamber Door outwards, and all along the Stairs going up, and when the Ambassadour is coming, the Drummer gives two or three little strokes upon his Drum, to give them notice to betake themselves to their Arms.

Upon Days of great Solemnity, such as Coronation-Days, &c. they display their Colours.

Every

Every time the King goes out in a Coach, or on Horseback, or when he comes back into the Court of his Palace where he there Lodges, these *Suiffers* with an Officer at the head of them, place themselves in ranks about his Majesties Coach or Horse, and keep off the people, if need be.

When a *Te Deum* is order'd to be sung at *Nostre Dame Church* at *Paris*, though the King goes not thither, yet he customarily directs a private Letter to the Captain, or Chief Officer, to send thither so many of this Company, as are necessary for that occasion, as he does likewise on the same occasions, to the Captain of the *French Life-Guards*.

At the Feasts the King makes at the Creation of the Knights of his Orders, upon the second day of that Solemnity, the hundred *Suiffers* serve up the Meat to the Table, and have what comes off again for their pains.

Those of them that are upon the Watch, have their Watch-Bread, and Watch-Wine every Morning and Evening, Candle, Wax, and a Watch-Torch every day, and extraordinary allowances of Meat, on the four great Festivals of the Year: Wax-Candles on *Candlemas Day*, some Linnen-Cloth on *Maundy-Thurs day*, Prayer-Books in the Holy Week, and Torches with the Kings Arms on them, on *Corpus Christi Day*.

This Company of the hundred *Suiffers* is one of the most ancient Companies of the ordinary Guards of the Kings Body, and first Company composed of them since their alliance with his Majesty; they having been established in *France*, ever since the year 1481, when *Lewis XI.* Entertain'd them into his Service: being very useful, both for their known Fidelity to their Trust, and the Manly properness of their persons, both for the security of a King, and for the setting forth his Grandeur.

This Company being a Corporation apart of itself, has its peculiar Court of Justice within it self,

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kept by their own Officers, from whom their last Appeal is to the Colonels and Captains of the Regiments of Guards of their own Nation.

They enjoy the same Privileges as do the *French* the Kings born Subjects: they may purchase, inherit, and dispose of their Goods or Estates, by Sale, Deeds or Gifts while living, or Wills at their Deaths, and their Wives, Children, or next Kindred, may Inherit what they leave: Both themselves, and their Widows and Children, are free from all Taxes, Subsidies, and Impositions, laid or to be laid on the subject, under what name soever, and under what pretence soever, though the King himself should have expressly order'd them himself, his Majesty being unwilling to make use of his Power and Prerogative against them, because of their great Services, and singular Fidelity: They are also free from Watching and Warding, and keeping of Gates, as the Kings of *France* have always been pleased to let them be ever since their first Alliance with them, which have still been confirmed by all succeeding Treaties.

When any of the Officers of this Company dies, he is buried with the Ceremonies and Solemnities used to Military Persons; his Sword and Commanders Staff are placed something Cross-wise, on the top of the *Biere*, which is carried in the midst of the Company, who all Accompany the Body, the Drums and Flute making a mournful sound, as is usual at Funerals; when any of the common Soldiers of them die, they are buried much after the same manner, only with proportionably less Ceremonies, according to their Quality: The Swords of the deceased belong to the Harbinger then in Waiting.

Besides the above-mentioned Privileges enjoyed by this Company, there are two other very particular and remarkable ones; the first is the right of being lodged *gratis* all the year at *Paris*,
and

and the second, the privilege of selling Wine.

That Part or Quarter of *Paris*, that comprehends the Streets of *Montorgueil*, of *Montmartre*, and other Neighbouring Streets, is allotted for Lodging this Company, though the King be not at *Paris*. And the Owner, or chief Tenants of the Houses in those Streets, if their Houses be small, are bound to find a Chamber ready furnished, at most but two stories high, for a common *Suiff*, and to furnish all necessary Utensils, and those who have bigger Houses, are to find an Officer two Chambers ready furnished, with a Stable and Coach-House, if need be, and with all necessary Utensils, as Linnen, Dishes, Pots and Pans, &c. But generally the King having not for a long time resided at *Paris*, nor being like to do, the Owners, or chief Tenants of the said Houses, agree with the said *Suiffers* and Officers, for a certain yearly payment in Money, in consideration of which, their Houses are free from this subjection, and the *Suiffers*, upon occasion, take Lodgings where else they please.

The Kings of *France* have granted to this Company thirteen Priviledges, or an Exemption to be enjoyed by thirteen Persons of their Body, from the Duties usually paid by Vintners and Wine-Merchants. These thirteen Priviledges are enjoyed by twelve *Suiffers*, among whom, are some Officers, and the Clerk of the Watch: They are by vertue of the same, exempt from paying the Duty called the Eighth, and generally from all other duties upon Wine, except the duty of the Entry or Importation of those Wines they sell by retail. The Jurours of the Wine-Sellers, pretend, that the number of Bues, or Pieces of Wine, which these Priviledged *Suiffers* are to sell, is limited to 150, and they on the other side say, they are not limited to any definite number, which is a Controversy as yet undecided; the King abates 1400 *l.* a year to the *Farmers* of the *Aids*, for every one of these thirteen Priviledges, and

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and yet they let them out but for 1000 *l.* or thereabout, to those that hire them of them.

Formerly those of this Company that sold Wine, paid no more for selling Wine with Napkins and Plates, that is, for selling Wine and Victuals too, than for selling of it only by the Pot, so that they paid 27 *d.* on every Piece of Wine less than the Vintners; but in the year 1658. the Company sold this Priviledge, which was called the little Priviledge, to the *Farmers of the Aids*, for a certain Annuity to be paid to their Captain, which is distributed among them at the rate of 4 *d.* a day each Man, so that ever since that time, the hundred *Suiffers*, that before had but 14 *d.* a day, have now 18 *d.* a day.

Of the Guards of the Gate.

Of these Guards, there is a Captain, who has a Salary of 3000 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 4000 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

He is sworn by the King himself, and receives from him the Staff of Command. Under him are

Four Lieutenants quarterly Waiters, who enjoy their Places by Patent from the King, but are sworn by the Great Master of the Household, and have each of them 500 *l.* Salary, and 50 *l.* Gratuity, and during the time of their Waiting, eat at the Masters of the Households Table.

Fifty Guards of the Gate, that serve by Quarters, *viz.* Thirteen of them each of the two first Quarters, and but twelve of each of the two last Quarters of the year. They enjoy their Places too by Patent, and are sworn by their Captain.

They are reckoned among the first and most ancient Guards of the Household, which is the reason that this Company is yet to this day entred upon the Book of the General Establishment of the Household,

hold, and accordingly receive their pay from the Treasurers of the Household, and not from peculiar Treasurers of their own, as do the other Companies of Guards.

Every day, at six in the Morning, the Guards of the Gate, receive from the hands of the Life-Guard Men, the Keys of the Gates of that Court where the Kings Lodgings or Apartments are, within which, they place Sentinels, and at six at Night they return the said Keys again to the Life-Guards; By the Court where the Kings Lodgings are, I mean the principal Court of the Palace where he is, as the Oval Court at *Fountain-bleau*.

He that stands Sentinel at the Gate, holds a Carbine on his shoulder, as do all the rest of this Company that are on the Guard, who likewise stand to their Arms, and place themselves in Ranks, making a Lane near the Gate, when his Majesty, any other Royal Persons, or any Ambassadors in going to, or coming from their first and last Audiences, are to pass by. They also stand to their Arms in the same manner about the Gate, within the Court of the *Louvre*, or other Royal Palace where the King is exercising the Company of Gentlemen Musketeers, during the whole time of the said Exercise in that Court.

The Guards of the Gate are to let none pass into the Palace with Arms, but the Life-Guards only; but are to stop all that offer to go in with Blunderbusses, Firelocks, Pikes, Powder, or any other Arms but Swords.

They all wear blue Coats laced with large gold and silver Galoon, and trimmed with Buttons of Massy Silver. Formerly they used to wear Jackets, or *Hoquetons*, like those worn at present, by the Great Provosts Guards, save only, that upon the four great Skirts of them, they had two Keys Embroidered Salter-wise, and Swivels, which are both of Buff.

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Their Belts, at present, are edged about with gold and silver Galoon; and in the middle of their Swivels, there is before, and behind, a golden *Flower deluce*, and an *L* of the same, for *Lewis*, being the Kings Name, and above them two Keys placed Salteir-wise, and tied with a red Ribband, all which is wrought in Embroidery, enterlaced with Palms and Lawrels, and Crowned with a Crown Royal.

The Guards of the Gate, in the time of their Waiting, never take off their Swivels wherever he goes, unless it be when he goes into the Kings Anti-Chamber, or into the other Chambers, Closets, and Apartments of his Majesty.

At the end of their Quarters Waiting, they receive 200 *l.* Wages from the General Treasurer of the Household, and 40 *l.* Gratuity at the Treasure Royal.

At *Easter*, *Whitsontide*, *All-Saints*, *Christmas*, *Marilemas*, and on *Shrove-Tuesday*, they have Portions of Bread, Wine and Meat, from the King, which gives them the priviledge of Tablers, or Commoners of the Kings Household; they that are in Waiting, at the like times, on the Queen, or the Dauphin, have the same allowance from them.

At *New-Years Tide*, the King gives them that are in Waiting that quarter, 50 *l.* 5 *d.*, the Queen 32 *l.*, and the Parliament of *Paris* as much, for which, they give an Acquittance. The other Sovereign Courts likewise, and the *Guildhall* of *Paris*, pay them some certain summs, for they give also Acquittances.

Upon *St. Lewis's Day*, which is his Majesties peculiar Festival, the Kings allow them 40 *l.* out of the Privy-Purse of the Chamber; Besides which, they have a Fee of ten Crowns from the Treasurer of the Offerings every time the King touches for the Evil: But however, on the four great Festivals

vals of the year, they are paid the said allowance on that account, whether the King touches or no.

Those that are in Waiting, share amongst them, the Gifts and Liberalities made to them, by the New Dukes, and Peers, and Marshals of France, and other Officers of the Crown, at their first Entry into the Kings Palace in their Coaches or Sedans, by vertue of their new Dignity.

They have likewise Wax-Candles at *Candlemas*, Torches on *Corpus Christi* Day, and Prayer-Books in the Holy Week, given them.

They are Exempt from Taxes, and from the Imposition on Salt in those Provinces where it is established, and from all Subsidies and Billeting of Soldiers: They have the Privilege of *Committimus*, and take out Letters of State when they have need of them.

By an Order of the Privy-Council dated the 19th of November, 1668. the King has confirmed the quality of Esquires to the Guards of the Gate; and by a Declaration of the 17th of June, 1639. and Letters Patents of the 3d of May, 1675. registred in the Great Council on the 27th of July following. The King was pleased to Order, that the Guards of the Gate should have the precedence in all honours done in the Church, and in all other places and Assemblies, before all the Officers of the Elections, of the Granaries of Salt, and Judges not Royal, and in general, before all others inferiour in degree, to the Counsellors of Bayliwicks, Seneschalsies, and Presidial Seats, or Courts of Judicature.

Now, it being the Duty of the Guards of the Gate, in the Day time, and of the Life-Guard Men from six a Clock at Night, to distinguish those to whom the King is pleased to permit the Honour of going into the *Louvre*, or other of the Kings Palaces, in their Coaches or Sedans, and to keep all others from entering in that manner. It will not be amiss to subjoin in this place, *The*

The Order and Rank of Precedence, observed in admitting and placing of those to whom the King permits the honour of entering into his Royal Palace in their Coaches or Sedans.

No Body is to enter into the Kings Palace in a Coach, in the Morning before their Majesties be awake; and at Night, as soon as the King is in Bed, all the Coaches within the Palace, are to go out, and *Monsieurs* is set up under the Gate, or Porch of the Palace.

Next to the first Coaches, or Coaches of the Body of their Majesties, and other Coaches belonging to them, none but such Persons of the several Qualities underneath specified, are priviledged to enter into the Palace, in their Coaches, or Sedans, *viz.*

1. All Princes, that is to say, Children of *France*, and their Children, the other Princes of the Blood, the Bastard Princes that are Legitimated, and Sovereign Stranger-Princes, and the Princesses their Wives, their Daughters, and their Sisters, who may have a Coach covered with red Velvet, or black Velvet, if they be in Mourning, with Covers of the same, and are allowed the priviledge of the *Tabouret*, that is, of sitting down on a low Stool in the Queens Presence.

Lastly, Cardinals, as Princes of the Church, are comprehended likewise under this Title.

2. Ambassadors, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, of Crowned Heads, that is to say, of the Emperour, of all Kings, of some Sovereign Dukes, of some Republicks, and the Ambassadors Extraordinary of *Malta*, ever since the time of *Monsieur Souvray*, and the *Popes Nuntio's*, or *Legats*; as likewise the Wives of all such Ambassadors, who also may have Coaches covered with Velvet, and are allowed the Honour of the *Tabouret*, or of sitting on a low Stool so called, before the *Queen Consort*, or *Dowager*.

3. All

3. All Dukes and Peers of *France*, whether they be so by Letters Patents, verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, or so only by Briefs and Patents not verified, and the Dutcheffes their Ladies, who may have Coaches covered with Velvet, and have the honour of the *Tabouret* before the Queen.

And the six ancient Ecclesiastical Dukes and Peers, and Counts and Peers, which you will find in the List of them in their proper place, as likewise later ones, who are Dukes and Peers, as the *Archbishop of Paris*, &c.

4. The great Officers of the Crown, the *Chancellor*, the *Keeper of the Seals*, the *Marshals of France*, and the *Great Master of the Artillery*: Where

Note, That the Wives of these great Officers have the priviledge to go into the *Louvre* in their Coaches or Sedans, but are not allowed the Honour of the *Tabouret* before the Queen, though in the Queens Tiring-room, the Chancellours Lady indeed is allowed a *Tabouret*, and the other great Officers Ladies only Cushions to sit on before her Majesty.

The chief Officers likewise of both Sexes, have also the priviledge of going into the Palace, even in their own Coaches, as her Lady of Honour, her Tiring-Lady, her Gentleman-Usher, or Knight of Honour, and the Persons who have the grant of the Reversions of the said Offices; as likewise the chief Officers of both Sexes, of the Children of *France*, and even after any Queens Decease, or after the Decease of any of the Children of *France*, the King being pleased to continue, to their said chief Officers, their former Salaries, is pleased likewise to continue to them withal, the priviledge of going into his Palace in their Coaches or Sedans.

Besides these, there are some, to whom by particular favour, the King permits the same Honour.

When any of the abovesaid persons have a mind to go into the Palace in a Chair, or Sedan, they may

may go in when they please, though it be before Day, or though the King or Queen be sick or asleep; because Chairs make no noise as Coaches do. And since the coming up of the Sedans or Chairs called *Royal Chairs*, almost any private person is suffered to go in in those kind of Chairs, as far as the bottom of the Kings Stairs.

When there is a Queen, her Maids of Honour go into the Palace in her Majesties Coach, as do now those belonging to the Dauphiness, in hers. And the Kings or Queens Confessours, being in their Majesties Coaches, enter likewise.

Note, That any of the forementioned persons, that have the privilege to go into the Kings Palace in their own Coaches, may likewise go in any other Coach as well as their own; and if their own Coach comes afterward to the Gate, the Guards let it pass in with all those that are in it, but then as soon as that is come in, the borrowed Coach, unless it be one belonging to a person of equal Quality, is immediately to retire.

All the Coaches that enter into the Kings Palace, place themselves within the Court of the Palace, nearer or further off the Stairs Foot of the Kings Apartment, according to the Rank of Precedence the Masters or Ladies to whom they belong, enjoy in *France*. So that if there chance to come a Prince, a Dukes and Peers Coach must put back to give him place. They are sometimes placed in several Ranks according to their different Qualities, but that is not very exactly observed: the same Order and Ceremony observed in entering into the Kings Palace, is in most particulars observed in going into any of the Palaces belonging to the Children of *France*, or any other Royal Persons; But at the Palaces of the other Princes, these Punctilio's are not so much insisted on. Next the Guards of the Gate are

The Guards of the Great Provost of the Household.

We have already spoken of the Gown-Men, and other Officers under the Great Provost, as Judge of the Kings Household, we must now treat of his Military Officers and those under them.

The Great Provost is Captain of a Company of a hundred Men, who are called *the Guards of the Provost of the Household*; these, are either Exempts, who are twelve in number, one whereof is called the Exempt in Ordinary, and 88 common Guards, who have all of them Salaries of 272 l. 10 s. apiece.

The Exempts serve quarterly, three every quarter, whereof four who are the four first, or Foremen of every quarter, are called ancient Exempts, and have besides their standing Wages, a gratuity of fifty Crowns, at the Treasure-Royal; the four second, and next to them in every quarter, are likewise allowed a gratuity of fifty Crowns out of the profits of the Provostship of the Household, but the four last have onely their bare Wages, viz. 272 l. 10 s.

The other Guards serve quarterly too, 22. every quarter, and are allowed 60 l. each, Extraordinary, when the King goes any Journey, and every one a certain gratuity when the King touches for the Evil.

When the King goes forth of his Lodging, either on Foot, in a Chair, or in a Coach with two Horses, the Great Provosts Guards march with their Officers at the head of them, on Foot before his Majesty, immediately before the hundred *Suiffers*, who march before the Coach-Horses, and when the Life-Guards mount on Horseback, the Provosts Guards mount on Horseback too.

When the King goes out in a Coach with six Horses,

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ses, these Guards Accompany him not, but only place themselves in Ranks with their Officers at the head of them, just by the Gate of the Kings Lodgings without, and make a Lane for his Majesty to pass through; Sometimes on those occasions the Great Provost himself is there, with his Commanders Staff in his hand: At *St. Germain's-en-Laye*, and at *Fountain-bleau*, there is a little Plot of ground, about the breadth of the Ditch, before the Principal Gate of the chief Court of the Palace, where these Guards, with their Officers, place themselves in Order, and make a Lane for his Majesty to pass through when the King goes out in a Coach with six Horses: But when the King is at any Palace, or other place, where no such conveniency of ground is to be found, then the Officers and Guards of the Provostship, mark out for themselves, as much ground next without the Gate, as extends to the length of a Pike, which the Regiments of *French* and *Suisse-Guards*, or other Guards, are obliged to leave them, where they Post themselves in the manner aforesaid.

Note, That the Sentinels already placed without the said Gate of the Palace, whether they be taken out of the Regiments of *French* and *Suisse-Guards*, or sometimes, in their absence, out of the Musketiers, the *Gensdarmes*, or *Light Horsemen*, or out of any other Foot-Company, keep still in the same Post they were placed in, close by the outside of the Gate, and the Officers and Guards of the Provostship place themselves in Ranks on both sides of the way, from the said Sentinels forward as far as a Pikes length, as is abovesaid, and next them, stands the Colonel of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, or such other Head-Officer, that Commands the Troops then upon the Guard without the Palace, and then his Souldiers or Troopers placed in Ranks on each side the way.

These Guards wear Jackets, or *Houquetons*, Embossed

bossed with massy silver upon a ground of the Kings Colours, which are, Carnation, White and Blue, with the Devise, or Emblem, of *Henry the Great*, being a *Hercules's Club*, with this Motto, *Erit hæc quoque cognita Monstris*, i. e. *And the Monsters shall also know, or feel this.*

They go up and down the Kings House, to Execute the Orders relating to the Policy and Government of it, and to clear it of Vagabond and suspicious Persons that can give no good account of themselves, and attend to see whether the King will send them into the Town, or any where out of the place where the Court resides, to arrest any Body, or take them into Custody.

There are likewise two supernumerary Guards of the Provostship, that wait constantly on the *Chancellor*, who have the same Salary as the others.

There is one Trumpeter, at 272 *l.* Salary, as for the other Officers, we have named them in the other Chapter, where we have spoken of the Great Provost, as Judge of the Household.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Guards without the Gate, and

I. Of the Gensdarms, or Men at Arms, of the Kings Guard.

THIS Company ought to consist of 220 Men at Arms, that do duty quarterly.

Their Captain is the King himself, under whom there is

A Lieutenant Captain, his pay in that quality, is 1380 *l.* besides which, the King allows him the
Captains

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Captains pay, being 3280 *l.* and 2700 *l.* Extraordinary, during their quarter.

Two Deputy-Lieutenants, who have each of them 410 *l.* by the quarter, and 1350 *l.* Extraordinary during their quarter.

Three Ensigns, who have each of them 135 *l.* quarterly pay, and 1080 *l.* Extraordinary during their quarter.

Three *Guidons*, who have the same pay.

Note, That the King in lieu of the Fees the Officers of this Company used to have at the reception of any new Officers or Souldiers among them, and of the right of disposing the places vacant by Death, gives them 26000 *l.* in Pensions, viz. 13000 *l.* to the Lieutenant Captain, 5000 *l.* to the Deputy-Lieutenant, 4000 *l.* to the Ensign, and 4000 *l.* to the *Guidon*: So that for the future the places in this Company will be given *gratis* upon any vacancy by Death; yet notwithstanding that, the places of *Men at Arms*, are fixed places, and during their Lives, they may dispose of them, and resign them to others, which the *Light Horsemen* cannot do.

There are two Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Quarter-Masters, that have each 85 *l.* pay, Quarterly, and 600 *l.* Extraordinary, Yearly.

One Commissary of the Conduct, or Muster-Master, whose ordinary pay is 3600 *l.* besides 240 *l.* for Taxations, Ordinary and Extraordinary.

This Commissary Musters the Troop, and receives the Oaths, both of the Officers and Souldiers of it.

When a Horseman, or Officer of Horse, is sworn by him, his Horse and his Pistols are his Fees, and if he be a Foot-Officer, his Corset and Sword. And when he himself is sworn by a Marshal of France, he is to give the Captain six Ells of Black Velvet for his Fee.

The Commissaries of the Conduct, or Muster-Masters, have their place always fixed on the left hand

hand of the Commander in Chief, the Commissaries Hors'es Head advancing as far as the Commanders Stirrup, both when they are on the march, or engaged in a Battle: And whether they be in the Field, or quartered in Town or Country, these Commissaries quarters are always next the Commanders, so that they have always the second place in the Company; about which there are many Rules and Orders.

Eight Brigadeers, there being four Brigades, and two Brigadeers to each. Besides the pay, they have as other Horsemen of this Company, which is 680 *l.* apiece, they have every one 600 *l.* Pension, and 300 *l.* gratification at the end of their quarters service; And the eldest among them, that still does Service, has 1000 *l.* Pension.

Eight Sub-Brigadeers, who besides the common pay of 680 *l.* have every one a Pension of 500 *l.*: Besides these, there is one Major.

Four Trumpeters, one Kettle-Drummer, one Harbinger, or Under-Quarter Master in Ordinary, and another Extraordinary; one Almoner, or Chaplain, one Chyrurgeon, one Sadler, one Farrier, all at 90 *l.* Salary apiece.

To pay all which, there is one Treasurer, and one Comptroller.

The whole Company consists of 220 Horsemen, besides the great and small Officers, and the Footmen at Arms, and their pay is 680 *l.* apiece.

There are added to them, upon a new Roll, twenty others, who have the same pay.

The Devise or Emblem they bear in their Colours, is thunder falling from Heaven with these Latin words, *Quo Jubeat Iratus Jupiter*, i. e. *Where angry Jupiter Commands*. The King has, besides these, other Companies of *Gendarmes* in his Armies, of which he is likewise Captain, but these only are retained for the guard of his Person.

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2. Of the Company of Light Horse.

This Company is likewise composed of 220 Masters, or Horsemen, that serve quarterly. To this belong,

A Captain, who is the King.

A Lieutenant Captain, and two Deputy-Lieutenants.

Four Cornets, whose pay is 187 *l.* 10 *d.* Two chief Quarter-Masters, or Marshals of the Lodgings, whereof, the first has 62 *l.* 10 *d.* and the other, 125 *l.* a Month.

Two other Harbingers, or Quarter-Masters, at 30 *l.* a Month each; one Commissary of the Conduct, or Muster-Master; four chief Brigadeers, who besides the ordinary pay of 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day all the year round, and 20 *d.* a day more when they are upon actual duty, have every one 600 *l.* Pension, and 300 *l.* gratification at the end of their quarters Service: But the eldest of the four has a Pension of 1000 *l.* Five other Brigadeers, who have the same pay as the precedent ones, bating the 300 *l.* gratification. Eight Sub-Brigadeers, who have every one 500 *l.* Pension, 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day, constant pay, and 20 *d.* a day more extraordinary, when they are actually on duty. Four Standard-Bearers, who have the same pay as the Sub-Brigadeers.

One *Aid-Major*, and honorary Brigadeer, who Commands in no Quarter, but as Brigadeer, has a Pension of 600 *l.*

Four Trumpeters, whose pay is 66 *l.* a quarter, and one Kettle-Drummer, at 200 *l.*

The Cavaliers, or Troopers of this Company, have 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day ordinary pay, and 20 *d.* a day extraordinary, when they are upon duty.

There belong to them besides one Almoner, or Chaplain,

Chaplain, who has 30 *l.* a Month besides the ordinary pay; two Chyrurgeons, one Farrier, and one Sadler, at 30 *l.* a Month, each.

Their Extraordinary pay is paid out of the Kings own private Coffer; and their ordinary pay by three Treasurers belonging to the Company.

The Devise or Emblem born in their Standards, is Thunderbolts destroying the Giants, with this Motto, *Senſere Gigantes*, i. e. *The Giants felt them.*

3. Of the Regiments of Foot-Guards.

There are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, viz. First of *French*, and secondly, another of *Swissers*.

The *French* Regiment consists of thirty Companies, of a hundred Men in a Company, besides four Serjeants. These Companies are called by their Captains Names. To this Regiment belong these Officers, viz. A Colonel, who is at present, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, whose yearly pay is 10000 *l.* Each Company has a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, an Ensign, and four Serjeants; and the Colonelry has three Lieutenants, three Deputy Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and six Serjeants; there are likewise a Major, four Aid-Majors, four Sub-Aid-Majors. The Captains being thirty in number, have 3000 *l.* a year each, the Major as much, the two eldest Aid-Majors, 2500 *l.* each, the two others but 2000 *l.* the Sub-Aid-Majors, have each of them 1100 *l.* pay, and 900 *l.* gratuity, the Lieutenants 1100 *l.* the Deputy, or Sub-Lieutenants 900 *l.* the Ensigns 660 *l.* The first Lieutenant of the Colonelry, who is called the Lieutenant-Captain, besides his Lieutenants pay, has also the pay of a Captain, and the Captain of the first Company following, besides his Captains pay, has the pay of a Lieutenant, as being Lieutenant-Colonel. More belonging to this Regiment are, two chief Muster-Masters, or Commissaries of the Conduct, and four

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other Muster-Masters, two Marshals of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Masters, called the Marshals of the Lodgings of the *French Guards*, and of the Regiment of Guards, one Provost of the *French Bands*, and of the Regiment of Guards, one Lieutenant-Provost, one Register, twelve Archers, or Serjeants belonging to the Provost, and one Executioner. One Auditour-General of the *French Bands*, two Drum-Majors, one Serjeant appointed, or Pensioner, one Physician, with an Aid, or Assistant, one Apothecary, one Chaplain, six Commissaries, and Comptrollers for the War, two other new created Comptrollers, two General Treasurers of the Extraordinaries for the War, and their Clerks or Deputies, and three other General Treasurers for the ordinary pay of the said Regiment.

Note, That the *French Regiment* of Guards takes always the right hand of the Regiment of the *Suisse Guards*, and when two Sentinels are placed, one *French*, and the other *Suisse*, the *French-man* stands on the right hand side, which is to be reckoned with relation to the Kings right hand, which changes, as he may be going or coming; and on all occasions, when his Majesty, or other great Persons, to whom they owe honours, pass by, the *French* make a Rank on the right hand, and the *Suisse*s on the left hand of them: It is likewise remarkable, that the Officers of the *French Regiment* wear gilt Corsets, and the *Suisse*s theirs only washt over with Silver. This Regiment is quarter'd in the several Suburbs, and Neighbouring Villages about *Paris*.

Of the *Suisse*-Regiment.

The Regiment of *Suisse-Guards* is composed of *Suisse*s and *Grisons*, consisting in all of ten Companies, to which is lately added a new Company, though they have not yet been on duty near his Majesties Person.

For

For the Conduct and Government of these,

There are Officers general, and Officers particular. The Officers general have Command, not only over this Regiment, but over all those of this Nation in the service of *France*.

The Officers General, are a Colonel-General of the *Suissers* and *Grisons*, who is at present the Duke de *Maine*, the Kings Natural Legitimated Son by the Dutcheß of *Montespan*, who has for himself, and twelve Halbardeers, that always attend on his Person, 74088 l. a year, under whom, there is a Lieutenant-Captain, a Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, an Ensign, a Marshal of the Lodgings, and another, called the Great Harbinger, or Quarter-Master, an Interpreter, a Chyrurgeon Major, and an Almoner, or Chaplain.

The General Company has likewise a Court of Justice apart from the Regiment, which is the supreme one the *Suissers* have in *France*, and to which lies their last appeal from other particular ones, as we have elsewhere noted, to which belong a Great Judge, and other Assistants and necessary Officers.

To the Regiment of *Suisse-Foot-Guards*, belong, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Captain, or Colonel, another Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and an Ensign; besides which, because in honour of the several *Cantons* and places whence they come, the King is pleased to join several Captains and other Officers of the same denomination with equal Commissions in one Company, because the number of men many times brought by each singly, is not sufficient to make a compleat Company alone, there are eleven Captains, nine Lieutenants, nine Deputy Lieutenants, and as many Ensigns, two Majors, one Muster-Master, with title of Commissary of the Conduct, another Muster-Master called Commissary

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of the Review or Muster of the ten Companies; one Marshal of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Master, and an Aid, one Interpreter, two Almoners, or Chaplains, one Physician, one Chyrurgeon-Major, and one Auditour of the Bands.

This Regiment has likewise a peculiar Court of Justice, to which belong,

A Great Judge, a Great Provost, a Registrar, or Recorder, the particular Judges of every Company, the little Provosts, twenty Archers, or Serjeants belonging to the Great Judge, and an Executioner.

There are likewise three Treasurers, and four Comptrollers of the Regiment.

The Colonels pay of this Regiment, is 1160 *l.* a Month for himself, and 800 *l.* 8 *d.* a Month for the Officers of Justice, and each Captain receives Monthly for himself, and his Officers, and to keep his Company compleat, 4202 *l.* 2 *d.*

All the Officers and Souldiers, both of the *French* and *Suisse* Foot-Guards, are obliged to stand to their Arms, and to place themselves in two Ranks, from the Gate or Draw-bridge outward, the *French* on the right hand, and the *Suissers* on the left; the Captains appear at the head of their Companies, and as soon as his Majesty comes, the *Suisse-Captains* put on their Back, and Breast-Pieces.

Note, That the Captain either of the *French* or *Suisse* Foot-Guards, whose turn it is to be upon duty, or in his absence, one of his Officers, it is to take care the Watch-word be received and communicated in convenient time, and for that end, he is, if he be a *French* Captain, to go to the Colonel General of the *French* Foot-Guards, if a *Suisser*, to the Colonel-General of the *Suissers*, to know of him whether he be pleased to go and wait on the King for the Word, himself, if he Answers, Yes, he is to wait till he comes back, and take it of him. if no, he is to go and take it of his Majesty Himself, and

and at his return, to Communicate it first to the Colonel-General, and then to the rest of the Officers concerned to know it.

When any Souldier of either of these Regiments of Foot-Guards, not being upon duty, desires to enter into the Kings Palace, he is to leave his Bandiliers or Swivel with the Sentinel at the Gate.

4. *Of the Musketeers on Horseback of the Kings Guard.*

There are two Companies of Musketeers on Horseback, viz. The first Company called formerly the Great Musketeers, which are 250 in number, and a second Company formerly belonging to Cardinal Mazarine, whose number is not fixed.

Of the first Company of Musketeers.

This Company is divided into four Brigades: The Officers are, a Captain, who is the King, a Lieutenant-Captain, a Deputy-Lieutenant, whose pay is 200 l. a Month, an Ensign and a Cornet, whose Monthly pay is 150 l. to each; six Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Quarter-Masters, the three first of which, have every of them, besides the Monthly pay of 75 l. 400 Crowns yearly Pension, and the other three only their bare pay. One Commissary of the Conduct, or Muster-Master, four Brigadeers, who besides their ordinary pay, which to every Man is 20 Crowns a Month, or 40 d. a day, have every of them a yearly Pension of 500 l. Sixteen Sub-Brigadeers, who have the like pay as the former, and 300 l. yearly Pension, a Major, and an Aid-Major, two Standard-Bearers, who have the same pay and Pension as the Sub-Brigadeers. Besides which there are three other Harbingers or Quarter-Masters, six Drummers, four Hoboys, one

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Almoner or Chaplain, one Chyrurgeon, one Apothecary, one Farrier, one Sadler, and one Armorer, whose pay is but fifteen Crowns a Month, or 30 *d.* a day.

The pay of the 250 Musketeers, is to every Man twenty Crowns a Month, or 40 *d.* a day.

There are three Treasurers that belong to both the Companies, and under them, one Pay-Master peculiar to this Company.

The Musketeers of the first Company have their Hats edged with gold Galloon, and those of the second, with gold and silver.

*Of the second Company of Musketeers,
The Officers of this, are*

A Captain, who is the King, with the like number of other Officers as the first, with the like pay, bating only the three *Fourniers*, or Under-Quarter-Masters, the Sadler, and the Armorer, which I find not in the List of the Officers of this Company. They have likewise a Pay-Master of their own, but the Treasurers are the same with those of the former. Their present number is above 250. who have the same pay as those of the first Company.

The Musketeers of the first Company, are mounted all on white Horses, and those of the second on black ones.

When the Musketeers do duty, or stand Sentinel in any of the passages about the Kings Palace, they are allowed their diet *in specie*, that is to say, Bread, Wine, and Portions of Meat.

Every Night the Lieutenant-Captain, the Deputy-Lieutenant, or other Commander in chief of the Musketeers for the time being, waits on the King, to know of his Majesty, whether he intends to go abroad the next day, that he may give timely notice of it to the other Officers, and to the rest of the Company.

s. of

5. *Of the Band of the Hundred Gentlemen, Au Bec de Corbin, or Gentlemen Pensioners.*

These Gentlemen, who are reckoned likewise among the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings Household, and are commonly called *Becs de Corbin*, or *Ravens Beaks*, from the Falcions so called, they carry in their hands, were the first of all others, instituted and established for the more secure and honourable guard of the Kings Person; and because at first, and for a long time, their number was but 100, though now for several Reigns together, they have been augmented to, and continued at 200. compleat, yet they still return the old name of the *hundred Gentlemen*.

Upon days of Ceremony and Solemnity, they march two and two before the King, with their Swords by their sides, and their Falcions called *Becs de Corbin*, or *Ravens Beaks* in their hands. They attended and served in this manner at the Coronation, and Wedding of the present King, and since at the Ceremony of the Creation and Instalment of Knights in 1661. on which occasion, six of them marched two and two before his Majesty, and went into the *Quire of the Augustins*; the rest of them marcht on each side of the Knights.

In any Battel, they are always to keep near the Kings Person; they are divided into two Companies, the old one, and the new one, who have each of them their Captain, Lieutenant, and other inferior Officers.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the other Royal Households.

AFTER the Kings Household, follow the other Royal Households, which are regulated *ad instar*, or according to the Model of the King's.

Both the Queen Mother, and the late Queen being dead, we shall say nothing of their Households, save only, that their surviving Domesticks, and menial Servants, as we have already remarked, still do, and will enjoy their old Priviledges as long as they live.

Note, That the Queen Mother, *Anne-Marie-Mauritte* of *Austria*, of happy Memory, died at the *Louvre*, the 20th of *January*, 1666. at the Age of 64 years; and the late Queen *Marie-Teresa* of *Austria*, Daughter to *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain*, of happy Memory, died at *Versailles*, the 30th of *July*, 1683. at the Age of 45 years.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Dauphins Household.

To which belong,

I. **F**IRST, or chief Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and Master of his Wardrobe, formerly his Governour, who is the Duke of *Montausier*, whose Salary is 4000 *l.* a Month, *i. e.* 48000 *l.* *per Annum*.

A Sub-Governour sworn by the Governour, whose
Salary

Salary is 7500 *l.* A Tutour sworn by the King, who is the Famous Bishop of *Meaux*, formerly Bishop of *Condom*; his Salary is 12000 *l.*

A Sub-Tutour, at 6000 *l.*

Two Gentlemen of the Sleeve, who are sworn by the Governour, who have each of them a Salary of 6000 *l.*

One Secretary.

One chief *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting Man, one chief Physician, that attends all the year, who is *Monsieur Petit*, Doctor Regent of the Faculty of *Paris*, sworn by the Kings Chief Physician, In his Patent, he is stiled *Councillour of State*, he has for standing Wages, Board-Wages, and other Fees, above 13000 *l.* yearly; for he has 1800 *l.* yearly standing-Wages, paid by the General Treasurer of the Kings Household, half a Pistol a day, or 1825 *l.* yearly Board-Wages, paid by the Master of the Chamber of *Deniers*, 8000 *l.* Pension, paid at the *Treasure Royal*, which amounts in all, to 11625 *l.* Besides which, he has Meat for his Broth, consisting of twelve pounds of Mear, viz. Beef, Mutton and Veal in equal portions; and a Fat, valued at 37 *d.* and six deniers, or a half-penny, the King allowing for the whole, 4 *l.* 17 *d.* half-penny a day, which he receives all in money, on those days the Officers of the Dauphins Mouth make ready no Victuals for him, as usually in Journies, &c. But upon other days when they dress Victuals for him, the said Officers give him but a Crown a day, and a certain portion of Meat for his Dinner and Supper, agreed upon between him and them: He has likewise a Loaf, called the *Loaf of Essay*, or *tasting Loaf*, and a Bottle of Wine, called the *Bottle of Essay*, or the *tasting Bottle*, every day, from the Kings Baker and Wine-Merchant.

One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, who has 1000 *l.* standing Wages, and half a Pistol a day, or 1825 *l.* Board-Wages.

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One Barber in Ordinary, who has 700 *l.* standing Wages, and a Crown a day; or 1098 *l.* Board-Wages.

One Cash-Keeper, or Pay-Master, for the Dauphin, and all the Children of *France*, at 400 *l.* standing Wages, and 1464 *l.* Board-Wages.

One *Arquebuse*, or Armour-Bearer, whose appointments amounts to 2200 *l.*

For Hunting, one chief Hunter, a Pack of Hounds with Officers belonging to it, for the Hare; and his Highness taking a fancy lately for Wolf-Hunting, since the year 1682. maintains for that sport, a Pack of a hundred Hounds, and twenty Saddle Horses, four Lieutenants in Ordinary, four Prickers, or Huntsmen, two Servants of the Blood-Hounds, &c.

The four Lieutenants in Ordinary have each of them 1500 *l.* yearly appointments paid them out of the Dauphins own private Money-Box, or Privy-Purse, by the hands of his said Highnesses chief *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting-Man: Both they, and the rest under them, are Commanded by the *Grand Louveteer*, or Wolf-Hunter of *France*.

Two Yeomen, or Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, who have each of them 400 *l.* standing Wages out of the Privy-Purse of the Kings Bed-Chamber, 180 *l.* gratuity, at the *Treasure-Royal*, and 732 *l.* Board-Wages, at the rate of 40 *d.* a day.

One Master of the Mathematicks, at 1500 *l.* Salary, who is the Famous *Monsieur Blondel*, who was formerly Envoy Extraordinary to the Northern Kings, to the *Princes Electours* of the *Empire*, and the *Grand Signior*.

One Reader.

One Master Designer, who has 300 *l.* standing Wages paid by the Treasurer of the Household 1200 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 1200 *l.* Gratuity, at the *Treasure Royal*.

One Writing-Master 1200 *l.* one Fencing-Master 1800 *l.*

1800 *l.* one Dancing-Master, who has 2000 *l.* standing Salary out of the Privy-Purse, and 100 Crowns Extraordinary, when his Highness is abroad in the Country, or in the Field.

One Musick-Master, who has 600 *l.* out of his Highnesses own Privy-Purse.

Three Yeomen, or Grooms of the Wardrobe, who have every one 732 *l.* Board-Wages, at the rate of 40 *d.* a day, and 240 *l.* gratuity at the *Treasure Royal*.

One Landress of the Body, 600 *l.* and

One Starcher of the Body, at 1000 *l.* yearly Salary, standing and Board-Wages.

One Porter, or Burden-Carrier of the Bed-Chamber, who has 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day, or 549 *l.* a year Board-Wages.

The King being minded to place several Persons of Quality about the Dauphin, continually to attend him, as his Gentlemen in Ordinary, without creating any fixed Offices or Places of that nature, made choice for that purpose of nine Lords of his Court, viz. the Count de Torigny, the Marquis of Florenzac, the Count of St. Maure, the Chevalier de Grignan, the Marquis of Dangeau, the Count of Chiurgny, the Marquis of Thiange de Chalignay, the Marquis d'Urfe, and the Marquis d'Antain.

His Highness had three chief Pages, called the Children of Honour, of whom there remains but one, who is at present Bishop and Duke of Laon, and one of the antient Ecclesiastical Peers of France. These Lords, or Gentlemen of Honour, have every of them a Pension of 2000 Crowns: When the Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, mark them out Lodgings when they follow the Court, they stile them Gentlemen of Honour to the Dauphin. Besides these, there are two Gentlemen, that have been Pages to his Highness, to whom the King gives 3000 *l.* Pension, and two present Pages of his Bed-Chamber, a Governour of the Pages, who has

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has 2000 *l.* out of the Privy-Purse, one Servant or Groom of the Pages, and a Sub-Groom, one chief Master of the Horse, and twelve Footmen.

Other Officers belonging to the King, that after their Quarters Service to his Majesty, go and serve the Dauphin.

Officers under the Great Almoner,

An Almoner, a Chaplain, a Clerk of the Chappel, and a Groom of the Chappel.

Under the Great Master of the Household.

One Master of the Household, two Gentlemen Waiters, the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and the Comptrollers-General of the Kings Household, are likewise so at the same time to the Dauphins, and send thither one Comptroller, one Clerk or Deputy of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and two Clerks Deputies of the General-Comptrollers, serving six Months each. Two Chiefs of the Goblet, *viz.* One Chief Pantler, and one Chief Butler of the Mouth, and one *Aid* to them both.

The Officers of the Goblet are allowed 3 *l.* or a Crown augmentation for every Meal the Dauphin eats in private.

The said Officers are moreover allowed for Salt, Pepper, Herbs, and other things for the dressing of their own diet, because his Highness keeps no common Kitchen, 45 *l.* every Quarter.

There are two Grooms, or Yeomen of the Goblet, who have for furnishing Cups, Glasses, and other things for his Highnesses Table, 36 *l.* a quarter, and 50 *l.* a piece for Cloaths every year.

An Usher of the Mouth, who has 150 *l.* Wages, and 40 *d.* augmentation to furnish inter-Messes at every Meal his Highness eats at his own private Table.

One

One Master Cook, at 150 *l.* Wages, one Roasting-Cook, and one Boiling-Cook, at 100 *l.* Wages, each; these three have besides, for looking after the Vessels, 30 *l.* quarterly, and the Roasting-Cook 6 *l.* a quarter more for furnishing great Knives; one Porter of the Mouth, who has 75 *l.* standing Wages, and 36 *l.* quarterly, for furnishing and looking after Pots and Pans, Cords, Pails, and Brooms, &c.

The Grooms and Porters of the Goblet, and of the Mouth, are allowed 6 *l.* a quarter for Straw; and the three Grooms of the Kitchen have each of them 50 *l.* a year for Cloaths.

They that serve under them, as Children of the Kitchen, have each of them 8 *l.* a quarter, for Larding Pins, and Packthread.

An Usher of the Hall.

A *Serdeau*, or Water-Server, who is allowed for Salt, Knives, Cups, Glasses, and other things for the last Course, together with his Wages, 600 *l.* And his Servant under him, is allowed 50 *l.* more for a Suit of Cloaths.

One *Chief*, or Head of the Wood-Yard, or Fuel-Office, and one *Aid*, or Helper.

The Officers of the Fuel-Office, or Wood-Yard, are allowed for Straw every Month, 6 *l.* each, which is 144 *l.* a year, and for Salt, Pepper, Herbs, and other things necessary for dressing their Diet, because his Highness has no common Kitchen, 45 *l.* a quarter; And the *Aid* of the Fueller, or chief of the Wood-Yard, having no standing Wages assigned him in the Establishment, is allowed in lieu thereof 50 *l.* a quarter; and the Groom of the Wood-Yard has 50 *l.* yearly, for a Suit of Cloaths.

One Linnen-Draper and Landrer for Table-Linnen, and other Linnen belonging to the said Offices, that waits all the year, and a Servant under him who is allowed 50 *l.* a year for Cloaths.

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*Officers that come out of the Kings Chamber,
and Wardrobe.*

Two Ushers of the Chamber, four *Valets de Cham-*
bre, or Waiting-men of the Chamber, one Cloak
Carrier, one Barber in Ordinary, and one other
every four Months from among the Kings.

They have every one 466 l. 13 s. d. 4 Deniers,
standing Wages, and 200 l. gratuity, but their
Board-Wages are different, he that waits the four
first Months, which are reckoned from *October*, has
369 l. the second 360 l. and the third and last,
366 l. Board-Wages.

One Upholster, one Chief *Valet*, or Yeoman of
the Wardrobe, and two other *Valets*, or Yeomen
of the Wardrobe.

Officers of Health.

One Chyrurgeon, who has 600 l. Wages, or
gratuity, and 5 l. a day for his Diet, which is in
all 455 l. a quarter.

One Apothecary, who has likewise 5 l. a day,
and an Aid or Helper, whom he is to Diet.

*Officers under the Kings Great Master
of the Horse.*

One of the Kings Chief Querries, and two of his
Querries in Ordinary of the Great Stable, and some
time ago the four Eldest Pages of the Kings Great
Stables, used to attend at the Dauphins Stable, and
Exercise the Horses.

Officers

Officers of the Kings Guards, attending the Dauphin, are

Either a Lieutenant, or an Ensign of the Life-Guards by turns, who are allowed half a Pistol a day, or 450 *l.* a quarter for their Diet.

One Exempt, one Brigadeer, one Sub-Brigadeer, Fifty *French* Life-Guard-Men, and six *Suiffers*.

The Clerks of the Watch too, both of the *French* Life-Guards, and of the hundred *Suiffers*, are allowed for furnishing Straw, and Straw-Beds, and for Carriage of things and persons for the Dauphins Service, 50 *l.* a quarter, *i. e.* 200 *l.* a year.

Four Guards of the Gate, one Exempt, and four or six Guards of the Provostship, when his Highness is not with the King. Besides these Guards drawn out of the Kings, the Dauphin has

One Company of *Gensdarmes*, or Men at Arms, and one Company of *Light-Horse*, of whom he is Captain, who have their Lieutenant-Captains, their Deputy-Lieutenants, and other inferiour respective Officers.

Both these Companies are called *Dauphins*, the Company of Men at Arms, being called, the *Dauphin-Men at Arms*, and that of the *Light-Horse*, the *Dauphin Light-Horse*: He has likewise a Regiment of Horse, a Regiment of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons.

CHAP. XXXI.

*Of the Dauphinesses Household. Her
Ecclesiastical Officers, are*

A Chief Almoner, who is the Bishop of *Meaux*,
Wages 200 *l.* An Almoner in Ordinary, 180 *l.*
Four other Almoners, 150 *l.* each. A Confessor
in Ordinary, 180 *l.* His Brother, or Companion,
90 *l.* One Chaplain in Ordinary, 120 *l.* Four
other Chaplains, at 120 *l.* each. Four Clerks of
the Chappel, 100 *l.* each. A Confessor for the
Household, 120 *l.* Four Grooms of the Chappel,
100 *l.* each.

*The Ladies and other Female Officers of her
Bed-Chamber, are*

A Lady of Honour, who is the Dutches of *Arpa-
jon*, of the Family of *Harcourt*, whose Salary is
1200 *l.*

Two Tiring Ladies, who are the Marshal of *Ro-
cheforts* Lady, and the Famous Marchioness of
Maintenon, who have 600 *l.* each.

The Mother or Governess of the Maids, 600 *l.*
who is the Marchioness of *Montchevreuil*.

Two Under Governesses, who have each of them
400 *l.* standing Wages, and a gratuity or Pension
of 1000 *l.*

The Lady of Honour of the Dauphiness, has the
privilege to put in one of her Daughters, as Chief
Maid of Honour to her Highnesses, who is not sub-
ject to the Governess or Sub-Governess of the other
Maids of Honour, and takes Place above the rest in
the Coach, and at all Ceremonies and Solemnities.

Her

Her Highnesses *Chevaliers*, or Knight of Honours Daughter, may likewise place her self among her Maids of Honour, especially at Great Ceremonies; And accordingly we find, that the Princess of *Harcourt*, Daughter to the Count *de Brancas*, Knight of Honour to the Queen-Mother, often assisted with her said Majesties other Maids of Honour, at the Ceremony performed by her Majesty, of washing the poor Peoples Feet, and serving them on *Maundy Thursdays*.

Six Maids of Honour.

One Chief Waiting Gentle-Woman, at 300 *l.* Salary, eleven other Waiting Gentlewomen, at 120 *l.* each, and one Landrefs of the Body.

Other Officers of her Chamber, of the Male Sex, are

A Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher, whose Salary is 1200 *l.* of whom we shall speak further, under the Article of her Highnesses Stables: He that at present enjoys this place, is the Marquiss *d'Angéau*, one of the Gentlemen of Honour to the Dauphin.

One Usher in Ordinary of the Chamber, whose Salary is 300 *l.* Four Ushers quarterly Waiters, at 180 *l.* each. Two Ushers of the Cabinet, or Closet, half yearly Waiters, 150 *l.* each. Two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, who have the same Salary. One Chief *Valet de Chambre*, at 300 *l.* One Valet, or Yeoman of the Chamber in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Sixteen other Valers, or Yeomen of the Chamber quarterly Waiters, at 180 *l.* each.

One *Porte-Manteau*, or Glove-Carrier in Ordinary, 180 *l.* Three Grooms in Ordinary of the Chamber, and of the Closet, at 100 *l.* each.

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The Officers of the Wardrobe, are

A Master of the Wardrobe, at 300 *l.* Salary; A Yeoman of the Wardrobe in Ordinary, and three other Yeomen of the Wardrobe, who have each, 150 *l.* Salary, one Womans Taylor, four Upholsters, one Keeper of the Moveables or Furniture, 180 *l.* one Player on the Virginals, 400 *l.* one Singing Master, one Dancing-Master, at 400 *l.* Salary each. One Clock-Maker, and Clock-Keeper in Ordinary, 300 *l.* one Shoemaker 110 *l.* two Joyners, at 60 *l.* each, one Chair-man for business, 300 *l.* two Porters, or Burden-Carriers of the Chamber, at 60 *l.* each, one Groom or Servant in Ordinary, to rub the Floors within the Rails in her Highnesses Apartments.

Her Officers of Health, are

One Chief Physician, who has 600 *l.* standing Wages, and 6000 *l.* Pension; His name is *Monsieur Moreau*, Doctor of Physick, of the faculty of *Paris*, and one other Physician for the Household, at 300 *l.* One Chief Chyrurgeon, or Chyrurgeon of the Body, 200 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, and two other Chyrurgeons waiting by the half year, at 120 *l.* Salary every one; One Apothecary of the Body, who has 300 *l.* Salary for himself, and 80 *l.* for his Servant, and one Apothecary for the Household, at 300 *l.*

Of the Masters of the Household, and other Officers of the Household, and of the Offices called the seven Offices.

The Chief Master of the Household is the Count *de Chamaranet*, under whom there are

One Master of the Household in Ordinary, whose Salary

Salary is 600 *l.* Four other Masters of the Household quarterly Waiters, at 500 *l.* each.

One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Twelve other Gentlemen-Waiters, waiting quarterly, four every quarter, who have every of them 400 *l.* Salary.

Two General Comptrollers, waiting half-yearly, 350 *l.* each.

One Comptroller in Ordinary, who has 400 *l.* standing Wages, 1800 *l.* Board-Wages, his Diet at Court all the year round, and 240 *l.* as a Fee for Paper; and four Comptrollers of the Offices, at 200 *l.* each. In the Offices called

The seven Offices, are these Officers.

1. *In the Office of the Goblet, which consists of the Pantry of the Mouth, and the Buttry of the Mouth, are these Officers.*

To the Pantry of the Mouth, or her Highnesses own Pantry, belong

Four Chiefs, at 180 *l.* yearly Salary to each; Four Aids, or Helpers, 120 *l.* each; Four Grooms 150 *l.* each; One Landress of the Goblet, and Pantry of the Mouth, at 120 *l.* Salary.

In the Buttry of the Mouth, are

Four Chiefs, four Aids, and four Grooms, who have the same pay as those of the Pantry; and four Wine-Couriers, at 75 *l.* each.

2. *In the Kitchen of the Mouth, or the Dauphinesses own Kitchen, are*

Two Ushers in Ordinary, waiting by the half year, 400 *l.* each; four other Ushers quarterly Waiters, at 160 *l.* each; two Master-Cooks, 140 *l.* each;

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each ; four Boiling, and four Roasting-Cooks, 120 *l.* each ; four Pastry-Cooks, 100 *l.* each ; four Children of the Kitchen, at 60 *l.* each ; four Galopins, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, at 60 *l.* each ; one Keeper of the Vessels in Ordinary, who is to give security for, and to make good what Vessels shall be lost ; four other Ushers, 60 *l.* each ; two Grooms, or Yeomen in Ordinary, 300 *l.* each ; One Landress to wash the Linnen belonging both to the Kitchen of the Mouth, and the Common Kitchen of the Household, whose Salary is 120 *l.* Four *Servants*, or Water-Servers, 80 *l.* each ; One Master of the Household to take care of the Table of the Chief Master of the Household, or the *Dauphinesses Table of Honour*, whose Salary is 400 *l.*

3. *In the Common Pantry, or Pantry of the Household, are*

Eight Chiefs, at 160 *l.* and eight Aids, at 120 *l.* yearly Salary to each ; One Groom, or Yeoman in Ordinary, at 300 *l.* and one Landrer, at 120 *l.*

4. *In the Common Buttry, are*

Eight Chiefs, and eight Aids, who have the same pay as the former ; one Groom, or Yeoman in Ordinary of the Vessels, and one Groom or Yeoman in Ordinary of the Bottles, at 300 *l.* each.

5. *In the Common Kitchen, are*

Four Ushers, at 160 *l.* each ; four Masters, or Head-Cooks, at 140 *l.* four Boiling-Cooks, and four Roasting-Cooks, all at 120 *l.* each ; four Children of the Kitchen, and two *Galopins*, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, at 60 *l.* each ; four Porters, who serve by the half year, *viz.* Two each half year, whereof one waits at the Great Common, and the

the other at the little Common, with each of them a Servant; they have each of them a Salary of 30 l. paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and an allowance besides of 6 l. a Month, and Bread and Wine. Two *Verduriers*, or Herbsmen, serving by the half year, at 80 l. each; and one Herbsman in Ordinary, that waits all the year, and holds his place by Commission, who has 30 l. yearly paid by the Treasurers of the Household, 9 l. a Month, and Bread and Wine all the year; one Keeper of the Vessels, who is to give security, and make good what is lost, at 360 l. four other Ushers of the Kitchen, 60 l. each; one Yeoman, or Groom of the Cupboard, and one Yeoman of the Spits; 300 l. each; and one Merchant Brasier, or Tinker, 60 l.

Note. That the Officers of the little Common, or little Kitchen of her Highnesses Household, dress the Meat for her Highnesses Table of Honour, kept by the Chief Master of her Household, for that of the Ladies of Honour, and for that of *Mrs. Befala*, Waiting-Gentlewoman to her Highness.

6. In the Fruity, are

Eight Chiefs, at 100 l. eight *Aids*, at 60 l. and one Yeoman in Ordinary, at 300 l. Salary.

7. In the Wood-Yard; or Fuel-Office, are

Four Chiefs, at 100 l. eight *Aids* at 60 l. and one Chair and Table-Carrier in Ordinary, at 360 l. Salary.

After the seven Offices, it will not be improper to place the following Officers, viz.

One Baker at 60 l. one Captain, or Master of the Carriage belonging to the seven Offices, and to the Chamber of *Deniers*, at 60 l. four Ushers of the Hall, at 120 l. four Ushers of the Office, or Counting-House, at 100 l. two Marshals of the Hall of the

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the Maids of Honour, at 80 l. one Marshal of the Women belonging to the Maids of Honour, at 60 l. one Usher of the Hall of the said Maids of Honour, at 60 l. and four Taylors belonging to the Maids of Honour, who have also 60 l. each.

Of the Officers of her Highnesses Stable.

Though the Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher to her Highness, belongs properly to her Privy-Chamber, yet because his Function of handing her Highness, is sometimes performed by the Chief Querry, or Master of the Horse, and other Querries belonging to her Stables; and because he not only receives the Oath of Allegiance from the Querry in Ordinary, and the other Querries; and on certain occasions gives Orders to the Officers of the Stables, he likewise may be reckoned the Chief Officer there, as well as in the Privy-Chamber, and her Highnesses whole Household.

The Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher, receives likewise the Oath of Allegiance from the Master of the Household in Ordinary, and from the other Masters of the Household, or Stewards quarterly Waiters, from the Gentlemen-Waiters in Ordinary, and those Waiting quarterly, from the General-Comptrollers, and from the Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, waiting both in Ordinary and Quarterly, from the Almoner of her Highnesses Household, called *the Almoner of St. Roch*; from the Marshals of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, from the other Harbingers, both of the Body, and of the Household, and from the Porters; and in the Book of the Establishment of her Highnesses Household, he is placed before the Chief Master of the Household, and is the first Officer of the Masculine Sex belonging to her Highness.

The Chief Gentleman, or Master of the Horse to her

her Highness, has a Salary of 800 *l.* and is at present, Marshal of *Bellefonds*. He keeps four Footmen in the *Dauphinesses* Livery, which are allowed 365 *l.* apiece Wages and their Diet, and 120 *l.* towards Cloaths and other little things; under the Chief Query, or Master of the Horse, there are,

One Query in Ordinary, at 600 *l.* and four Querries quarterly Waiters, at 400 *l.* yearly Salary; one Query *Cavalcadour*, or Rider, who Commands in the Stable in the absence of the Chief Master of the Horse, and that renders his hand to the Dauphiness in the absence of the Query in Ordinary, and of the other Querries quarterly Waiters: He has 400 *l.* standing Wages, 800 *l.* Board-Wages, 200 *l.* for a Servant, and 600 *l.* in lieu of Fees at the admission of Pages; and is allowed a Horse out of her Highnesses Stables every time he has a mind to ride out.

One Cash-Keeper, or Pay-Master of the Stable, who has 90 *l.* standing Wages, and 800 *l.* Board-Wages: Four *Manteau-Carriers* waiting quarterly, who have each 150 *l.* yearly Wages, 91 *l.* 5 *d.* for their Diet during their Quarters waiting, and 60 *l.* gratuity; and while they are in waiting, they have Horses allowed them out of the Stable.

Four Harbingers quarterly Waiters, who have 150 *l.* standing Wages, and 20 *d.* a day, or 91 *l.* 5 *d.* during their quarters waiting for their Diet, and 60 *l.* gratuity, and in their Waiting time they are allowed Horses out of the Stable when her Highness goes abroad into the Country.

One Head Groom in Ordinary, who has 600 *l.* for his Wages and Diet, and 84 *l.* more in lesser Fees.

Four other Head-Grooms, who have each 365 *l.* for Wages and Diet, a Livery-Coat once in two years, and 86 *l.* more in other little Fees and Allowances. Under them there are several other helping Grooms:

Four

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Four Farriers, at 90 *l.* each: they serve quarterly, and during their quarters service, are allowed besides 450 *l.* for Shoing and Physicking the Horses; and 16 *d.* a day for a Journey-Man, or Servant; and both they and their Servants, wear her Highnesses Livery, and are allowed Horses out of her Stable, when her Highness Travels.

One Keeper of the Moveables, and of the Keys of the Wardrobe of the Stables, who has 240 *l.* standing Wages, and 365 *l.* Board-Wages, and is lodged at the Stables, and is allowed a Horse when her Highness Travels.

Other Officers belonging to the Stables, are

Two Chyrurgeons serving by the half year, at 200 *l.* One Upholster, who is to furnish 71 Beds, at 3 *d.* a Bed, who holds his place only as long as no Body shall offer to do it cheaper. Four Taylors by Commission, who are paid at a certain rate for all the Cloaths they make for the menial Servants of the Stable; and six other Tradesmen, who are allowed only 110 *l.* apiece bare Wages, without any further allowance for their work.

Of her Highnesses Coaches, Chairs or Sedans, and Litters, and the necessary Servants belonging to them.

The Dauphiness had from the beginning two Coaches called *the Coaches of the Body*, and since the Queens Death, the King has added a third: To the first belong two Coachmen, and one Postilion, and to the two others, one Coachman, and one Postilion to each. The two Coachmen belonging to the first, serve quarterly, every other quarterly: Both the Coachmen and Postilions of her Highnesses Body, and those of her other Coaches, have all the same standing Wages, Profits and Appointments;

pointments; that is to say, the Coachmen have 365 *l.* each, standing Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a great Coat or Cloak every two years, and 125 *l.* in other little Fees and Profits, and the Postilions the same standing Wages, the same allowance of Cloaths, and 82 *l.* besides in other little Fees and Appointments.

Her Highness has one Chair or Sedan, to which belong four Chair, or Sedan-Men, who have every of them 365 *l.* standing Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a Coat or Cloak every two years; 50 *l.* in other little Fees, and 60 *l.* gratuity, by an Order for that purpose.

Two Litters of the Body, and another, to each of which belong two Muleteers, who have the same Wages and Appointments, the one as the other; viz. 365 *l.* standing Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a great Coat or Cloak every two years, and 66 *l.* in other small Fees and Appointments.

Her Highness has besides, one Coach called, the Querries Coach, one called the waiting Gentlewomen's Coach, one called the Maids of Honours Coach, one called the Maids of Honours Women's Coach, and three other Coaches, who have each of them a Coachman and Postilion, with the same Wages and Appointments as abovesaid.

To the Waiting Gentle-Women belong four Footmen, who have every of them 72 *l.* standing Wages, a Doublet and Trunk-Breeches every year, and a Coat or Cloak every two years, and 50 *l.* in other little Fees and Allowances.

To the Maids of Honour belong likewise two Footmen, who have the same Wages, and other profits, as her Highnesses own Footmen.

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Of her Highnesses Pages and Footmen.

There is one Governour of the Pages, who has 200 *l.* standing Wages, 200 *l.* Gratuity, and 800 *l.* in lieu of the ancient Fees allowed at the admission of new Pages, now taken away; besides which, he has a Table all the year long, a Servant and a Horse maintain'd, and his Firing and Candle.

The Pages are twelve in number, who have all their Diet, Firing, Washing, Lodging, and Horses at the Stable, where they are also waited on and instructed in all gentile and noble accomplishments, and have every of them besides, 250 *l.* standing Wages, besides their Livery-Suits every year, and Cloaks every two years.

Note, That the Queens and Dauphinesses Pages have hanging Sleeves behind their Doublets, as have the Pages of the Kings Bed-Chamber.

There is one Tutour of the Pages, who has 320 *l.* standing Wages, and his Lodging, Diet, and washing with them; he is allowed two Billets, or Logs, and two Faggots, during the six Winter-Months, and two Faggots only during the six other Months, and every day, a quarter of a pound of Candles: He has for his Fees, what the Pages leave off, and 20 *l.* out of what is allowed for every of their Shoes and Stockings.

One Almoner or Chaplain of the Pages, who has his Diet there, and his Fire and Candle all the year, and a Servant and a Horse maintain'd for his Service.

One Professour of the Mathematicks, 300 *l.* One Fencing-Master 180 *l.*

One Vaulting-Master, one Writing-Master, and one Dancing-Master, at 180 *l.* each.

There are two Servants of the Pages; they have a Suit and Cloak out of those the Pages leave off, and what the Pages please to give them at their Admission,

Admission, and the profit of the Flambeaux.

One Landrer of the Pages, who holds his place by Commission.

One Master of the Household, or Marshal of the Table of the Pages; Sixteen Footmen serving quarterly, eight every other quarter, who have every of them 365 *l.* standing Wages, one Doublet, and one pair of Trunk-Breeches every year in Summer, one Cloak every two years, and 130 *l.* in other little Fees and Perquisites, besides their Fees for Umbrellas, their New-Years Gifts, &c.

And lastly, There is one Porter of the Stable.

Of the Marshals of the Lodgings, and Harbingers.

There are four Marshals of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, at 400 *l.* each. Four Harbingers of the Body, at 200 *l.* and eight Harbingers in Ordinary, at 150 *l.* each; four Porters 120 *l.*

Of the Officers of the House, Treasure, Lands, and Business.

There is one Intendant-General of all these, whose Salary is 6000 *l.* One Intendant of the House, who has in Wages, and other Appointments, 8000 *l.* One Secretary of the Commandments, House, and Finances or Treasures, at 3000 *l.* Pension. The Secretary of the Commandments, is stiled in the Brief, or Grant of his Place, *Councillour of State.*

And lastly, One General-Treasurer of the Household, whose Salary is 4000 *l.*

Of her Highnesses Guards.

The King allows the *Dauphiness* for her Guard, one Exempt, and eight of his *Life-guards*, and two of his hundred *Swissers*.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Servants and Domesticks belonging to the Dauphins Children.

There is one Governess of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and of all the *Dauphins Children*, who is the *Mareschal de la Mothes* Widow, and has in that quality, for every one of them, 3600 *l.* standing Wages, and 24000 *l.* Board-Wages besides, as having been Governess to the *Dauphin*, one Under-Governess, who has 1200 *l.* Salary, and three Nurses, who have all 1200 *l.* Salary, and the quality of Waiting-Gentlewomen; one Rocker to both the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, who has for each 360 *l.* One Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, whose Salary is 360 *l.* and seven other Waiting-Gentlewomen, at 200 *l.* each, besides the Nurses, who likewise are reckoned, and receive pay among them, over and above their Salary as Nurses. One Governess of the Nurses, 150 *l.* and another Governess of the spare Nurses retained in service, 150 *l.* One Chief Physician, one Cash-Keeper, or Pay-Master, for all the Children, 400 *l.* Two *Vallets de Chambre*, or Yeomen of the Chamber, 200 *l.* each; two other Servants of the Chamber, 150 *l.* each; One Porter, or Barten-Bearer, 100 *l.* Two Landresses, whereof one waits on the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the other on the Duke of *Anjou*, 150 *l.* each; One Kitchen-Woman, 60 *l.*

The

The Duke of *Anjou* has an Under-Governess, one Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, and four Waiting-Gentlewomen, that till his Birth, belonged to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and four others, who have all the same Salary as the Duke of *Burgundy's*, two Nurses, one Porter of the Moveables of the Chamber, one Kitchin-Woman, one *Valet de Chambre*, and one other Servant of the Chamber, who have all the same pay as the like Officers at the Duke of *Burgundies*: Besides these Domesticks, there are divers other Officers belonging to the King, that in their turns wait on the Dauphins Children, viz. One Chaplain and Clerk of the Chappel, and Oratory of his Majesty, who assist at the Mass, that is said every day in the Chamber of the said Princes.

The Chief Physician, or some other in his place, visits them every day; the Ushers of the Kings Chamber, keep the Doors of their Chamber too: the Exempt in Ordinary remaining with his Highness of *Burgundy*, is *Monsieur de Coeurlis*, Exempt of the Kings Life-Guards; besides whom there are some Life-guard Men, and several Footmen.

When the Dauphins Children stay at *Versailles*, or at any other Royal Palace, when the King removes from thence to any other of his Houses, his Majesty leaves with them, a Brigadeer in Ordinary, a Brigadeer in Waiting, a Sub-Brigadeer, and six Life-guard Men. What the Functions and Duties of these several Officers and Servants are, we have in other places of the Book, already described.

Though there remain commonly above six or seven of the hundred *Suissers* with these Princes, yet there are but four of them allowed every one their Loaf and Quart of Wine out of the Common Pantry, and Buttry, or Cellar; But the Courts of Guards, whether of *French* or *Suissers*, are always allowed Wood according to their number; if they be a whole Company, or half a one, or but the third part of one, they are allowed Wood proportionably.

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The Duke of Berry has Domesticks and Servants of the same nature, and their pay is the same with those belonging to his Elder Brethren, after whose Models all the Households of the Dauphins Children, how many soever he may have, will be framed.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of Monsieurs, or *his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans his Household, and First, Of his Ecclesiastical Officers, who are*

A Chief Almoner, who is the Bishop of *Mans*, whose Salary is 2000 *l.*

One Confessor 2000 *l.* One Master of the Oratory 1200 *l.* One Master of the Chappel and Musick, 500 *l.* standing Wages, and 600 *l.* Board-Wages: One Almoner in Ordinary, 700 *l.* standing Wages, and 500 *l.* Gratuity; Four Almoners quarterly Waiters, at 240 *l.* each, and four other Honorary, or Titular Almoners at the same allowance: One Preacher in Ordinary 600 *l.* One Chaplain in Ordinary 400 *l.* Four other Chaplains quarterly Waiters, at 200 *l.* each; One Clerk of the Chappel in Ordinary, 240 *l.* Four Clerks of the Chappel quarterly Waiters, at 100 *l.* each; Two Grooms of the Chappel serving by the half year, at 300 *l.* each; and one Almoner, and one Confessor for the Household, 60 *l.* each.

Article

*Of the Officers of the Bed-Chamber, and
above Stairs.*

There are two Chief Gentlemen of the Chamber, that wait by turns every other year, whose Salary is 3000 *l.* each. They are at present the Count of Tonerre for this year, and the Marquiss of Châtillon for the next.

One Chief Chamberlain in Ordinary, at 2400 *l.* who is the *Chevalier de Liscont*: Four other Chief Chamberlains Quarterly Waiters, 2000 *l.* each: Nine Chief Chamberlains for Business, at 2000 *l.* each: Nine Gentlemen of the Chamber, 1000 *l.* each: One Introduttore, or Conductour of Ambassadors, 2000 *l.* One Chief Gentleman in Ordinary, 1800 *l.* Thirty six other Gentlemen in Ordinary quarterly Waiters, at nine a quarter, 500 *l.* each: One Governour of the Pages of the Chamber 400 *l.* Four Servants of the Pages 200 *l.* each, and one Dancing-Master for the Pages.

The Officers of Health, are

One Chief Physician, whose Salary is 2000 *l.* Four Physicians waiting quarterly 500 *l.* each: Three other consulting Physicians, 400 *l.* each. One Apothecary, both of the Body and of the Household, 1800 *l.* and his Aid 600 *l.* One Chief Chyrurgeon 1800 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary 800 *l.* Eight other Chyrurgeons waiting quarterly, 300 *l.* each. One Chyrurgeon for the Household, 300 *l.* One Operatour for the Teeth, 600 *l.* One Barber in Ordinary of the Chamber, 500 *l.* Four other Barbers of the Chamber quarterly Waiters, at 300 *l.* Wages, and 100 *l.* for what they furnish, as Razors, Washballs, and one Barber for Bathes and Stoves, 150 *l.*

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Other Officers of the Chamber.

Two General Comptrollers of the smaller Expenses of the Chamber, private Coffer, and Stable, 1200 *l.* Four Chief *Valets de Chambre*, or Waiting men in Ordinary serving quarterly, and lying in the Chamber, and keeping the Keys of it, 600 *l.* each. Eight Ushers of the Chamber, 400 *l.* One Usher of the Closet in Ordinary, 500 *l.* One Usher of the Chamber in Ordinary, and four Ushers of the Closet, at 500 *l.* each. Four Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, 300 *l.* *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting-man in Ordinary of the Chamber, 500 *l.* Sixteen other *Valets de Chambre*, waiting quarterly, 400 *l.* One Painter in Ordinary, 600 *l.* One Cloak-Carrier in Ordinary, 600 *l.* Four other Cloak-Carriers waiting quarterly, 400 *l.* Four Servants of the Chamber, 200 *l.* Two other Servants of the Chamber, 200 *l.* paid out of the Privy-Purse. Four Upholsters, 150 *l.* Four Chairmen for business, 150 *l.* Four Carriers of the Beds and Coffers of the Chamber serving two each half year, 75 *l.* Two Landrers, 100 *l.* each: Two Semstresses serving by the half year, 60 *l.* each; Four Arquebuse, or Arms-Bearers, 400 *l.* One Keeper of the Closet of Arms, 200 *l.* and one Captain of the Mules, 450 *l.*

In the Musick of the Chamber, there are

One Master and Intendant of the Musick, 1000 *l.* and twelve Musicians in Ordinary, 600 *l.* viz. Two Counter-Tenours, two Low-Tenours, two High-Tenours, two Base, two Treble-Viols, one Base-Viol, and one for the Harpsichals.

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In the Wardrobe.

Two Masters of the Wardrobe, who have each a Salary of 4500 *l.* and a third under them. Four Chief *Valets*, or Yeomen of the Wardrobe, who keep the Keys of the Coffers, 600 *l.* Twelve other *Valets* or Yeomen, 300 *l.*

One Starcher. Four Servants or Grooms of the Wardrobe, 200 *l.* each; Two Taylors of the Body, 120 *l.* and two other Taylors: One Mall-Carrier in Ordinary, 600 *l.* One Keeper of the Closet of Rarities, 1200 *l.* One Sweeper, 500 *l.*

Of the Masters of the Household, Gentlemen-Waiters, and of the Officers of the Chamber of Deniers, seven Offices, &c.

There is one Chief Master, or Steward of the Household, 2000 *l.* One Master in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Four Masters quarterly Waiters, 800 *l.* Two General Comptrollers, 700 *l.* One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Twelve other Gentlemen Waiters serving quarterly, 600 *l.* each: One Comptroller in Ordinary, 1000 *l.* Four Comptrollers Clerks of Offices, 300 *l.* Four Ushers of the Hall waiting quarterly, 200 *l.* each.

In the seven Offices, and

1. In the Pantry of the Mouth, and of the Household,

Are eight Chiefs, or Head Paniers, at 200 *l.* Salary a piece, and as many Aids, or Helpers, at 150 *l.* each. Two Grooms or Yeomen of the Pantry, 600 *l.* One Yeoman of the Vessels in Ordinary, 600 *l.*

Note, That the Heads and their Aids, or Helpers, both of the Pantry, and Buttry of the Mouth, and the Ushers, or their Aids of the Kitchen of the Mouth, when *Monsieur* eats in his Chamber, or in

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his Bed, have the honour to serve him in his Chamber or Bed, in case neither his Highnesses Chief Gentleman of his Highnesses Chamber, nor the Master of his Wardrobe chance to be there; and would not yield the performance of that Function to the Chief *Valer*, or Yeoman of the Chamber; and besides, even in those very places, they wait with their Swords by their sides, at least, the Chiefs and their Helpers of the Pantry and Buttry of the Month.

In the Kitchen of the Mouth there are

One Usher in Ordinary, and four other Ushers, at 170 l. each. Four Aids 160 l. Two Children of the Kitchen of the Mouth, 100 l. One Keeper in Ordinary of the Vessels, both of the Kitchen of the Mouth, and the common Kitchen, 600 l. Four Porters in the Kitchen of the Mouth, 100 l. Four Ushers of the Kitchen of the Mouth, 100 l. One Yeoman-Keeper of the Cupboard, 600 l. One Yeoman or Groom of the Spits in Ordinary, 600 l. Two Pastry-Cooks of the Mouth, 60 l. and some other Servants.

In the Kitchen of the Household, or Common Kitchen, are

Four Ushers, at 340 l. each, and four Aids, at 170 l. Two Children of the Kitchen, 100 l. Four Porters, 100 l. Four other Ushers, 100 l. A Yeoman of the Spits in Ordinary, 600 l. Four *Seydeau's*, or Water-Servers, 120 l. Four *Verduriers*, or Herbsmen, 600 l. and two *Falotters*, or Carriers of great Fagots so called. 75 l.

In the Fraternity, are

Four Chiefs, 260 *l.* Four Aids, 150 *l.* and four Yeomen, or Grooms, 600 *l.*

In the Fuel-Office, or Wood-yard, are

Four Heads, 260 *l.* Four Aids, 160 *l.* Four Officers of the Offices, to serve the Tables, 200 *l.* Four Carriers of Tables and Chairs, 100 *l.* Four other Table-Carriers for the Household, 100 *l.* Two Bakers, 60 *l.* and two Purveyours, 60 *l.*

Officers belonging to his Highness's Stables, are

One Chief Master of the Horse, or Quarry, who is the Marquis of Effiat, whose Salary is 2400 *l.* Two Quarries in Ordinary that Command in the Stable in the absence of the Master of the Horse, or Chief Quarry, at 2000 *l.* each; and four Quarries waiting Quarterly, at 700 *l.* each. One Almoner, 200 *l.* Twelve Pages One Governour and Tutor of the Pages, who has 450 *l.* standing Wages, and 600 *l.* gratuity. One Dancing-Master. One Fencing-Master. One Lute-Master, and one Mathematick-Master, at 200 *l.* each: Two Servants of the Pages, 75 *l.* Seventeen Footmen who are allowed 22 *d.* a day, or 401 *l.* 10 *d.* a year for their Diet, Linnen, Shoes and Stockings, and all other things, but their Livery-Cloaths, which are given them by his Royal Highness; when any of them shall die, their number is to be reduced to sixteen. Besides which, there are two other Footmen that are allowed but 16 *d.* a day, and their Livery-Cloaths, as above: Four Master, or Head-Grooms, serving two each half year, 100 *l.* Four Farriers, 60 *l.* One Captain, or Serjeant of the Carriage, 200 *l.* Four Captains, or Serjeants of the Guides 300 *l.*

His

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His Highness has two Coaches, a first Coach called the *Coach of the Body*, or *Monsieur's* own Coach; and a second, to each of which belong two Coachmen and one Postilion; the Coachmens Salary is 200 *l.* and the Postillions, 150 *l.*

There is likewise a Coachman of the *Isabella* Horses, who has 100 *l.* and a Postilion, who has 75 *l.* Salary. One Conductor, and one Postilion of the Waggon, who have each of them 100 *l.* Three Taylors 60 *l.* One Pay-Master, or Cash-Keeper, 400 *l.* One Physician, 600 *l.* Two Apothecaries serving by the half year, 60 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Four other Barber-Chyrurgeons, serving Quarterly, 60 *l.* Two Ushers Cavalcadours, or Riders, 400 *l.* One *Cuirasse*, or Armour-Bearer, 200 *l.* One Keeper of the Stables, and of the Moveables thereunto belonging, 300 *l.* Two Saddlers and Mail Carriers, 100 *l.* Four Harbingers of the Stable, 200 *l.* Two Chair-men, who are allowed 20 *d.* a day, or 370 *l.* yearly, besides their Liveries; Two Sho-Makers, 60 *l.* One Wheel-wright, and one Spurrier, at 60 *l.* each.

Of other Tradesmen and Artificers furnishing necessities to his Highness and his Household.

There are twelve, *viz.* One Embroiderer, one Joyner of the Chamber, one other Joyner, one Silk-man, one Clock, or Watch-Maker, one Lace-Merchant, one Hatter, one Sword-Cutler, and Enricher of Arms, one Feather-man, one Draper, one Grocer, one Sho-maker in Ordinary, and one Printer in Ordinary to the King, and his Royal Highness, at *Orlean*.

The Marshals and Harbingers of the Lodgings for his Highness, and his Household, are

One Chief Marshal of the Lodgings, who has 2000 *l.* Salary. One Marshal of the Lodgings in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Eight other Marshals of the Lodgings Quarterly Walters, 500 *l.* Four Harbingers of the Body, 250 *l.* Eight other Harbingers for the Household, 200 *l.*

Officers belonging to his Highnesses Council, are

One Chancellour and Keeper of the Seal, whose Salary is 8000 *l.* One Chief Counsellour in the said Council, 2000 *l.* Six other Counsellours, 1200 *l.* Six Masters of Requests, 300 *l.* One General Proctor, 1800 *l.* One Advocate in his Highnesses Privy Council, 400 *l.* One Advocate in Parliament, 300 *l.* Two Substitutes of the General Proctor, 100 *l.* Two Ushers of the Council, serving by the half year, 300 *l.* Two Audienciers, or Auditors, Keepers of the Rolls of the Chancery, waiting by the half year, 400 *l.* One Chase-Wax, 500 *l.* One Harbinger of his Royal Highnesses Chancery and Council, 664 *l.* Two Solicitors of business, 1200 *l.* Two Secretaries of the Commandments of the Household, and of the Treasury, 1800 *l.* Two Secretaries of the Closet, 600 *l.* One General Super-Intendant, or Surveyor-General of his Highnesses Lands and Revenues, 8000 *l.* One Interpreter for Foreign Languages, 200 *l.* One Historiographer, 600 *l.* Three Couriers of the Closet, 350 *l.* Ten Secretaries of the Finances, or Treasury, 600 *l.* Two Intendants of his Royal Highnesses Houses, Lands and Revenues, 2400 *l.* One Comptroller General of the Finances, or Revenues, waiting by the half year, 2400 *l.* and one General Treasurer of the Household and Revenues, whose Salary is 4800 *l.* Besides which

Our

Over the Waters and Forests, there is

One Super-Intendant, or Overseer, great Master Inquisitor, and General-Reformer of the Waters and Forests belonging to the Apanage, or Portion, and other Lands belonging to his R. Highness, who is *Monsieur de* Secretary of the Kings Cabinet, and President of the Chamber of Accounts, whose Salary is 4000 l.

Over the Buildings, there is

One Chief Super-Intendant, or Surveyor of the Buildings and Gardens, 3000 l. one other Intendant of the Buildings and Gardens, 600 l. One General-Comptroller, 1000 l. One Architect, 600 l. there was likewise formerly, a Carpenter, a Mason, and a Chief Gardiner.

Other Expenses his R. Highness is at for his Houses and Gardens, 400 l.

To the Keeper of the Palace of St. Cloud, 3600 l. To two Gardiners, 8000 l. To the Gardiner of the Kitchen, or Pot-Herb Garden, 3200 l. To the Gardiner of the Garden Plot of Anet, 1000 l. To the Dean of St. Cloud, for Lands inclosed within the Park, 100 l. To the Chapter of St. Cloud, 100 l. To the Chaplain of St. Eustace's Chappel, 46 l. To the Curate of Sevre, in lieu of Tythes, 100 l. To the Receiver of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of Paris, for the Rent of the little Mill, called *le Moulin du Tillot*, 425 l. for keeping in repair the Tiling and Slates of the said Palace of St. Cloud, of the Tillot, of the Dependances of *Columbe*, and of the House at St. Germain, and at Versailles, 1500 l. To the Keeper of the House at Sevre, 500 l. To those that look after the Gardens of the said House, 1000 l.

To

To the Keeper of the Gate and Grate of the Palace and Garden of *St. Cloud*, 300 *l.* To a Mole-Catcher, 600 *l.* To the Gardiner of the Great House at *Colombe*, 600 *l.* and to the Gardiner of the little House at the same place, 200 *l.* The total amounting to 21271 *l.*

Officers of Hunting, and of the Game, belonging to his R. Highness, are

First for the Deer.

One Chief Hunter, or Huntsman, 1000 *l.* Four Lieutenants, 800 *l.* Three Gentlemen in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Three Gentlemen Prickers in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* One Servant of the Dogs on Horseback, 547 *l.* 10 *d.* Six lusty Servants of the Dogs in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two little Boys to look after the Fleet-Hounds, 219 *l.* Three Servants in Ordinary of the Blood-Hounds. Four Harbingers, 150 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Three Horse-Grooms in Ordinary, 219 *l.* and one Farrier, 150 *l.*

For Wild Geest-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter, 1000 *l.* Two Lieutenants waiting by the half year, 800 *l.* Three Prickers in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* One Servant in Ordinary of the Dogs, on Horseback, 540 *l.* and 10 *d.* Four lusty Servants in Ordinary, of the Dogs, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two little Boys to look after the setting Dog, 519 *l.* Three Servants of the Blood-Hounds, 273 *l.* and 15 *d.* One Horse-Groom in Ordinary, 219 *l.* and one Farrier, 150 *l.*

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For Fox-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter. And for

Wolf-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter, at 1000 *l.* Salary each. One Lieutenant, 600 *l.* One Pricker, 547 *l.* and 10 *d.* Two Servants of the Dogs, 219 *l.* Three other Servants to lead on the three Brace of Gray-Hounds, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two Servants of the Blood-Hounds, at the same Wages.

For the Toils, or Nets.

One Captain, or Serjeant of the Toils, 1200 *l.* and one Servant of the Dogs, 273 *l.* 15 *d.*

For the Hare.

One Chief, or Serjeant of the Pack of Hounds, 1200 *l.* Two Servants of the Gray-Hounds, 60 *l.*

For Hawking.

One Chief Falconer, 1000 *l.*

For Flying at the Crow.

One Master Falconer, 250 *l.* Five Prickers, 250 *l.* One Decoy-Carrier, 250 *l.* One Chirurgion of the Falconry, 250 *l.*

For Flying at the Magpie.

One Master Falconer, 300 *l.* and two Prickers, 250 *l.*

For

*For the Flight in the Fields, or at
the Partridge.*

One Chief, or Serjeant of the Hawks, 1000 l.
One Master-Falconer, 300 l. and one Pricker, 300 l.

Of the Hawks of the Closet.

There is one Chief, or Serjeant, whose Salary is
2000 l.

CHAP. XXXIV.

*Of his R. Highnesses Military Officers, and
first of his French Life-Guards.*

OF these there are two Captains, serving by turns, every other Quarter, who are the Marquis de Maulny, and the Marquis de la Fare, who have each of them 6000 l. for Wages and Pensions, 2000 l. by way of Supplement to their Wages, and 3000 l. toward the new mounting themselves: Four Lieutenants who have each of them 250 l. standing Wages, and 750 l. Pension; Four Ensigns, at 300 l. standing Wages, and 900 l. Pension. Four old Exempts, at 400 l. standing Wages, and 150 l. Pension. Four other Exempts, at 400 l. standing Wages. Two Exempts waiting by turns, six Months apiece, on Madame his Highnesses Lady, at 600 l. and four other Exempts of his R. Highnesses Life-Guards, waiting ordinarily on the Duke of Chartres, their R. Highnesses Son, at 400 l. Wages; Four Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers at 400 l. Ninety six Life-Guard Men in two Companies: over whom there are two Brigadeers, who have

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have 1200 *l.* each, and two Sub-Brigadeers, at 1000 *l.* each.

On New-Years Day in the Year 1669. *Monsieur* the Duke of *Orleans*, took into the number of his Guards, twelve Knights of the Order of *St. Lazarus*, who are as 'twere the *Cadets*, or younger Brethren of the Life-Guards. Besides all these, there is a Clerk of the Watch, who has 200 *l.* Salary, and 1000 *l.* to furnish Straw-Beds, one Receiver and Pay-Master, and one Treasurer of this Company, who have each a Salary of 1000 *l.* One Chirurgeon 200 *l.* and two Trumpeters, who have for Wages, and to mount and remount them, 1000 *l.* each; and one Kettle-Drummer, who has likewise 1000 *l.* They all are Esquires by their Places.

In his Swiss Life-Guards there are

Two Captains, who have each 3200 *l.* standing Wages, and 1500 *l.* Pension; they are at present, the *Chevalier de Lisieux*, and the *Marquis de Foix de Rabat*. Three Lieutenants, at 1000 *l.* each. Two Ensigns, one *French*, and the other a *Swiss*. Eight Exempts, of which, there are but four entered upon the Establishment, viz. Two *French*, and two *Swissers*; they serve quarterly, two every quarter. Two Harbingers, or Quarter-Masters, whereof the first has 332 *l.* and the other but 256 *l.* Salary. One Clerk of the Watch, who has 662 *l.* and one Chirurgeon, 200 *l.* The Company consists of 36 *Swiss* Souldiers, which are divided into two Divisions, their pay is 21 *l.* 6 *d.* and 8 *deniers*, or about three Farthings a Month, being 256 *l.* a year; and lastly, There is one Drummer, one Flute, and one Taylor.

To the Guards of the Gate, There belong

One Captain, at 2000 *l.* Salary. Two Lieutenants, 600 *l.* each; and sixteen Guards of the Gate, at 200 *l.* each.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Madame's Household.

IN the Household of *Madame*, or of her Royal Highness the Duchess of *Orleans*, according to the Establishment, order'd by her Self in Person for this present year. There are

First, These Ecclesiastical Officers, viz.

One Chief Almoner, who has for standing Wages, Board-Wages, and Pensions, 3000 *l.* One Almoner in Ordinary, for standing and Board-Wages, 1380 *l.* Four Almoners waiting quarterly, at 140 *l.* apiece: One Confessour and Preacher in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* who is the R. Father *Jourdan*, a Jesuit. One Chaplain in Ordinary, and four other Chaplains waiting quarterly, at 100 *l.* each. Four Clerks of the Chappel waiting quarterly, 90 *l.* each. One Groom of the Chappel, who has for his Wages, and to hire Horses when her Highness Travels, 400 *l.* One Almoner of the Household, who has 100 *l.* Wages, and 66 *l.* for what he furnishes: One Confessour of the Household, who has 100 *l.* and one Preacher of the Household.

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In her Highnesses Chamber, and above Stairs, are these Officers of the Female Sex:

Viz. First, In Quality of Ladies.

One Super-Intendant, or Chief Stewardess of the Household, who is the Dutchess of *Vantadour*, First Lady of Honour, who for standing Wages, Board-Wages, and Pension, has 8000 *l.* yearly, and is in that quality, first Lady of Honour.

2. One Tiring Lady, who is the Lady *Durasfort*, who has for all things 6000 *l.* Salary; being the second Lady of Honour.

2. Mother or Governess of the Maids, who has 800 *l.* and an Under-Governess, who has 550 *l.* Salary, and five Maids of Honour, who have 150 *l.* each.

Secondly, In Quality of Waiting-Gentlewomen.

One Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, and thirteen others, who have every of them 100 *l.* Salary. One Landress for *Madames* own Linnen, at 75 *l.* One Starcher, 500 *l.* and four Women to wait on the Maids of Honour, 90 *l.* each.

After these of the Male Sex, are

One Usher in Ordinary of the Chamber, at 200 *l.* Four Ushers of the Chamber, at 160 *l.* each. Four Ushers of the Closet, at 150 *l.* each. Four Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, at 160 *l.* each. Two *Valets de Chambre*, or Yeomen of the Chamber in Ordinary, 300 *l.* Eight other *Valets de Chambre*, quarterly Waiters, 160 *l.* each.

Three Boys, or mean Servants of the Chamber, 140 *l.* each. Two Semstresses and Landresses serving by the half-year, at 60 *l.* each. One Chief Physician,

Physician, who has 6000 *l.* Salary. One Physician in Ordinary of the Household, 1500 *l.* One Apothecary of the Body, of the Household, and of the Stable, who has for standing and Board-Wages 1800 *l.* One Chirurgion of the Body, who has for Wages and Board-Wages, 2000 *l.* Two Chirurgions of the Household, 150 *l.* each.

In the Wardrobe, are

One Master of the Wardrobe, 600 *l.* One *Valer*, or Yeoman in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Four other Yeomen of the Wardrobe, at 140 *l.* each. Two Tailors, *viz.* One for her Highnesses own Person, and the other for her Maids of Honour: One Manto, or Glove-Carrier, 600 *l.*

Officers paid out of the Chamber of Deniers, are

The Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher, who is the Marquis of *Rongere*, whose Salary is 6000 *l.* One Chief Master, or Steward of the Household, 4000 *l.* One Master of the Household in Ordinary, 2000 *l.* Four Masters of the Household waiting quarterly, at 600 *l.* each. Two General Comptrollers of the Household, and of the Treasury of the Chamber, or Privy-Purse, 1000 *l.* each. One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Eight Gentlemen-Waiters serving quarterly, 300 *l.* each. Three Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, serving by turns four Months apiece, 400 *l.* each. One Comptroller in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Four Ushers of the Hall, 100 *l.* each: In the Pantry, four Chiefs serving quarterly, 160 *l.* each. Four Aids, 100 *l.* each; and one Yeoman, or Groom of the Pantry, 400 *l.* In the Buttry, four Chiefs, 150 *l.* each; Four Aids, 100 *l.* each, and one Groom, or Yeoman, 400 *l.*

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In the Kitchen.

Four Ushers waiting by the half year, two each half year, 150 l. each, whereof two are for the Kitchen of the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchen. Four Aids, *viz.* Two for the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchen, 100 l. each. Three Children of the Kitchen in Ordinary, whereof two are for the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchen, 60 l. apiece. Four Porters in the Kitchen, two for the one, and two for the other Kitchen, 60 l. each. Four other Ushers of the two Kitchens, two for the one, and two for the other, 60 l. each. Two Keepers in Ordinary of the Vessels, 400 l. each; whereof one is for the Mouth, and the other for the Common Kitchen: In the Common Kitchen, One Yeoman Keeper of the Cupboard in Ordinary, 400 l. One Wine-Courier, 250 l. One Yeoman of the Spits for the Mouth, and another for the Common Kitchen, whereof the first has a Salary of 400 l. and the other but 60 l. One Pastry-Cook, and two *Verduriers*, or Herb-men, who have each 60 l. The *Verduriers*, or Herbmén serve by turns, each his half year. Four *Sirvants*, or Water-Servants, 100 l. each: In the Fruiterie, two Chiefs serving each their half year, 120 l. Two Aids, 60 l. each. One Groom, or Yeoman of the Fruiterie, 400 l. Four Ushers of the Office, waiting quarterly, 100 l. each. In the Woodyard, or Fuel-Office, Four Chiefs waiting quarterly, 100 l. each. Four Aids, at 60 l. each. Two Table, and Chair-Carriers of the Body, 160 l. each; they serve by turns, half a year apiece: Two Table-Carriers for the Household, 160 l. each. Two Marshals of the Ladies of Honour, 100 l. each. Two Ushers of the said Maids of Honours Hall, 100 l. each. One *Vallet de Chambre*, or Waiting-man of the Maids of Honour, 75 l. One Keeper of the Moveables, and Jewels,

els, 180 *l.* Two Upholsters, 100 *l.* each. One Chaff-man for business, 300 *l.* Two Pokers, or Burden Bearers of the Chamber, and two Purveyours, all at 60 *l.* each. Two *Falotiers*, or Carriers of great *Fagots*, 60 *l.* each. Eleven Tradesmen and Artificers, dwelling in *Paris*, that furnish several necessaries to her Highness's Household, who have 60 *l.* Salary apiece, viz. One Shoemaker in Ordinary, one Shoemaker of the Wardrobe, one Jeweller, one Shoemaker of the Stable, one Joiner, one Linen-Draper, one Needle-Maker, one Herb-man, and Orange-Merchant, one Grocer, one Pin-Maker, and one Baker.

There are four *Majlurs* of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, at 130 *l.* each.

In the Stable, are

One Chief *Querri*, or Master of the Horse, who has in all, for his Appointments and Board-Wages, 5445 *l.* Two *Querries* in Ordinary, 2000 *l.* each. Four *Querries* quarterly Waiters, 500 *l.* each. Six Pages. Two *Querries* Cavalcadours, or Riders, 546 *l.* each. One Comptroller-General of the Stable, 1200 *l.* One Secretary of her R. Highnesses Commandments, 4200 *l.* One Intendant, or Surveyour of the House and Revenues. Six other Secretaries, 300 *l.* each. Two *Sollicitours* of Affairs, 500 *l.* One Treasurer of the Household, whose Salary is 3000 *l.*

Other Officers of the Stable.

Ten Great Footmen, who have every of them 20 *d.* a day; that is 366 *l.* a year, besides their Summer and Winter Cloaths. One Footman belonging to the Maids of Honour, who is allowed 20 *d.* a day, or 366 *l.* a year. Two Manto-Carriers, at 292 *l.* each. Two Coaches, the first called the

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the Coach of the Body, and a second Coach, who have each of them one Coachman, and one Postilion; the Coachman of the first Coach, has 200 *l.* Salary, and he of the second, 150 *l.* and the Postilions have each of them 100 *l.* Besides which, there is a Coach for the Maids of Honour, and another for the Waiting-Gentlewomen, to each of which, belong one Coachman and one Postilion, who have every of them 100 *l.* Salary: One Head-Groom in Ordinary, 100 *l.* Two Chair-men 36 *s.* each. Two Farriers 100 *l.* each. One Keeper of the Moveables of the Stable, 100 *l.* Two Taylors, one Flock-Bed-Maker, one Wheel-wright, at 60 *l.* each, One Chirurgéon, 220 *l.* One Barber to trim the Pages, 100 *l.* One Dancing-Master, and one Fencing-Master, at 200 *l.* each. One Governour of the Pages, 300 *l.* One Almoner in Ordinary, and Tutor of the Pages, 200 *l.* One Servant of the Pages, 100 *l.* And lastly, One Pay-Master, or Cash-Keeper of the Stable, whose Salary is 100 *l.*

We have already spoken of the Duke of *Chartres*.

THE

THE Present State OF FRANCE.

PART II.

Of the Nobility of *France*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Nobility in General.

IN *France*, as in most other Countries, not only those which are Princes, Peers, and Great Lords, but all Gentlemen of ancient Descent, and that are enobled by the King, are reckoned into the Body of the Nobility; and there the King often gives Letters of Nobility, as they are called, whereby he constitutes the person receiving them Noble, or makes him a Gentleman, without Conferring upon him any particular Title of Honour, contrary to the practice used in *England*: It is to be noted too, that there, neither Arts nor Sciences ennoble, neither Lawyers, nor Physicians,

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nór Divines, being accounted noble, or Gentlemen, unless they be otherwise so, or enjoy some Place, or Dignity, that gives them the Title of Lord, which is only temporary and personal.

The Chief Priviledges of Nobles, or Gentlemen, are to be Exempt from Taxes, and to enjoy some other immunities, and be capable of enjoying Dignities, and rising to Honour. If they take Church Dignities, or addict themselves to the Law, they derogate not from their Nobility, though they increase it not, but if they follow any Trade or Commerce, or marry with any Family, not Noble, they derogate and lose their quality; and till of late, those that medled with Sea-Affairs, were reckoned to derogate likewise, but that being found prejudicial to the Improvement of the Power of *France* by Sea, It was Order'd by the present King, having concerns in publick Companies, such as the *East-India* Company, that studying or practising Sea-Experience, should not only not derogate, but be encouraged with Priviledges; and accordingly appointed publick Schools and Nurseries in several Marine Places, with good Endowments, wherein a considerable number of the younger Sons of the meaner Nobility, might be instructed in Navigation and Maritime Affairs, and trained up to make useful Sea-Officers: So that now the younger Sons, or Cadets of the Gentry, are either provided for in the Church, with Ecclesiastical Dignities, or raise themselves by Military employs, by Sea or Land, not so many as formerly affecting the civil ones, because they are such as are often enjoyed by the Sons of rich Citizens, or Farmers of Taxes, whom they a little disdain for Companions.

The Nobility or Gentry in *France* is the most numerous of any Kingdom of the World, they being reckoned above ten thousand able Bodies, and generally well educated in all accomplishments that may make them serviceable to their Country, and
in

in them consists the Kings chief Force ; and he is, in some respects, as absolute over them, as over the Peasants : for though they pay no Taxes, and cannot be legally compelled to take Arms, unless upon an Invasion, or imminent danger ; yet it is by Custom, thought so disgraceful for any Principals or Heads of greater Families, not to attend the King, and spend what they have in his Court, or Service ; or for Cadets, or younger Brothers, not provided for in the Church, to follow any thing but the Wars, by which only in a manner all Nobility was ever acquired there, that the King can never want Souldiers among them : It being almost impracticable for a Gentleman, any thing considerable, to live privately, or retired there, unless he thrust himself into a Convent.

CHAP. II.

Of Dukes and Peers.

OF Dukes and of Peers severally, and of such as are both Dukes and Peers, there are six or seven sorts.

1. The Antient Dukes and Peers : 2. The Dukes and Peers, verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, as both Dukes and Peers. 3. Such as are verified in the said Parliament, only as Dukes. 4. The Dukes, or the Dukes and Peers that are verified as such in other Parliaments than that of *Paris*, which is the only true Court of Peers. 5. Those who are Dukes and Peers only by Patent under the Great Seal, not verified, or past yet in any Parliament. 6. The Dukes and Peers by Brief, as the House of *Clermont-Tonnerre*.

Besides which, there are some Dukes of Foreign

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Creations, as in the County of *Avignon*, under the *Pope*; and several other Persons, who though they be no Princes nor Princesses, yet are suffred by his Majesty, to enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*, as to enter into the *Louvre* in their Coaches, and their Ladies have the priviledge of the *Low-stool*, or *Ta-bouret*, before the Queen, without having any *Dutchy*, or *Patent* for any.

CHAP. III.

Of the antient Peers of France.

THE *Antient Peers* were formerly twelve, viz. Six *Ecclesiastical Peers*, and six *Secular ones*: The six *Ecclesiastical ones* are still in being, and are these; viz. 1. The Archbishop and Duke of *Reims*, and first Peer of *France*, who is at present *Charles-Maurice le Tellier*, Brother to the Marquess of *Louvois*, first Minister of State: 2. The Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, who is *Louis-Marie-Armand de Simianes de Gordes*. 4. The Bishop and Count of *Beauvais*, who is named *Toussaint de Fourbin de Janfon*. 5. The Bishop and Count of *Chaalons in Champain*, *Lewis Antony* of *Noailles*, of the Family of the Duke of that Name: 6. The Bishop and Count of *Noyon*, named *Francis* of *Clermont-Tonnerre*.

The six secular ones that are now only represented, were

The Dukes of <i>Burgundy,</i> <i>Normandy,</i> <i>Guyenne.</i>	}	And Counts of <i>Toulouze,</i> <i>Flanders,</i> and <i>Champain.</i>
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The Quality of the twelve antient Peers of *France*, is at present but a kind of Ceremonial Dignity, by vertue of which, those that possess it, have a certain Rank or Precedence in *France*, at the Consecration and Coronation of Kings, have Place in Parliament, and in the general Assembly of *Estates*, and enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*: Their first Institution is so uncertain, that it is impossible to gather out of History their true Original, some attributing it to *Hugh Capet*, and some to *Charlemain*, or *Charles* the Great: But the Original of the Name and Functions of the *Peers* of *France* can properly be derived from nothing else, then from the common use and custom of Fiefs and Tenures, which is, that the Vassals holding moveable Fiefs fully and directly of the same Lord, are called *Partes Curie aut Domus*, which is as much as to say, *Peers of the Fiefs*, or of the Court, that are to assist when the Lord takes possession of his Land; to be present at those days, when causes relating to the Fiefs, are pleaded and judged, and have several other rights which are analogically common to them with our *Peers* of *France*, who in like manner assist at the Consecration and Coronation of the King, who is the supream Lord, are Counsellors in his Court of Parliament, which for this reason is called the Court of *Peers*; so that in a word, the *Peers* of *France* are but as Tenants that hold of the Monarchy, and depend immediately on the Crown; such as were the seven *Peers* in the time of *Lewis the Young*, in the year 1179, or in the time of *Hugh Capet*, who reunited to the Crown, the *Duchy* and *Peerage* of *France*, or of *Paris*, which he possessed before he was King: So that there remained after that, but six ancient *Peers*, that were *Seculars*, to which at several times, by degrees, were afterwards added six other *Ecclesiastical Peers*, over whom, *Lewis the Young*, gave the Primacy to the Archbishop of *Reims*, with the Prerogative of Consecrating and

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Crowning the Kings: Since the time of the said *Lewis* the Young, the number of twelve *Peers*, at those great Ceremonies, has been always continued till the present; But the *Secular Peers* are as we have said, only represented on that occasion, there being none now that bear any of those Titles, but only now lately the Duke of *Burgundy*, Eldest Son to the *Dauphin*, and the Count of *Toulouze*, one of the Kings Natural Legitimated Sons.

Their several Functions at the Kings Consecration, and Coronation, are these:

The Archbishop of *Reims* Consecrates, or anoints the King with the Oil of the Holy *Ampull*, or Viol, kept in the Cathedral of that Name, from Age to Age, only for that purpose: The Bishop of *Laon* carries the said Viol; the Bishop of *Langres* carries the *Scepter*; the Bishop of *Beauvais*, the *Mantle Royal*, the Bishop of *Chaalons*, the *Ring*; the Bishop of *Noyons*, the *Belt*: The Duke of *Burgundy* carries the *Crown Royal*, and girds on the *Kings Sword*; the Duke of *Guyenne* carries the *first square Banner*, the Duke of *Normandy* the *Second*; the Count of *Toulouze*, the *Spurs*; the Count of *Champain*, the *Banner Royal*, or *Standard of War*; the Count of *Flanders*, the *Kings Sword*.

On the day of the Consecration and Coronation, and during the Ceremony, these *Peers* wear a Circle of gold in form of a *Crown*: Now because of the six *Secular Peerages*, there are now five reunited to the Crown, and that of *Flanders* is likewise in part reunited, and in part remains still in foreign hands, therefore there are on such occasions six Princes, or great Lords chosen to represent them, and to perform their Functions.

The Order observed at the Coronation of the present King *Lewis* the Fourteenth, now happily Reigning, which was on the 7th of *June*, 1654. was as follows.

The Ecclesiastical Peers, that officiated on that occasion, were

1. *Anne-Marie de Levis de Ventadour*, late Archbishop of *Bourges*, instead of the Bishop and Duke of *Laon*. 2. *Francis de Harlay*, then Archbishop of *Rouen*, and at present of *Paris*, for the Bishop and Duke of *Langres*. 3. *Nicholas Choart de Buzanval*, late Bishop and Count of *Beauvais*. 4. *Henry de Baradat*, late Bishop and Count of *Noyon*. 5. *Felix Vialar de Herse*, late Bishop and Count of *Chaalons*. 6. The late Bishop of *Soissons*, as first Suffragan of *Reims*, anointed the King, being assisted by the Bishop of *Amiens*, as Deacon, and by *Monsieur de Bourlon*, now Bishop of *Soissons*, but then but Co-adjutour to the said Bishoprick, as Sub-Deacon: The other Bishops that were likewise assistants there, were the Bishops of *Rennes*, *Contances*, of *Rhodes*, of *St. Paul trois Chateaux*, or three Castles, of *Agde*, and of *Leon*.

Cardinal Grimaldi, performed the Office of Great Almoner of France, because of the absence of *Cardinal Barberin*: The Hostages given for the *Holy Ampull*, or *Viol*, were the Marquesses of *Vardes*, of *Richelieu*, of *Biron*, and of *Coislin*, since Duke; and *Monsieur de Manciny*, at present Duke of *Nevers*, held up the Kings Train.

Those who represented the Secular Peers, were

1. The Duke of *Anjou*, now Duke of *Orleans*, represented the Duke of *Burgundy*. 2. The late Duke of *Vendome*, the Duke of *Aquitain*, or *Guyenne*. 3. The late Duke of *Elbeuf*, the Duke of *Normandy*. 4. The late Duke of *Epernon*, the Count of *Champagne*. 5. The Duke of *Rouanex Gouffier*, the Count of *Flanders*. 6. The Duke of *Bournoville*, the Count of *Toulouze*.

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The late *Marshal d' Etrées* performed the Office of *High Constable*; the late *Marshal d' Hospital* carried the *Scepter*; the late *Marshal du Plessis-Pralin*, the *Crown*; the late *Marshal d' Aumont*, the *band of Justice*: The late *Chancelour Seguier*, officiated his own place; the *Marshal Duke of Villeroy*, performed the Office of *Great Master*, or *High Steward of France*; the late *Duke of Joyeuse*, did his Office of *High Chamberlain*: and the *Count de Vivonne*, who had the Reversion of one of the places of chief *Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber*, after the *Duke of Mortemar* his Father, performed the Function of *First or Chief Chamberlain*. He is at present *Marshal Duke de Vivonne*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the particular Lords, that are at present Dukes and Peers, according to the Order of their Verification, being in all 29.

Names of the Dukedoms, and the date of their Verification.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. U SÈS, in | 1572. |
| 2. <i>Ventadour</i> , in | 1594. |
| 3. <i>Suilly</i> , in | 1606. |
| 4. <i>Luynes</i> , in | 1619. |
| 5. <i>Les dignieres</i> , in | 1620. |
| 6. <i>Brissac</i> , in | 1620. |
| 7. <i>Chaunes</i> , in | 1631. |
| 8. <i>Richelieu</i> , in | 1631. |
| 9. <i>St. Simon</i> , in | 1635. |
| 10. <i>La Rochefoucault</i> , in | 1637. |
| 11. <i>La Force</i> , in | 1637. |
| 12. <i>Aiguillon</i> , in | 1638. |
| | 13. <i>Rohan</i> , |

13. Rohan, in	1645.
14. Piney de Luxemburg, in	1662.
15. Etrées, in	1663.
16. Gramont, in	1663.
17. Mazarin, in	1663.
18. Villeroy, in	1663.
19. Morremar, in	1663.
20. Poix Crequy, in	1663.
21. St. Aignan, in	1663.
22. Rendan de Foix, in	1663.
23. Tremes, at present Gèvres, in	1663.
24. Noailles, in	1663.
25. Coislin, in	1663.
26. Plessis Prâlin, in	1665.
27. Aumont, in	1665.
28. Seneterre, in	1665.
29. Montausier, in	1665.

*Names of the present Dukes of the aforesaid
Dukedoms.*

1. Emanuel de Crussol.
2. Lewis-Charles de Levis.
3. Maximilian Peter Francis de Bethune.
4. Lewis Charles d' Albert.
5. John Francis Paul de Bonne de Crequy de:
Blanchefort, &c.
6. Henry Albert de Coë.
7. Charles d' Albret, alias d' Ailly.
8. John Armand de plessis de Vignerod.
9. Claudius de St. Simon.
10. Francis de la Rochefoucault.
11. James Nompur de Caumont.
12. Marie-Magdalen Teresa of Vignerod.
13. Lewis de Rohan Chabot.
14. Francis Henry de Montmorency.
15. Francis Hannibal d' Etrées.
16. Antony Charles de Gramont.
17. Armand Charles de la Porte de Mazarini.
18. Francis de Neuville.

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19. *Lewis Victor de Rothechouart.*
20. *Charles de Cregy.*
21. *Francis de Beauvilliers.*
22. *Henry-Charles de Foix.*
23. *Leon Potier.*
24. *Lewis Anne Julius of Noailles.*
25. *Armand du Cambout.*
26. *Augustus de Choiseul du plessis pralin.*
27. *Lewis-Marie de Aumont de Roche-baron.*
28. *Henry de Senneterre.*
29. *Charles de St. Maure.*

Rouannez en Forets was Erected into a *Dutchy*, and the Letters verified in Parliament, in 1567. There are also Patents making the same a *Peerage*, which are not verified.

This Dukedom is possessed by *Francis d' Aubusson de la Fenillade*, Marshal of France.

The Dukedom of *Chevreuse*, is confirmed as such by Letters Patents, verified the 16th of May, 1668. which confirm to the present Duke the Enjoyment of all Honours and Precedences due to it when it was first Created.

CHAP. V.

Of Dutchies, or Dutchies and Peerages, verified as such in other Parliaments, and not at Paris.

Dukedoms.

1. **L** *Ongueville and Estouteville*, verified in the
2. **L** *Parliament of Rouen*, 1505. and *Estouteville*, in 1534.
3. *Villars Dutche and Peerage*, verified in the
Parliament

Parliament of Provence, the Dutchy in 1628, and the Peerage in 1637, and presented the same year in that of Paris, but not verified.

4. Pondevaux, verified in the Parliament of Dijon.

5. Carignan, verified at Metz in 1662.

Present Dukes of the aforesaid Dukedoms.

1. John Lewis Charles of Orleans, called the Abbot of Orleans.
2. Lewis de Brancars.
3. Philip Eugenius de Gorrevod.
4. Lewis Thomas of Savoy, Count of Soissons, and Duke of Carignan.

CHAP. VI.

Of Dukes and Peers whose Patents are not yet verified.

There are several Letters Patents for *Dutchies* and *Peerages*, which are not yet verified, notwithstanding which *non verification*, because the persons possessing them, will during their Lives enjoy all Honours belonging to them, we shall insert them, being 11. in all.

Dutchies.

1. Bournonville, Erected in 1600.
2. Cardonne, in 1642.
3. Arpajon, in 1651.
4. Pavan la Vieville, in 1652.
5. Nogent le Rotrou d'Orval, in 1652.
6. Duras, in 1668.

7. Bethune

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7. *Bethune Charoïs*, in 1672.
8. *The Archbishoprick of Paris*, in 1674.
9. *De Lude*, in 1673.
10. *La Roche Guyon*, in 1679.
11. *Roquelauré*, in 1683.

The present Dukes.

1. *Ambrose of Bournorville.*
2. *Lewis de Prie, Dutchess Dowager, and Helress.*
3. *Lewis d' Arpajon.*
4. *Charles de la Viéville.*
5. *Francis de Bethun.*
6. *James Henry de Duras-fort.*
7. *Armand de Bethune.*
8. *Francis Harlay de Chanvallon.*
9. *Henry de Daillon*, dead last year without Issue.
10. *Francis de la Rochefoucault*, Great Hunter of France.
11. *Antony Gaston.*

There is still one *Dutchy*, which is only so by *Brief*, which is that of *Clermont Tonnerre*, now *Ex-tinct*: But all the foregoing ones are so by *Patent* under the *Great Seal*.

C H A P. VII.

Of all the Dutchies and Peerages more exactly, as well of those extinct as not extinct.

WE have named all those that are present *Dukes*, *Dukes and Peers of France*; but for more ample satisfaction, we shall set down all the *Dutchies*, and *Peerages*, as likewise, all the *Dutchies and Peerages*, and all the *simple Dutchies*, whether enjoyed at

at present, or reunited to the Crown, or Extinct, according to the Order of their Erection.

For there are some Lands, as we have already noted, that are Erected only into *simple Dukedoms*, or into both *Dukedoms* and *Peerages*, according to the Tenour of the Patents of their Erection.

Ordinarily none but Heirs Male succeed to these Honours, and if the Lands, so Erected, fall to Female Heirs, they return to the quality they had before so Erected; and the Honour reverts to the King, and to revive it, new Patents must be obtained from the King; yet there are some *Dutchies*, that by special Favour of the King, expressed in the Patents of their Erection, that descend likewise to Females, as that of *Nevers*, at its first Erection, and those of *Beaumont le Vicomte*, of *Mayenne*, of *Mercœur*, of *Rethelois*, of *Joyeuse*, of *Epernon*, of *Elboeuf*, of *Richelieu*, of *Aiguillon*, and of *Biron*, which is Extinct.

A List of the Dutchies and Peerages, with the time of their Creation, and the persons that possess such of them as are not either extinct, or reunited, according to the Order of their verification in the Parliament.

Philip the Fair Erected

Britany into a *Dukedom* and *Peerage*, in 1297. which was united by the Marriage of *Ahne* the last Heiress to the French King.

Charles the Fourth, called *the Fair*, Erected

La Marche into a *Dutchy*, in 1327. which was made a *County* and *Peerage* by *Philip the Long*, in 1316. It is reunited to the Crown.

Philip of Valois Erected

Bourbon into a *simple Dutchy*, in 1329. It was given to the late *Prince of Condé*, whose Grandchild now bears the Title.

Orleans, into a *Dutchy* and *Peerage*, in 1344. It was

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was given in Apanage to the Kings only Brother King John Erected

Anjou into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1350. It is now the Apanage and Title of the Dauphins second Son.

Bar le Duc, made a *simple Dutchy* in 1357. and reunited to the Crown by a Donation verified in Parliament, in 1662.

Berry, a *simple Dutchy*, and ancient County, Erected in 1360. and given to the Dauphins third and last Son.

Touraine, made a *simple Dutchy*, and reunited to the Crown.

Auvergne, made a *simple Dutchy*, in 1360. It was reunited to the Crown, but since given to the House of Bouillon, under the Title of *County*, in exchange of the Principalities of Sedan, &c. by a Contract verified in 1652.

Charles the Sixth Erected

Valois into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1402. and is a part of the Apanage of the Duke of Orleans, the Kings Brother.

Nemours, made a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1404. It was bought by the Dukes of Nemour, of the House of Savoy, for 100000 Livres, of Francis the First, in 1528. It now belongs to the Duke of Orleans.

Alençon, of an ancient County, made a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1413. It belongs at present to the Dutchess Dowager of Guise.

Lewis the Twelfth Erected

Longueville, into a *simple Dutchy*, of which we have spoke already.

Francis the first Erected

Vendome into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1514. It is at present, possessed by the Duke of that Name, of whom we have spoken among the Princes.

Chatelleraud, of an ancient County, made a *Duke-dom and Peerage* in 1514. which was given to, and sometime posselt by the Hamiltons of Scotland, but

is now enjoyed by *Mademoiselle of Montpensier*, the Kings Aunt.

Angoulême, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1515. Extinct.

Dunois, Erected into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1525. by the Queen Regent, Mother to Francis the First, but not verified in Parliament.

Guise, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1527. and verified in 1528. It belongs to *Mademoiselle de Guise*, of whom, among the Princes.

Chartres, Erected into a simple Dutchy, by Francis the First, in 1528. together with *Montargis* and *Gisors*. It belongs to the Duke of Orleans.

Estouteville, a simple Dutchy Erected in 1534. of which already.

Etampes, a simple Dutchy, made a County and Peerage in 1326. and afterwards, a Dutchy, in 1536. It belongs now to the Duke of Vendome, given to that House first by Queen *Margarete*.

Montpensier, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 538. confirmed as to the Peerage in 1608. It belongs to *Mademoiselle Anne-Marie* Lewis of Orleans, the Kings Aunt.

Beaumont le Sonnois, or *Beaumont le Vicomte*, made a simple Dutchy in 1543. It is now reunited to the Crown.

Henry the Second Erected

Aumale into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1547. and verified the next year, and confirmed in 1631.

Albret Erected in 1556. which was reunited to the Crown, but since given to the House of *Bouillon*, by a Contract verified in 1652.

Beaupreau, a simple Dutchy, Erected in 1562. it belongs to the Duke of *Brissac*.

Chateau Thierry, together with *Chatillon sur Marne*, and that of *Epernay*, Erected in 1566. given likewise to the House of *Bouillon*, without reverting to the Crown for want of Heirs Male.

Penthièvre, in *Britany*, made a Dutchy and Peerage

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age in 1569. It belongs to the House of *Vendôme*.

Eureux, first a County and Peerage in 1316. and since made a simple Dutchy in 1569. reunited since that to the Crown, and lastly, given to the House of *Bouillon* in 1652.

Uzes, of which we have spoken.

Mayenne, formerly a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1573. It now belongs to the Duke *Mazarin*.

Mercœur, Erected first into a Principality, in 1563. and after into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1569. but not verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, in 1676. It belongs now to the Duke of *Vendôme*.

St. Fargeau, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1569. and Registred in Parliament the same year: It belongs now to *Mademoiselle* of *Orleans*, of *Montpensier*.

Henry the Third Erected

Londun into a simple Dutchy, in 1589. It belongs to the House of *Tremouille*.

Foyense, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. It belongs to the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Guise*.

Epernon, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. and verified in Parliament the same year: This Honour is now extinct, but the Lands belong to *M. John B. de Goth de Rouillac*.

Elbeuf, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. and verified in 1582. the present Duke of *Elbeuf* is mentioned among the Princes.

Brienne, is a simple Dutchy, Erected in 1587. but the Patents are not yet verified.

Montbazon, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1588. and verified the next year: It was an ancient Barony: It belongs to *M. de Montbazon* Prince of *Guimené*, at present, head of the Eldest Branch of the House of *Rohan*.

Ventadour, of this we have spoken.

Henry the Fourth Erected

Beaufort into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1578. and after

after into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1597. It belongs now to the Duke of *Vendome*.

Croüy, Erected into a Dutchy, in 1598. now extinct. But the Lands belong to the Descendants of *Charles de Croüy*, Duke of *Arscot*.

Thiars, an ancient Vicounty, made a Dutchy by *Charles the Ninth*, and a Peerage by *Henry the Great* in 1595. and verified as such in 1599. It belongs to the House of *Tremouille*.

Sully sur Loire : of which we have spoken.

Lewis the Thirteenth Erected

Damville, into a Dutchy and Peerage in 1610. the Honour is now extinct, but the Lands belong to the Duke of *Ventadour*.

Chateau-voux, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1616. It belongs to the Prince of *Condé*.

Maille Luynes, of which we have spoken.

Les dignieres, already mentioned.

Brissac, spoken of before.

Maguelers, was made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1587, and 1588. under the name of *Halwin*, and revived in 1611. under the name of *Candale*: It is now Extinct.

Chaunes, of this we have spoken. As likewise of *Villars*, *Richelieu* and *Pondreaux*.

La Valette, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1622. and verified as such, in 1631.

Montmorency, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1551. by *Henry the Second*, together with *Econan*, *Chantilly*, &c. and verified in Parliament the same year: It belongs to the Prince of *Condé*.

Rais, a Dutchy and Peerage, revived in 1634. by *Lewis the Thirteenth*, verified the same year, in favour of *Peter de Gondy*, General of the Gallies, upon his Marrying his Cousin *Frances de Gondy*, Heiress of the Dutchy.

Fronsac, a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected, or rather revived in 1634. and Registered the same year. It belongs to the Duke of *Richelieu*.

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Of the Dutchies of *St. Simon*, *La Rochefoucault*, *La Force*, and *Aiguillon*, we have already spoken.

Valentinois, was a Dutchy and Peerage united to the Crown, but given by *Lewis* the Thirteenth to the Prince of *Monaco*, by Letters Patents verified in Parliament in the year 1642.

Roan, is a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected first by *Henry* the Great, in 1603. and revived again in 1645. It belongs to *Madam de Roan*, Widow of *Henry de Chabot*.

Nevers, is a Dutchy and Peerage revived in 1660. in favour of *Cardinal Mazarin*, and belongs now to *M. de Mancini*.

Of *Piney Luxemburg* we have spoken, as likewise, of the Dutchy of *Carignan*.

Vernueil, a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected in 1652, and verified in 1663. Extinct.

Of *Etrées* and *Gramont*, we have treated already.

La Meilleraye, verified in 1663. It belongs to *Duke Mazarin*.

Rethelois Mazarini, revived again in favour of *Armand de Mazarini*, and verified in Parliament, in 1663.

Of *Villeroy*, *Mortemar*, *Crey*, *St. Aignan*, and *Foix-Rendan*, we have spoken above.

Liancourt, was verified as a Dutchy and Peerage in 1663. but Erected in 1643. It belongs to the Prince of *Mayillac*.

Of *Tremes*, or *Geuvres*, and of *Noailles*, and *Coislin*, we have treated elsewhere.

These fourteen last Dukes have all place in the Order abovesaid, as if their Patents had all been verified on the 15th of December in 1663. though there be some days difference in the date.

Of *Polizy*, called otherwise *Choiseul*, and *Plessis Prâlin*, and of the Dutchies of *Aumont*, *Senneterre*, and *Montausier*, we have already spoken.

La Valiere, otherwise called *Vanjours*, is a Dutchy and

and Peerage, Erected in 1667. in favour of *Mada-
moiselle de la Valiere*, and verified in Parliament
the same: It now belongs to her Daughter the
Princess of *Conti*.

Of *Rouanex*, and *Chevrense*, we have likewise
spoken apart.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Ancient Counties and Baronies, Ere-
cted formerly into Peerages, most of which
since reunited to the Crown.*

Poitou, a County and Peerage, Erected by *Lewis
Hutin*, in 1315.

The County of *Beaumont le Roger*, made a Peer-
age by *Philip de Valois*, in 1338. Given to the
House of *Bouillon*.

The County of *Mortaigne*, made a Peerage in
1331. by *Philip de Valois*.

The County and Peerage of *Clermont*, by the
same, in the same year.

The County and Peerage of *Macon*, in 1359. by
Charles Dolphin and Regen, while his Father was
absent in *England*.

The County and Peerage of *Maine*, in 1360. by
King *John*.

The County and Peerage of *Soissons*, by *Charles
the Sixth*, in 1404. enjoyed by a Prince of the
House of *Savoy*.

The County and Peerage of *Saintonge*, or *Xain-
tonge*, in 1428. by *Charles the Seventh*.

The County and Peerage of *Auxerre*, by *Charles
the Seventh*, in 1435, and verified in 1436.

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The County and Peerage of *Foix*, by *Charles the Seventh*, in 1458.

The County and Peerage of *Eu*, by the same, in 1458. It belongs to *Mademoiselle of Orleans of Montpensier*.

The County and Peerage *De Foret*, held by the Dukes of *Bourbonnois*.

The County of *Perche*, Erected into a Peerage, by *Charles the Ninth*, in 1566.

The County and Peerage of *Dreux*, Erected by the same in 1569.

The County and Peerage of *Evreux*, given to the House of *Bouillon*, in 1652.

Baronies and Peerages reunited to the Crown.

Chateaufort in *Timerais*, held so by *Charles of Valois*, and *Charles his Son*, in 1314.

Mante and Meulan, Erected by *Philip de Valois*, *Coucy*, *Perone*, *Montdidier*, *Roye* and *Ham*, by *Charles the Sixth*, in 1404.

Mortaigne near *Tournay*, by *Charles the Sixth*, in 1407.

Beaujolois, held in Peerage by *Peter Duke of Bourbonnois*.

La Fère in *Tartenois*, Erected by *Lewis the Twelfth*, in 1507.

Colomières, is an ancient Peerage, and a principal Member of the Dutchy of *Nemours*. It was lately revived again in favour of the late Duke of *Longueville*, but now Extinct.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Orders of Knighthood in France.

THE Orders of Knighthood were always used as honourable recompenses, and marks of the Kings favour to such as had signalized their service to their Prince and the State: Kings likewise have been used to confer them on such as have the honour to be of Kin, or allied to them, or considerable persons in the State.

It being needless to speak here of all the Orders of Knighthood that have been instituted in France, it will be sufficient to tell you, that there was formerly the *Order of the Star* Instituted, [in memory of the Star that Conducted the three Kings, or wise Men of the East to Bethlehem] by Robert the Devout, King of France, in the year 1022. which is attributed to by some, to Hugh Capet, but more commonly to King John, because after a long disuse, he reestablished it in the year 1351.

The Knights of this Order were the Figure of a Star wrought in gold, with five rays upon their left Breasts: The Great Collar of the Order was made like a Chain of gold wreathed with three Links, fastned or knotted together with Roses of the same, Enamel'd with white and red; and in the time of King John, the Knights wore at the end of the said Collar, or upon their Cloaks, a golden Star with this Inscription or Motto, *Manstrant Regibus astra*. This Order growing common, as some say, even in the time of King John, the Restorer of it, and others, in the time of Charles the Seventh, and thereupon observed by Lewis the XI. to be grown into contempt with the people, the said King to- tally

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totally suppress it, by taking the Collar of the Order, in presence of several of the Knights of it, and putting it, with a Black Ribband, about the Neck of his Captain of the Watch, which is even to this day a badge of that Office, from whence he is stiled, *le Chevalier du Guet*, or *Knight of the Watch*; upon which, nobler persons disdaining to own it any longer, the Order ceased.

CHAP. X.

Of the Orders of Knighthood, at present subsisting, called, the Kings Orders.

AT present there are only two Orders of Knight-hood subsisting, *viz.* of *St. Michael*, and of the *Holy Ghost*, which are usually called, *the Kings Orders*.

The Order of *St. Michael* was Instituted the first day of *August*, in the year 1469. by King *Lewis* the XI. in honour of *St. Michael* the Archangel. He Ordained, that this Order should consist of thirty six Knights, which should be obliged in accepting it, to quit all other Orders they might have received from Foreign Princes, unless they were Emperours, Kings, or other Sovereign Princes, who only were privileged to wear it together with the other Orders, of which themselves were Chiefs or Sovereigns; with a Proviso nevertheless, that the Brotherhood, by common consent, might modify this regulation, according to their pleasure: And in like manner, he provided, that the Kings of *France* should be free to wear the Orders of other Princes with this Order.

The Knights of this Order wear a golden Collar, wrought all in the form of double Sea-Shells, inter-laced

laced one with another, in true Lovers Knots, composed of double points of silk rag'd with gold, at the end of which, hangs a Medal, on which, is Engraven a Rock, upon which is figured St. Michael Fighting with the Dragon: But Francis the First changed these Laces, called *true Lovers Knots*, into Cords of gold of the fashion of those worn by the *Cordelier Fryers*, because he bore the name of the Founder of that Order:

All the Knights of the Holy Ghost are obliged by way of preparation, to take this Order the Eve before they are to take that of the Holy Ghost; for which reason, their Arms are Encompassed with the Collars of both the Orders, and they are called Knights of the Kings Orders, in the plural number.

Of the whole number of those that had formerly received the Order of St. Michael, the King selected and retained a hundred on the 12th of January, 1665. of which a List was Printed, since which, his Majesty has reformed several of them, as you may see in the following List.

The Order of the *Holy Ghost* was Instituted at Paris, on New-Years Day, in the year 1579. by Henry the Third, King of France and Poland, as an Eternal Mark of his Piety, and thankful acknowledgment he desired to render to Almighty God, for the repeated and signal Favours he had received from him on the day of *Pentecost*, or of his sending the *Holy Ghost*; for that on that day he was Born, was Elected King of Poland, and succeeded to the Crown of France by the Death of Charles the Ninth. He likewise limited the number of these Knights to thirty six; but their number has now been a long time unlimited: the late King Lewis the Thirteenth in the year 1639. at *Fountainbleau*, gave the Order to fifty of his Lords; and at the last Promotion that was made in 1662. there were Installed three-score and ten.

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The Knights of this Order wear at present a silver Cross set on Orange-Coloured Velvet upon the left side of their Cloaks and Suits, in the midst of which, is a Dove Embroidered in silver, with rays of Silver, and at the Corners, *Flowerdeluces* also of Silver, with another Cross all of gold hung about their Necks with a Sky-Coloured Ribband, which Cross is Enameld with white on the sides, having at the Corners *Flowerdeluces*, and in the middle, the Figure of a Dove on both sides.

The Great Collar of this Order is composed of *Flowerdeluces* of gold Crowned with golden Flames, Enameld with red, enterlaced with three Cyphers likewise of gold, Enamel'd. with white: The first Cypher is an H and a double A all double, which may be read upward or downward, the H standing for *Henry* the Third, the Letter L for *Lewis* of *Lorraine* his Wife, and another for something, which is as yet a mystery. The Cross of the Order is of Gold, in the midst of which, there is a Dove Enameld with white on one side, and on the other side, the Image of *St. Michael*. On the last of *June*, in the year 1594. *Henry* the Great took out of the Collar of the Order, the Cyphers of *Henry* the Third his Predecessour, and caused to be put in their place, Trophies of Arms interlaced together, and intermingled with Crowned H's. Some assert, that this Order was first Instituted by King *Lewis* of *Scicily*, and that *Henry* the Third did but renew it.

The Knights upon the day of their reception, or Instalment, are clad in Cloth of Silver with Breeches tucked up, white Silk Stockings, and Pumps of white Velvet, their Bonnets of Black-Velvet, and their Cloaks made with a Cape after the ancient Fashion, of Black-Velvet uncut, and their Ruffs stiff-starched: When they are received, their Capes are taken off, and a long Green-Velvet Cloak is put on their Shoulders, trailing on the ground, wrought all over with

with Trophies of gold for the Knights, and Flames for the Officers, and lined with Orange-Coloured Satin.

They kneel down before the King, who taking their joined hands between his own, strikes them gently over the Shoulders with his Sword, and Kisses them on the Cheek.

When the King Confers this Order in any Church, he goes and sits down near the Altar, in the middle of the Officers of the Order; then the Great Master of the Ceremonies of the Order, Accompanied with the Usher and the Herald, goes and gives notice to the Lords which are to receive the Order, who presently advance towards his Majesty, one after the other, or else by two and two, and kneeling down, take the usual Oath, holding their two hands between his Majesties, in the manner aforesaid, and touching the Book of the Holy Gospels, which is held by the Chancellour: After which, the Provost and Great Master of the Ceremonies, present the King with Cloaks and Mantles to Invest the Knights, and then his Majesty taking the Collars of the Order from the hands of the High Treasurer, puts them about the Knights Necks, saying to them these words, *Take from our hand the Collar of our Order of the blessed Holy Ghost, &c. In the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Knights of the Order, and Militia of the Holy Ghost.

1. **T**HE King, Sovereign of the Order.
2. The *Dauphin*, to whom the Officers of the Order carried the Blue-Ribband, presently after

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his Birth, on the first of *November*, 1661. Since which, the King made him Knight on New-Years Day in 1682.

3. The Duke of *Burgundy*, to whom the Great Treasurer of the Order, being the Marquis of *Signelay*, carried the Cross and Blue-Ribband, presently after his Birth, on the 6th of *August*, 1682.

4. The Duke of *Anjou*, had it likewise presently after his Birth, on the 19th of *December*, 1683. And

5. The Duke of *Berry*, soon after he was Born, on the last of *August*, 1686.

6. The Duke of *Orleans*, who had likewise the Blue-Ribband soon after his Birth, and was afterward made Knight.

Where note, that the Kings Sons, Grand-Children, or Brothers, are Born Knights, and wear the Blue-Ribband presently after their Birth, though they be not fully and actually received as such, till the King thinks fit.

The last King made a Promotion of Knights of this Order, in the year 1633. of which remain only two Knights, *viz.* the Duke of *St. Simon*, and the Marquis of *St. Simon*.

Of the Knights promoted in 1662.

The Present King, with the greatest Ceremony, that perhaps was ever practised on the like occasion, made a Promotion of several Knights of this Order, in the year 1662. in which number were two Princes of the Blood, nine Prelates, and fifty nine other great Persons and Commanders: Besides, the King sent the Collar of his Orders to his Ambassadors at *Rome* and in *Spain*, to *Julius Cesarini*, Duke of *Castel-Nove*, a *Roman* Baron, and to the Prince of *Conty*, Father of the present Prince of that Name, and to the seven other Lords, absent in the Southern Parts of *France*, who repairing immediately, to the then Prince of *Conty*, who was Governour

nour of *Languedoc*, and kept his Residence at *Pezenas*, were Installed the same year in *Nôtre-Dame* Church at *Pezenas*, with the same Ceremonies that had been used in the Great *Augustines* Church at *Paris*; the Order being Confer'd on them by the Duke d' *Arpajon*, who was sent thither on purpose by the King, where *Monsieur Martineau*, and *des Prés*, as Herald and Usher of the Orders, officiated their Places.

Some dayes before the Ceremony of Installing the said Knights at *Paris*, the King gave the Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost to the late Duke of *Beaufort* in the Month of *December* 1661. who was then going out upon an Expedition to Sea, who upon his return in 1663. received the Collar of the Order from his Majesty, upon the Feast of the Assumption in the Chappel of *Germaines en Laye*.

Those of them that are still alive, are

I. Prince of the Blood.

I. The Prince of Condé.

Prelates.

1. The Archbishop of Arles.

2. The Bishop of Metz.

3. The Archbishop of Paris.

4. The Archbishop of Lyons.

Other Commanders are

1. The Duke de Chaunes.

2. The Duke de Luynes.

3. The Duke de Crequy.

4. The Duke of Nevers.

5. The Duke of St. Aignan.

6. The Marquis de Vardes.

7. The Count de Beringhen.

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8. The Duke de Montausier.
9. The Marquiss de Polignac.
10. The Marquiss de Pompadour.
11. The Marquiss de Cambray.
12. The Marthal, Count d' Estrades.
13. The Count de Guisault.

The rest are dead.

Since that, his Majesty was pleased to Confer the said Order on the Duke of Mecklenburg, on the first of November, 1664. in the Chappel of the Louvre.

The Great Almoner of France, who is a Commander of the Kings Orders by his Place, and who is at present the Cardinal of Bouillon, took the Oath in that quality, the 12th of December, 1671.

On the 29th of September, being St. Michalls Day, in the year 1675. the Duke of Nevers, by Commission from the King, gave the Order of the Holy Ghost, to the Duke of Bracciano, of the House of the Ursini, to the Duke of Sforza, and to the Prince de Sonnino, Brother to the Constable of Colonna, at Rome.

On the 17th of December, 1675. the King, and the Knights of his Orders, begun to wear the Blue Ribband over their Coats, whereas before they always wore it underneath; and the next day, the King held a Chapter of the Order, wherein the Present King of Poland, and the Marquiss of Bethune, who has the Honour to be his Brother-in-Law, were proposed and admitted into the Order, and the latter of the two received the Order from the Kings hand on Sunday the 22th of December, in the Chappel, at the Palace of St. Germain's en Laye.

You may please to observe, that formerly those two Lords that held up the two ends of the Communion-Cloth, on his Majesties side, whilst his Majesty was kneeling before the Altar to receive the Sacrament, were ordinarily two Knights of the Orders, but now it is not so much regarded, whether they

they be Knights or no; And if the Dauphin happen to be in presence, then he alone holds up both the ends of the said Cloth on the Kings side; and did so several times before he was made Knight, and when he was but a Blue-Ribband Man, and but a Candidate of the Order.

All Knights of these Orders, Assistant at the Kings Consecration and Coronation, especially the next day after, when his Majesty receives the Habit, and the Collars of the Orders, from the hands of the Archbishop of *Reims*, or such other Prelate that Consecrated him.

The Knights of the Kings Orders, upon the Festival Days of the Order, go in the Morning, to the Kings Chamber, and march two and two before him, from his Chamber to the Chappel: And if upon such days, his Majesty chances to go to some Church, that is any thing distant, then the Knights go beforehand to the said Church, where they receive the King at the Door on the inside; and then all the Knights march by two and two before his Majesty, with their Officers at the head of them, accompanying him to his praying Desk; and the King commonly giving them leave to sit down, they go and seat themselves in the places prepared for them.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Officers of the Kings Orders.

1. **T**Here is the Chancellour of the Order, who is *M. de Louvois*.
2. The Provost and Master of the Ceremonies, *M. the President Meme*, Brother to the Count d'*Avanx*.

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3. The Great Treasurer, the Marquis of *Seignelay*.

4. The Secretary, *M. Chateau-neuf*.

These four Great Officers wear the Cross of the Order fastned to a Blue-Ribband, and put about their Necks, and Embroidered on their Cloaths, as do the Knights.

5. The Herald King at Arms of the Order, is *Bernard Martineau*, called *M. du Pont*.

6. The Usher of the Order is *M. des Prés*.

7. The Under-Treasurer of the Order is *M. Diamond*.

Besides which, there are two General Comptrollers; Their Office is, to receive the *Deniers* of the mark of gold of the Offices of *France*, of which the Under-Treasurer gives up an account every year before the Great Treasurer of the Order.

They are also Officers of the Order, and may wear the Cross of the *Holy Ghost*, though with some distinction, and enjoy the same Priviledges as do the other Officers that were Created at the first Institution of the Order.

There is likewise a Genealogist of the Kings Orders, who is *M. Cotignon de Chauvry*, Chief President of the *Court of Monies*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the number of the Knights of the Kings Order, under the Title of the Order and Militia of St. Michael, in the Year, 1678. with other things concerning both this Order and the Additional Orders of Notre Dame de Mont-Carmel, and of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem.

THE Knights of the Order of St. Michael, in the year 1678. were seventy four in number.

The two eldest of these, enjoy the Privilege of *Committimus*, under the Great Seal.

The King has named since other Knights in the room of those Deceased, and to compleat the number of a hundred, to which his Majesty reduced it, by the reformation he made in the year 1665. who will be received in the first general Chapter, which shall be held by the Kings Order, when they have made proof of their Nobility and good Services.

His Majesty has been pleased to honour some Strangers with the Collar of this Order, and among others, the Count of Padua, *M. Ubaldo Cima d'Orsino*, at Rome, and the late Dutch Admiral *Ruyter*: But Strangers are not comprehended in the said number of a hundred.

In the year 1666. The King Commissionated the late Duke of Noailles, Peer of France, and Captain of his Life-guards, *M. de Beringhen*, Chief Querry, and Commander of his Orders, and the late Mr. *Colbert* Secretary of State, Comptroller-General of the Finances, and then Commander, and great Treasurer.

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surer of his Orders, to survey and examine the Proofs and Evidences of the Nobility of the Knights of the Order of *St. Michael*, which were put into the hands of Mr. *Cotignon de Charury*, Genealogist of the Kings Orders.

The King commonly Commissionates one of the Knights of his Order of *St. Michael*, and to receive those which are to be received, with the usual Ceremonies, according to the intention of his Majesty, after they have made due proof of their noble Extraction, and of their Services: And at the holding of every General Chapter, the King sends a new Commission to one of the Knights of the *Holy Ghost*; and though his Majesty be pleased to continue sometimes the same Person, yet he may change, if he please, at every new Chapter; for he of the said Knights of the *Holy Ghost* that is named for that purpose, can plead no prescription from thence, for his being continued perpetual Commissioner of this Order of *St. Michael*.

In the year 1608. King *Henry* the Great Instituted an Order, which he named the Order of *Nôtre Dame de Mont-Carmel*, i. e. of our Lady of *Mount-Carmel*, in memory of the ancient Order of the Dukes of *Bourbon*, dedicated to the B. Virgin; and in the Month of *October* the same year, he joined thereto, the ancient Order of *St. Lazarus* of *Jerusalem*.

It is composed all of *French* Gentlemen.

They wear a Golden-Cross Cantoned, or quarter'd with four *Flower-de-lucees* edged with a white Hem, in the midst of which, on one side, upon a white Enamel, is represented the Virgin, and on the other, a *St. Lazarus* upon an Enamel of Green. This Cross is tyed to a Flame-Coloured Ribband.

The Great Priors, and other great Officers of this Order, wear this Cross tyed to a great large Flame-Coloured Ribband tied Scarf-wise, and on the left side

side of their Cloaks, or Coats, another Cross, composed of four Flames, Cantoned with four *Flower-deluces*, and in the middle, the Image of the B. Virgin, Environ'd with Rays of Gold, all in Embroidery.

The Present King, Confirmed the Rights, Estates, Commanderies, Priviledges and Exemptions of this Order, in the Month of *April*, 1664. and in *December*, 1672.

The King is likewise Chief, and Sovereign of this Order.

On the 8th of *January*, 1668. the Marquis of *Nerebang* took the usual Oath to the King, for the Office of Great Master of the Royal Order of *Nôtre Dame de Mont-Carmel*, and of *St. Lazarus of Jerusalem*, both on this side of, and beyond the Seas: After which, his Majesty put on upon him the Collar and Cross, in the Presence of his principal Lords; and at the same time, he took his leave of his Majesty, to go and Command a Squadron of Ships designed for the Guard of the Coasts of *Brittany*: But he voluntarily resigned this Office into the Kings hands again in 1673.

The Marquis of *Louvois* was received Vicar General of this Order the 18th of *February*, 1673. at the *Carmelites* Convent, called *les Carmes des Billettes*, where the Assemblies and Ceremonies of the Order are kept and Celebrated.

On New-Years Day, in the year 1669. the Duke of *Orleans* received into the number of his Life-guards twelve Knights of *St. Lazarus*, which are as 'twere the Cadets, or young Noblemen of his Guards.

There are five great Priories, and 140. Commanderies of this Order, viz. 28 Commanderies to each Great Priory, to which his Majesty commonly nominates some of his Land, or Sea-Officers, or Commanders, which have been wounded, or which have render'd him considerable Services.

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The General and Conventual House of this Order,
is the Commandery of *Boigni* near *Orleans*.

The Great Priorities are as follows.

1. The Grand Priory of *Normandy*: the Grand Prior is the *Chevalier de Montchevrouil*, Colonel of the Kings Regiment, and Brigadier; his Seat is at the *Mont aux Malades*, or Mount of the sick people, near *Rouen*.

2. The Great Priory of *Brittany*: the Great Prior is the *Chevalier de Chateau Regnaud*, Commander of a Squadron of Men of War: He resides at *Auray*, and has annexed to his other Commanderies, that of *Blois*.

3. The Great Priory of *Burgundy*: the Great Prior is *M. de Bullonde*: His Seat is at *Dijon*.

4. The Great Priory of *Flanders*: the Great Prior is *M. de la Rabliere*, Marshal in the Camps and Armies of the King and Commander of *Lille*, where his Seat is.

5. The Great Priory of *Languedoc*: the Great Prior is *M. de Rivarolles*.

The Council established for taking cognisance of the affairs of this Order, sits in the Arsenal at Paris, those that compose it are

1. The Marquis of *Louvois*, Vicar-General, and President of the Order.

2. *Florent d'Argouges*, Chancellour of the Order, received in 1683.

3. *M. Du Verdier*, Proctor-General of the Order received in 1672.

4. *De Turmenies Situr de Naintel*, Treasurer of the Order.

5. *Camus de Beaulieu*, Secretary and Recorder of the Order.

6. *M. William Seguiet*, Dean of the Order, received in 1638.

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7. The R. Father *Poussaint St. Luke Carmelite*, Almoner of the Order, received in 1664. And five Counsellours.

Besides this, there is also a Chamber-Royal established at the same *Arsenal*, that takes cognisance of the reunion of Estates, and of the property of stocks of Money, Heritage, and other rights which have been usurped upon this Order, and alienated from the designed use; which said Royal Chamber is composed of nine Counsellours, to whom are subservient, one General Proctor, who has his Deputy, or Substitute, and one Registrar or Recorder.

Besides these abovesaid Orders of Knighthood, there are in *France*, many Knights of *Malta*, and Great Priors and Commanders of that Order, that possess there many rich Lordships, with great Privileges and Immunities, for that they are obliged, by their Order, to expose themselves continually for the common defence of Christendom, against the Turks and Infidels: But there being Books enough that treat *ex professo*, very largely and particularly of them. It will be needless for me to insist upon any further description of them, in this small Book.

In old time, before these particular Orders of Knighthood were instituted, this word *Chevalier*, or Knight, was used to signify some great precedent merit, from whence it comes to pass, that Gentlemen of Quality, and of ancient Families, still to this day, assume that Quality, and write themselves *Messire*, N. Knight, and Lord of *Messire*, being a Title intimating Nobility, and *Chevalier*, or Knight, being reckoned a worthier Title than that of their Mannours, or Seignieuries, of which they are Lords.

And of these Knights, there were two sorts, or Orders, *viz.* Bannerets, and Batchellours: the Banneret was he that could raise men enough of his own Vassals to follow his Banner; the Batchellour was
such

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such a one as went to the Wars under another Mans Banner : and under these, was the Esquire, which is a quality still taken by the last and lowest rank of Nobility there.

CHAP. XIV.

*Of the general Dignities of the Kingdom;
and first, of the High Constable.*

THE High Constable was the first of all the Officers of the Crown, and next to the King, was Sovereign Head of the Armies of *France*, and took place immediately next after the Princes of the Blood, chiefly in Parliament. At first, he was no more than the Great Master of the Horse is now, as appears by the Etymology of the word, which is, *Comes Stabuli*, i. e. Count of the Stable: On the sides of his Coat of Arms, he bore as a mark of his Dignity, two naked Swords, with the points upward, held by a right-hand armed, with a Gantlet coming out of a Cloud: He was sworn by the King himself.

At publick Entries of Kings, the Constable marched foremost before his Majesty, on his right hand, holding a naked Sword; And when the King sate on his Bed of Justice, or in the Assembly of the general Estates, he sate before him on his right hand.

The Power of this Officer was much augmented by the Successours of *Hugh Capet*, when the Office of Mayor of the Palace was suppressd, and though there were Constables before *Hugh Capet*, yet they had till then, no power in the Armies: If we may believe *M. du Tillet*, who sets down the Constables, according to their Succession, the first to be found
in

in History, was *Froger of Châlons*, under *Lewis* the Gros, who therefore may well be called the first Constable, he being the first that ever enjoyed that large power the Constables enjoyed after that time, to whose Command in the Armies, the very Princes of the Blood were subjected.

He that first Exalted the Power of Constable to a Sovereign Command over all the men of War, not excepting the Princes of the Blood, was *Matthew* the second, Baron of *Montmorency*.

The Constable had right to take a days pay, as his Fee, of all Military Persons entred into the Kings pay, at the first payment they received, and of the Horse and Foot that were under the Command of the Master or Clerk of the Cross-Bow-men, and in general, of all those that were paid by the Treasurers of the Wars, except only the Princes of the Blood and their Domesticks, that served in the War at their own Expences, and the Officers and Souldiers at Sea.

It was Treason to offend the Constable, as it was Judged in the Case of *Peter de Craon*, who had attempted upon the Life of *Oliver de Clisson*, High Constable.

The Jurisdiction, or Court held at the Marble Table, is called the *Constablerie* and *Marshalsey*, and though the Office of Constable was suppress'd by a Declaration of the last King, in 1627. after the Death of the then Duke *de Lesdiguieres*, the last Constable, yet so much of his Jurisdiction and Power, as was exercis'd at the Marble Table, remains still in the hands of the Marshals of France, that were formerly but his Lieutenants.

The number of Constables is differently related by the Annalists, who as little agree in the Order of their Succession. There is still, always in the Armies, a Provost of the Constabulary, that gives out Passports, and has jurisdiction and power to take cognisance of all Disorders of Men of War, and

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to decide all differences arising among them, as likewise over all Traytors and Deferters of the Army: He also sets the price of Victuals, and enjoys many other Priviledges.

By an Order of the 13th of March, 1627. and another of the 23d of April, in 1643. The late King suppresseth the Offices of High Constable, and Colonel-General of the Infantry of France, with a Provision for the future, that they should never be renewed again upon what pretence soever: and the suppression of that of Colonel-General of the Infantry, was again confirmed the 23d of July 1661.

The first or eldest Marshal of France officiates the duty of Constable, and may as such, bear on one side of his Coat of Arms, a naked Sword, and the Commanders Staff on the other, as Marshal.

The other Prerogatives belonging to this Office, may be seen in the relation of M. du Tillot.

Before we conclude this Chapter, it will not be impertinent the following Article of the Priviledges of this High Office found in the Registers of the Chamber of Accounts in a Bag called *Spalia*, and exprest in old French.

Item, The Constable is to have his Chamber at Court, near the King, where-ever his Majesty be; and in his Chamber, is to have twelve Stools, and twelve Cushions, and Billets for his fire; and he is to have a certain allowance of Wine, and two pound of small Candles, and a Torch by Night, to conduct him to his House, or into the Town, which are to be redelivered next Morning to the Fruiterer: And he is to have thirty six Loaves, and one Pot of Wine for himself placed near the Stand, and two Barrels for his Chamber, one towards the Door, and the other towards the ends, and of every Mese, cookt or raw, as much as is necessary, and a Stable for four Horses.

Item, If a Castle, or Forteress be taken, or do yield, the Horses, Harness, Provisions, and all other

ther things found therein, belong to the Constable, except the Gold, and the persons that belong to the King, and the Artillery that belongs to the Master of the Cross-Bow-Men.

There has been sometimes made a Lieutenant-General, representing the Kings Person throughout the Kingdom, which is an Authority almost equal to the Constables, though held only by Commission: There was one of these made in 1360. under *Charles the Ninth*, and the late Duke of *Orleans* enjoyed the same Dignity in the Minority of the present King *Lewis the Great*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Marshals of France.

IT will be no easy matter to tell you precisely, at what time the Office of Marshal of *France* was first Instituted, because the Historians that have made mention of it, are not agreed about that point. *John le Feron*, that writes their History, makes them to have begun under *Clovis the second*, Son of *Dagobert*, in the person of one *Girard* Count of *Dammartin*; some others attribute their first Creation to *Hugh Capet*: But I can subscribe to neither of these opinions, my first reason is, because *John de Ferous* has not the approbation of all those well skill'd in History; my second, that after having perused over the most part of the French Annalists, I can find no mention made of any Marshals of *France* till the time of *Philip the First*, neither was it by History that I found out the name in that Reign, but by reading the Records of the Foundation of the Church of *St. Martin des Champs*, or of *St. Martins in the Fields*, in *Paris*, dated in the year

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year 1067. Signed by his Majesty and other Lords, and afterwards by *Guy* and *Anselm*, Marshals of *France*, without the addition of any other Surnames.

This Charter which cannot be charged with Forgery, induces me to believe, that there were always some of that name and Dignity, ever since their first Creation, which agrees with the opinion of *M. Du Tillet*; but because it is more commonly believed, that they were always the Lieutenants of the Constables, I shall not absolutely contradict it, and because the Office of Constable was then but the fourth Dignity in the Kingdom, and that their Command extended but over a part of the Kings Cavalry, I cannot be persuaded that the Marshals of *France* have always been Generals of Armies: The Office of Constable became the first Dignity of *France*, by the Valour of *Matthew of Montmorency*, who in the time of *Philip Augustus*, gained the Battle of *Bovines*, against the joint Forces of the Emperour *Otho*, and the King of *England*, who were then Armed and Leagued together against that Great Prince: And then it was, that the Dignity of Marshal of *France* raised it self to that Lustre which it keeps to this day; for whereas they were before but Lieutenants of the Constable in the Kings Stables only, they from that time his Lieutenants also in the Command of the Armies, and since the suppression of that Dignity, exercise the whole remainder of the Authority annexed to it, which is conferred upon them, by putting a Staff of Command into their hands.

The Marshals of *France* bear, as a mark of their Dignity, two Azure Staves, set with *Flower-de-luces* of gold, passed *Salteir-wise*, behind their Coats of Arms.

Their Offices depend wholly of the Crown, and they are Sworn for them by the King himself: They are commonly given as recompences to Eminent Commanders,

Commanders, for some great Military Exploits, and are not Hereditary: They cannot be deprived of the Title of their Dignities, but with the loss of their Lives, only they may be suspended from the Exercise of their Office. They are not obliged to take any Oath in Parliament no more than was the Constable.

The Provosts of the Marshals, or Provost Marshals, are Royal Judges, established in every Province under the Authority and dependance of the Marshals of *France*.

They have Jurisdiction over all Vagabonds and people that are no House-Keepers; and in many Cases, over them that are House-Keepers too, if they commit any Robberies on the High-way, if they be Incendiaries, Coiners of false money, or be guilty of wilful Murther, and other Crimes.

The Marshals of *France* were at first but two in number, but since that, the necessity of Affairs has given occasion sometimes to the doubling of that number. There were four under *Charles* the Seventh, who were afterward reduced to the old number: *Francis* the First, finding himself obliged to maintain three or four Armies, to oppose the great Enemies, which he had always to deal with, revived again the number of four, and soon after added a fifth, who was *Francis* of *Montmorency*, Son of the Constable of that Name, by way of recompence to his Father, for the Office of Great Master of *France*, which he had resigned by his Orders to the Duke of *Guise*, but with this condition, that this fifth place should be suppress'd upon the Death of the First of the five that should die: The Duke of *Mayenne* made three during the time he was head of the League; and *Henry* the Great, when by the acknowledgment of his Subjects he came to be peaceable Possessor of the Kingdom, Created two of those three Marshals of *France*, viz. *Urban de Laval*, *Sieur de Bois Dauphin*, and *Claudius de la Chartre*:

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Chartre : Lewis the Thirteenth never limited the number of them, and the Present has augmented it with several new ones : Those of them that are still alive, and that keep the Court of the Constabulary at the Marble Table ; are these that follow, according to the years of their Promotion : Being

The Marshals.

<i>De Crequi</i> , in	1668.
<i>De Bellesfonds</i> , in	1668.
<i>D' Humieres</i> , in	1668.
<i>De Schonberg</i> , in	1675.
gone now to <i>Portugal</i> .	
<i>De Duras</i> , in	1675.
<i>De Vivonne</i> , in	1675.
<i>De la Feuillade</i> , in	1675.
<i>De Luxembourg</i> , in	1675.
<i>De Lorge</i> , in	1676.
<i>D' Etrées</i> , in	1681.

Every of these Marshals is stiled *Monseigneur-Messire*, or My Lord *Messire*, in the List of them in the Court of the Constablerie, and Marshals of *France*, in the Palace at *Paris*, which Title of *Messire* implies antient Nobility, personal and eminent worth, and something of a Sovereign Command.

The Marshals of France deceased, whose Memory is still fresh, were

The Marshals.

<i>De Guebriant</i> , deceased in	1643.
<i>De Bassompierre</i> , in	1646.
Two Marshals <i>de Chatillon</i> , whereof one died in 1646, the other in	
	1649.
<i>De Gassion</i> , in	1647.
<i>De Chaune</i> , in	1649.
<i>De Brezé</i> , in	1650.
<i>De Rantzau</i> , in	1650.
<i>De la Force</i> , in	1652.

De

<i>De Schonberg, in</i>	1636.
<i>De la Morthe Hondancourt, in</i>	1637.
<i>De Hocquincourt, in</i>	1638.
<i>De Castelnau, in</i>	1638.
<i>De Foucault, in</i>	1639.
<i>De l' Hopital, in</i>	1660.
<i>De Fabert, in</i>	1662.
<i>De la Meillerage, in</i>	1664.
<i>De Clerambaut, in</i>	1665.
<i>D' Estampes, in</i>	1668.
<i>D' Aumont, in</i>	1669.
<i>D' Etrées, in</i>	1670.
<i>De Schulembergz, in</i>	1671.
<i>The Famous de Turenne, in</i>	1673.
<i>De Plessis Prâlin, in</i>	1673.
<i>De Rochefort, in</i>	1676.
<i>D' Albret, in</i>	1676.
<i>De la Force the Son, in</i>	1678.
<i>De Grammont, in</i>	1678.
<i>De Grancy, in</i>	1680.
<i>De la Ferté Senneterre, in</i>	1681.
<i>De Navailles, in</i>	1684.
<i>D' Estrades, in February, in</i>	1686.

There are several Widows of Marshals of France, which still enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*, and other Priviledges we have mentioned to belong to them.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Colonels-General, Camp-Masters, &c.

After the Death of the Duke d' Epernon, which hapned on the 23^d of July, 1661. the Office of Colonel-General of the Infantry, was suppressed.

The Colonel-General used to bear behind his Coat of Arms, as a mark of his Office, four or six Standards of the Kings Colours, which are White, Carnation, and Blue.

The Colonel-General of the light Horse, is the Count of *Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergopzoom*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies: And the Camp-Master General is at present the Baron de *Monetar*, the Lieutenant-Colonel, is M. *John d'Estampes*, Baron of *Bellebrune*.

The Colonel-General of the *Suissers* and *Grisons*, is the Prince de *Maine*.

Monsieur de Mazarques, was Colonel-General of the *Corseans*, but at present there are no *Corseans* in the service: And the Baron D' *Eguenfeld* was Colonel-General of the Foreign Troops, but since his departure, there has been no other substituted.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Troops of the Kings Household, of the Gensdarmes, of the Light-Horse, and of the other Regiments of Cavalry, and Infantry.

THE first Troops of Cavalry are those of the Kings-Household, of the Life-Guards, *Gensdarmes*, the Light-Horse of the Kings Guard, and the Musketeers on Horseback, which is called the Kings Household, to which there is lately joined a Company of Granadeers on Horseback, Commanded by Mr. *Riotort*: We have set down before, the four Companies of the Life-Guards, the Company of *Gensdarmes*, or *Men at Arms*, that are of the Kings Guard, of which the King is Captain, and the Prince de *Soubize*, Lieutenant-Captain, as likewise, the Company of Light-Horse of the Kings-Guard, and another Company of *Gensdarmes*, Commanded by the Duke de *Chevreuse*, as Captain-Lieutenant, and the two Companies of Musketeers on Horseback.

We come now to the other Forces.

First there is the little *Gend'armerie*, or that which is simply called, the *Gend'armerie*, without other addition, which comprehends, 1. The *Scotch Gensdarmes*. 2. The *English Gensdarmes*. 3. The *Burgundian Gensdarmes*. 4. The *Flemish Gensdarmes*. 5. The *Queens Gensdarmes*. 6. The *Queens Light-Horse*. 7. The *Dauphins Gensdarmes*. 8. The *Dauphins Light-Horse*. 9. The *Gend'arms of Anjou*. 10. The *Gend'arms of Orleans*. 11. The *Light-Horse of Orleans*. Monsieur de *St. Germain*, is Provost of the little *Gend'armerie*.

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The Princes, or eldest Sons of the Kings of *Great Britain*, having as Princes of *Scotland*, a right to the Command of a Cavalry in *France*, there was a Company of the *Kings Scotch Gensd'armes*, Commanded by the Duke of *York*, as Duke of *Albany*, and in his absence, by the Marquis of *Licourne*, as Captain-Lieutenant: The Baron of *Tbauriac*, was Sub-Lieutenant, the Ensign the Count d'Onseigne, and the Guidon, *Monsieur Champrond*.

2. The *English Gensd'armes*, which are now most *Irish*, whose Captain-Lieutenant, the Count de la *Guette*, the Sub-Lieutenant, the *Chevalier de Crollis*, the Ensign *Mr. O Brian*, and the Guidon, the Marquis of *Beavan*.

3. The *Burgundian Gensd'arms*, whose Captain-Lieutenant, is the Marquis of *Flamarville*.

4. The Company of *Flemish Gensd'arms*, Created the 22d of *November*, 1673. the Count de *Masin*, is Captain-Lieutenant, *M. Gouffier de Rosamelle*, Sub-Lieutenant.

The King is Captain of all the abovesaid Companies, whose Captain-Lieutenants Command over all the Camp-Masters.

The Queens have also their Companies of *Gensd'arms*, and *Light-Horse*, and so has the *Dauphin*, besides which, there are the *Gensd'arms of Anjou*, and the *Gensd'arms*, and *Light-Horse of Orleans*.

The Marquis of *Lanion*, Governour of *Vannes* in *Brittany*, is Captain-Lieutenant of the Queens *Gensd'arms*: Next, are the *Light Horse of Burgundy and Flanders*.

Note, That the *Light-Horse Men* are so called, because they formerly wore only Back and Breast-Pieces, to distinguish them from the *Gensd'arms*, or *Men at Arms*, that were compleatly Armed with Back, Breast, Arms, and Thigh Pieces.

The other Regiments of *Light-Horse*, are likewise Armed in the same manner as the aforesaid *Light-Horse*.

When

When they march in Battle Array, five or six Regiments of Cavalry are formed into a Brigade, under the Command of an old Camp-Master, who is then called a Brigadeer.

There is a Brigadeer General of the Cavalry.

Every Regiment of Cavalry contains nine Companies more or less, and in every Company, there is a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Cornet.

The Regiments of Light-Horse are called by the Names of their Camp-Masters.

There is a Commissary-General of the Cavalry, who is the Count of *Montrevel*.

There are thirteen Regiments of Dragoons; the Marquis of *Boufflers*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, is Colonel-General of the Dragoons; the Count de *Tesse* is Camp-Master General; the other Colonels of the Dragoons, are *Monsieur de Tilledet*, *M. de Roncherolles*, *M. de Longueval*, *M. de Barbezieres*; the Marquis de *la Breteche*, Governour of *Hombourg*, the *Chevalier de Tesse*, *M. de Chrevilly*, *M. N.* And the Major-General is *M. Bruyset*.

As for the Infantry, or Foot, after the two Regiments of Guards, the *French* and *Suissers*, the other Regiments are divided; first into *old Bodies*, that bear the Names of the principal Provinces of *France*, as the Regiments of *Picardie*, *Champagne*, *Piémont*, *Navarre*, *Normandy*, the *Sea Regiment*: Where Note, that the Regiment of *Picardie* has always the Precedence, and those of *Piémont*, *Champagne* and *Navarre*, have each their year one after another, and after them is the *Norman*, or *Sea Regiment*: Next are the *little old Bodies*, viz. The Regiments of *Auvergne*, *Bourbonnois*, *Sault*, *Le Roy*, *Fauquieres*, and *Vaubecourt*; and after them the *New Regiments*. The *old Regiments* are kept always standing in time of Peace, only the number of Men is reformed and reduced to thirty or forty in a Company; but the Officers are retained, that they may be always in readiness to compleat their Companies

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panies again to their full number, whenever occasion shall be. The new Regiments, which almost always bear the names of their several Camp-Masters, consist commonly of fewer Men then the old ones, and are often-times reformed or disbanded in time of Peace.

Besides these, the King has several Regiments of Foreign Foot, which are composed of *Germans, Scotch, Irish, Italians, Liegeois*, and others, and particularly of *Suissers*, of which, there are six, or seven thousand in *France*.

And lastly, There is the Company of Fuzileers of *Flanders*, consisting of sixty Men, Commanded by the *Chevalier de Montelet*.

The Kings Field Regiment consists of sixty seven Companies.

We have already spoken both of the *French* and *Suisse* Regiments of Guards, and of their Officers. We shall now speak of the others.

Colonels of the Infantry.

Of the Regiments of

Picardie, the Marquis d' *Haycourt-Beuvron*.
Champagne, M. le Bailly *Colbert*.
Navarre, the Duke de *Rocheignon*.
Piémont, the Marquis de *Rebè*.
Normandie, the Count de *Guiscard*.
Fenquières, the Marquis of *Fenquières*.
The Sea Regiment, the Marquis of *Liancourt*.
Bourbonois, the Marquis de *Refuge*.
Auvergne, the Marquis de *Prèle Nicolaii*.
Sault, the Duke de *Ledignieres*.
Vaube-Court, the Count of that Name.
The Kings, the *Chevalier de Montchevreuil*.
Royal, the Marquis de *Crequi*.
Poitou, M. de *Guenegaud*, the Marquis of *Biville*.
Lyonnois, the Marquis d' *Alincourt*.
Dauphin, the Marquis d' *Uxelles*.

Crussol,

- Crussol*, the Duke d' *Uzais*.
Touraine, the Marquis d' *Usson*.
Anjou, the Marquis d' *Hautesfort*.
Le Maine, the Duke, or Prince of that Name.
Dampierre, the Marquis of that Name.
Louigni, the Duke of *Grammont*.
Grancey, the Marquis of that Name.
The Queens, the Marquis *de Crenan*, Brigadeer,
and Surveyor-General of the Infantry.
Bouligneux, *M. de Bouligneux*.
Royal, of the Fleet, or Vessels, the Marquis *de*
Gandelu.
Orleans, *M. de Bailleul*.
Crown, the *Chevalier de Gentis*.
Brittany, the Marquis *de Novion*.
Soissons, the Count of that Name, and under
him, *M. Salieres*.
Artois, the Marquis d' *Escots*.
La Châtre, the Marquis of that Name.
Vendôme, the Duke of *Vendôme*.
La Saône, *M. de Braque*.
La Fère, the Marquis *de la Fayette*.
Alsace, the Prince Palatin of *Birkenfeld*.
Roussillon, *M. de Chimene*.
Condé, the Marquis *de Nèele*.
Anguyen, *M. de Vilandry*.
Vieutourg, *M. de Vienbourg*.
Rouergue, the Marquis of *Malauze*.
Burgundy, the Count *de Chamilly*.
Royal of the Sea, the Marquis *de Nangis Brichan-*
teau.
Vermandois, the Marquis *de Soyecourt*.
Kings Fusileers, the Marshal d' *Humieres*, Great
Master of the Artillery, and under him, *M. de*
Barville, with a Colonels Commission.
Languedoc, the Marquis *de Puzingnan*.
Plessis-Belliere, the *Chevalier*, or Knight of that
Name.
Fazé, the Marquis *de Fazé*.

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Clerambaut, the Marquis of that Name.
Castres, the Marquis *de Castres*, Governour of
Montpelier.

Le Royal-Comtois, the Marquis *de Bellesfonds*, Son
 to the Marshal.

Larré, the Marquis *de Larré*.

Provence, *M. de Magny de l'Anglès*.

Vivonne, the Marshal Duke of that Name.

Faméchon, a Walloon Regiment, *M. de Faméchon*.

Royal Italian, *M. de Magalotti*, Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral of the Kings Armies, and under him, his Ne-
 phew, *M. de Albergoti*.

Furstembourg, Count *Ferdinand of Furstemburg*.

St. Laurence, *M. St. Laurence*.

L'Allemand, *M. l'Allemand*.

The Colonels of the six following Regiments, being all
Suissers, give names to their several Regiments as
 follows.

Herlac.

Stoupp.

Salis.

Greder.

Phipfer.

Stoupp, the Younger.

Coningsmark, a German Regiment, Count *Charles*
John of Coningsmark.

Guen, *M. de Blanzac*, Son to the Count *de Roze*.

Lorrain, the Marquis *d'Hoquincourt*.

In February, in the year 1684. the King raised
 three Regiments of Infantry more, being those of
Toulouze, under the Count *de Toulouze*, Great, or
 High Admiral of France.

There were seven Regiments more Created the
 30th of August, 1684.

Flanders, the Marquis of *Folleville*.

Berry, the Marquis *de Gœzbriant*.

Bearn, *M. de Monchevrueil*, Count of *Mornay*.

Hainaut, *M. de Pompont*.

Boulonois, the Marquis *de Vibrage*.

Angoumois,

Angonmois, M de Proisy.

Perigord, the Count de Chamarande.

The Regiment of Bombardeers, Created the 31th of August, 1684. Whose Colonel is the Great Master of the Artillery, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, *M. de Vigny*, with a Colonels Commission.

The six following Regiments were Created the 4th of September, 1684. viz. those of

Saintonge, the Marquis de Bligny.

Bigore, the Chevalier Pelot.

Forêts, the Count de Chemervault de Barbezieres.

Cambresis, the Marquis de Chateaufort in Tourain.

Tournes, the Marquis de Broinilly de Piennes.

Foix, the Marquis de Blainville, Great Master of the Ceremonies.

The fourteen following Regiments were Created the 5th of September, 1684. viz. those of

Bresse, the Count de Kercado.

La Marche, the Marquis of Bi on.

Quercy, the Count d'Amazé.

Brie, the Marquis de Charrois.

Nivernois, the Count de Lusse, of the Family of Montmorency.

Soissonois, the Duke de Valentinois.

N. de Grimaldi.

Isle of France, the Marquis d'Antin.

Vexin, the Chevalier d'Hautesfort de Montignac.

Anis, the Marquis de Polignac.

Dauphiné, or Dauphinate, the Chevalier de Kercado.

Vivarais, M de St. Pater.

Luxemburg, M. de Brancas.

Bassigny, the Count de Mailly.

Duke of Villars.

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Beaujolois, Created the 17th of June, 1685. M. de *Berulle*.

Beauſſe, M. de *Pompadour*, Marquis de *Lauriers*.

Ponthieu, Created in the Month of September, 1685. M. de *Lomont*.

So that in all, counting the two Regiments of Guards before-mentioned, there are 102 Regiments of Infantry, or Foot.

A List of the Camp-Masters of the Cavalry.

There are forty Regiments of Cavalry, whereof twelve consists of twelve Companies apiece, and the rest but of eight. Those that consist of twelve, are the Colonels Generals, those of the Camp-Master and Commissary-General, the Kings seven Regiments, and those of *Tilladet* and *Coningsmark*. The Regiments of Cavalry take place according to the Eldership of the date of the Commissions of their Camp-Masters, excepting the three general ones, and those that go under the name of his Majesty, or of some of the Princes of the Blood.

The Camp-Masters of the Cavalry.

1. In the Colonels Regiment, the Count d' *Auvergne*, Colonel-General of the Cavalry, and under him the Marquis de *Musse*.

2. In the Commissary-Generals Regiment, the Marquis of *Montrevel*, Commissary-General of the Cavalry.

3. In the Camp-Master Generals Regiment, the Baron de *Monclar*, Camp-Master General of the Light-Horse.

4. In the Royal Regiment, the Count de *Bourg*, Lieutenant Camp-Master.

5. In the Kings Regiment, the Marquis de *Beaufort*.

6. In the Royal Foreign Regiment, the Count de *Caligny*.

7. In

7. In the Regiment of the Kings *Cuirassiers*, the Marquis *de Mongon*.

8. In the Royal Regiment of *Cravats*, or *Croats*, the Count *de Roucy*.

9. In the Royal *Piémont* Regiment, the Marquis *de Rivarolles*.

10. In the Royal Regiment of *Rouffillon*, the Count *de Montfort*.

11. In the Queens Regiment, the Count *de Rouffillon*.

12. In the Dauphins Regiment, the Marquis *de St. Gelais*.

13. In the Dauphins Foreign Regiment, the *Chevalier de la Vrilliere*.

14. In the Duke of *Burgundies* Regiment, the Marquis *de Houdetot*.

15. In the *Orleans* Regiment, the Marquis *de Vatteville*.

16. In the Regiment of *Condé*, the Marquis *de Toiras*.

17. In the Regiment of *Anguien*, *Monsieur de Saintrailles*.

18. In the Regiment of *Tilladet*, the Marquis *de Tilladet*.

19. In the Regiment of *Villeroy*, the Duke of that Name.

20. In the Regiment of *Grignan*, the *Chevalier de Grignan*.

21. In the Regiment of *St. Aignan*, the Duke *de Beauvilliers*, Chief of the Council-Royal of the *Finances*; or *Revenues*.

22. In the *Coningsmark* Regiment, Count *Otho William of Coningsmark*, Marshal of *Suedeland*, &c. and under him *M. la Mote-Paillas*.

In the other Regiments there are several *Camp-Masters* incorporated, whose *Companies* are reformed, or reduced into one.

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Colonels of the Dragoons.

The Colonel-General, the Marquis *de Boufflers*.
 The Camp-Master General, the Count *de Tesse*.
 The Regiment of the Colonel-General, is Com-
 manded by the Count *de St. Florentin*.
 The Regiment Royal, by the Marquis *d'Alègre*.
 The Queens Regiment, by the Marquis *de Murce*.
 The Dauphins Regiment, by the Count *de Lon-
 gueval*.

The following Regiments, viz. those

Of Gramont of the County of Burgundy, by the
 Count *de Gramont*.

Of Barbezieres, by the Marquis *de Barbezieres*.

Of Peissonel, by M. *de Peissonel*.

Of Lande, by M. *de la Lande*.

Of Chevilly, by M. *de Chevilly*.

Of Tesse, by the *Chevalier de Tesse*.

Of Asfeld, by the Baron *d'Asfeld*, Brigadeer of
 the Dragoons.

De Fimarcon, by the Marquis of that Name.

The aforementioned Regiments of Foot consist
 some of more, and some of fewer Bataillons, and
 every Bataillon is composed of fifteen Companies,
 and of one Company of Granadeers, except only
 the two Regiments of Guards, *French* and *Suissers*,
 and the six other *Suisse* Regiments.

As to the Order observed in the Command of the
 Armies of *France*, they are always Commanded by
 one General in Chief, who has under him two Lieu-
 tenant-Generals, who Command by turns every o-
 ther day, and under them there are two Camp, or
 Field-Marsalls, that change in the same manner,
 beginning with the Elder of the two. When the
 King

King Commands his Armies in Person, he has always two, or four Marshals of *France* under him: And when any Prince of the Blood Commands them, he has commonly two Marshals of *France* under him.

Every General has four Adjutants, or *Aids de Camp*, to carry about his Orders, which are commonly young Noblemen, or sometimes old Officers.

A Lieutenant-General has at least two *Aids de Camp*, and the Marshals *de Camp*, or Field-M Marshals, have each of them one: Formerly there were Battle-M Marshals in every Army, but at present there are none, only Mr. *de Fauverais* is one, as being such by Title of a standing Office, though without acting as such: Next are the Brigadeers, who are chosen from among the Camp-Masters of oldest standing, to Command Brigades composed of five or six Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons: Next them are the Camp-Masters that Command over the several Regiments of Horse, and the Colonels in the Foot-Regiments, and then the Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, and the Aid, or Adjutant-Majors, in the Foot-Regiments, but in the Cavalry, the Major is the second Person; Next are the Captains of every Company, and in Companies of Light-Horse; under every Captain there is a Lieutenant and a Cornet, but in Companies of *Gensd'arms*, or of Foot, there are Lieutenants, and after them Ensigns instead of Cornets.

As for the Quarter-Masters, or Marshals of the Lodgings of the Armies; There is one Quarter-Master General of the Cavalry, who is *M. de St. Martin*, who enjoys it by Title of a standing Office, who has under him several Adjutants, and *Fouri-ers*, or Under-Quarter-Masters: In the Body of the Infantry of every Army, there is a Major-General of the Brigades, from whom the Majors of every Brigade receive their Orders; Then there is a Quarter-Master for every Regiment, who having

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known from his Superiours the Quarters allotted to his Regiment, divides and shares them out among the several Companies, and Orders the Quarter-Masters of each Company to lodge the Captains, Officers, and Souldiers accordingly.

The four Quarter-Masters General at present of the Kings Camps and Armies are, *M. Fougueux*, *M. de l' Anglée*, *M. Bolé*, and *M. du Verger*: when they are in the Armies, they have every one two Harbingers, or Quarter-Masters under them, who are paid by the King.

There is likewise one standing *Fouvier*, or Harbinger of the Kings Camps and Armies, who is the *Sieur de Couty*. Now, because there often have happened differences and contests among the Officers of Horse, and those of Foot concerning place, and precedency of Command. It is ordered, that when they are both Incamped on a Plain; the Officers of Horse shall have the Command, but when they are Posted in any Inclosure, Retrenchment, or Barricado, in any place, then the Foot-Officers shall have the chief Command.

Note, That in former time, when the French King went to Fight, they marched under the white Cornet of *France*, Accompanied with several Lords Voluntiers: But now it is no more in use. This white Cornet was different from the Colonels Cornet of the Cavalry, which is also White.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Great Master of the Artillery.

THE Present Great Master of the Artillery of *France*, is *Lewis de Crevant de Humieres*, Marshal of *France*, who is stiled, Great Master of the Artillery of *France*, and Super-Intendant General of the

the Powder and Salt-Peter ; he is likewise Governor and Lieutenant-General of *Flanders* , and of the other Conquests made in the Low-Countries since the *Pyrenean Treaty* ; He took the usual Oath for this Office in *September, 1685*.

The Great Master of the Artillery, bears for a mark of his Office, under his Coat of Arms , two Canons , or Culverins , mounted on their Carriages.

Before the Invention of Canon, there was a Great Master of the Cross-bows, and Battery-Men, called *Cranqueneers* , who had the Super-intendance over all the Officers and Machines for Battery : The *Cranquins* were certain Engines then in use for Battering the Walls and Gates of Towns, not unlike those we read of in the stories of all Nations of those and elder times. It is the common opinion, that this Office has been ever since the time of *St. Lewis*, and in 1411, under *Charles the Sixth*, the *Sieur de Hangeſt* was Great Master of the Crossbow-Men ; in lieu of which afterwards was substituted a Captain-General of the Powder of the Artillery ; which Title was used till the time of *Henry the Great*, who in the year 1610. Erected it into an Office of the Crown, under the Title of Great-Master, in favour of *Maximilian de Bethune*, Duke of *Sully*, his Favourite.

At present in every Army of *France*, there is a Lieutenant of the Artillery, that has Command over all the Equipage of the Artillery, and takes care of its conducting, who depends of the Great Master.

The Great Master has the super-intendance over all the Officers of the Artillery, as Canoneers, Pioneers , Wheel-wrights , Rope-Makers , and other small Officers, of which he keeps a Muster-Roll in all the Kings Armies, in every one of which, he has his Lieutenants, although in Cases belonging to their Offices, the Marshals of *France* have likewise a Com-

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mand over the said Officers : It is the Great Master of the Artillery that gives Order for making all works in the Armies, as well at Sieges of Towns, and in their Marches, and he has power over all the Arsenals of *France* : He has also the charge of most of the Tents and Pavilions of the Army, and has the Seat of his Jurisdiction in the Arsenal at *Paris*.

The Great Master of the Artillery is always Colonel of the Kings Fusileers.

All cast Mettal found in Conquered Towns, or rebellious places, at their taking, belongs to the Great Master of the Artillery, as his Fee, who sometimes commands the very Bells to be taken down from the Steeples.

There are Lieutenant-Generals of the Artillery in the several Provinces, and in every Army, the principal at present, are the Marquiss *de la Frezeliere*, *M. de Vigny*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fusileers, and Bombardeers, and *M. de Mets*, Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of *Flanders*.

There is likewise, a Comptroller-General of the Artillery, *M. Camus de Clos*, Intendant of *Catalonia* ; a Treasurer-General, *M. Stephen Landais* ; a Guard-General, *M. Michael Pelletier* ; a Commissary General of the Powder, *M.* a Secretary-General, *M. Joachim Fautrier* ; another Secretary, *M. Lewis Rousseau* ; and lastly, one Bayliff of the Artillery, and of the Arsenal, *M. Noel Eustace Pean de Chesnay*.

And because the King of *France* has his Wars by Sea, as well as by Land, having treated of the Constable and the Marshals of *France*, who have succeeded in his Authority, who are the chief Commanders of his Armies by Land, we shall now proceed to speak of the Admiral, who has the chief Command over the Naval Forces, and all Maritime-Affairs.

C H A P.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Admiral, and of the Maritime Forces.

THE present Admiral of France is the Count of *Toulouze, Lewis-Alexander of Bourbon*, Legitimated of France, who is stiled Admiral, or Great Master of the Seas; and chief and super-intendant of the Commerce and Navigation of France, being Constituted so in the Month of November, 1683.

The Great Admiral bears, for a mark of his Charge, two Anchors passed Saltire-Wise, behind his Coat of Arms.

The Admiral is one of the Officers of the Crown, and Commands in the Wars at Sea, with the same Authority as did the Constable formerly, and at present the Marshals of France, in those by Land; The Power of this Office is very Great, and was much augmented by King *Henry the Third*, in favour of the Duke de Joyeuse, one of his Favourites, that was then Admiral.

The Admiral grants out Commissions to Privateers to Arm and put out to Sea against the Enemies of the State, and has Power to make Truce with them upon the Sea, for three Weeks, of his own private Authority; without his leave no Vessels can enter into any Port; he has the tenths of all the spoils taken at Sea: He is Judge in all Maritime Causes, and the Appeals from his Sentences are brought to the Parliament of *Paris*; but he has no Place there by vertue of his Office. His Chief Court is kept at the *Marble Table* in the Palace at *Paris*, whither Appeals are brought from the Judges of his inferiour Courts; and he has his Officers, that take

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take cognisance of all Delinquencies and Differences that arise, as well about Contracts and Agreements, made either for Warlike Affairs, or for Merchandise, Fishing, and all other things whatever, whether Civil or Criminal, putting in under him what Lieutenant he pleases, he gives safe Conducts and Pass-Ports by Sea, and Licenses for Herring-Fishing and other Fishing, and causes Watch and Ward to be kept on the Sea-Coasts, when there is occasion, by those who are subject to that Duty; and appoints Men of War to guard the Fisher-Boats in time of Herring-Fishing.

The Name of Admiral was borrowed from the *Arabians*, who came by Sea, pouring in like an Inundation, on the Christians in *Europe*, and after having roved over all the Seas of this Quarter of the World, Conquered *Spain*, and from thence made descents into *France*, by the Coasts of *Guienne* and *Poitou*; during the space of such long Wars, the *French* had frequent Communication with them, and he that Commanded in Chief over all the other Commanders of that so potent and formidable Naval Army, being commonly called in the *Arabian* Tongue, *Amiral Musulmin*, that is to say, Prince of the *True Believers*, (for so those Infidels affect to call themselves) the *French*, who retained only the first Syllables of that Name, took occasion out of the corruption of it to form the name of *Amiral*, i. e. Admiral, which is the Title they have ever since applied to their chief Commanders, or Generals at Sea.

All Ships of War are to bear their Admirals Colours, and the Admirals own Ship bears a square White Flag, upon her Main-Mast, and a Lanthorn in his Poop.

He has a Sovereign Command over the Seas of *France*, especially over all that part of the Ocean, and of the *Mediterranean*, near the Coasts of *France*, and over all the Ships of War, and Naval Forces.

The

The first Admiral that we read of was one *Lebery*, or according to some, one *Rotland*, under *Charles the Great*, called by *Eginard*, *Præfectus Maris*. This Office was formerly held only by Commission, and the first that possess'd it by Patent, as a standing Office, was *Enguerrand*, *Sire*, or Lord of *Coney*, under *Philip the Hardy*, in 1273. though according to some others, it was not made a standing Office, till the year 1369, under *Charles the Fifth*, and the first Admiral, according to that account, was *Amaury* Vicount of *Narbon*.

There were several Admirals belonging to *France*, whilst the Kings of *France* remained unpossess'd of many of the Maritime Provinces, for there were the Admirals of *Normandy*, *Brittany*, *Guienne*, and *Provence*: the Admiral of *Normandy*, who was since the Re-union, called the Admiral of *France*, Commanded from *Callis*, to *St. Michaels Mount*; He of *Brittany* from *St. Michaels Mount* to *Raz*; He of *Guienne*, from *Raz* to *Bayonne*; and he of *Provence*, from *Perpignan*, to the River of *Genna*: About this Admiralty of *Provence* there arose a great contest in the last Kings time, between the Duke of *Guise*, who pretended to that Admiralty, and the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who put an end to the Dispute, by prevailing with the King, totally to suppress the Office of Admiralty, and to Erect instead of it another, under the Title of Great Master, Chief, and Super-Intendant General of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*, which he did by a Declaration in the Month of *January*, 1627. The said Cardinal gave it afterward by his Will and Testament to the Son of the Marshal *de Brezé*, Duke of *Fronsac*, who when he took the accustomed Oath for it in Parliament, in the year 1648. reassumed the Title of Admiral, but he being killed at the Siege of *Orbitello*, this Office was exercised in the Name of the Queen Regent, under the Title of Great Master of the Navigation of *France*; but since

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since that, the Title of Admiral has been reannexed to those other newer ones.

The Admiral of *France*, as having Command over two Seas, viz. the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*, bears as a mark of his Dignity, two golden Anchors passed Saltire-wise behind his Coat of Arms, hanging upon, and fastened to two Cables; the Vice-Admiral likewise bears the same. The Great Admiral has 30000*l.* yearly appointment, raised out of the duties of Anchorage, and other Revenues.

Next to the Admiral, there is likewise a Vice-Admiral of *France*, who is at present the Marshal d'Étrées, and his Son in Reversion.

There are three Lieutenant-Generals of the Naval Forces, viz. 1. *Abraham du Quêne*, Marquis du *Bouchet Valgrand*, under the name of *Du Quêne*. 2. The Marquis de *Preuilly d'Humieres*. 3. The Chevalier de *Tourville*.

And seven Chiefs, or Commanders of Squadrons, viz. 1. *Monsieur Gabaret*. 2. The Count de *Chateaufort*, Great Prior of *Brittany*, of the Order of *St. Lazarus*. 3. The Marquis d' *Amfreville*. 4. The Chevalier de *Sourdis*. 5. The Chevalier de *Bethune*. 6. *M. Villette de Murcé*. 7. *M. Foran*, who was lately the eldest among the Captains of single Vessels.

Besides the Marquis de *Seignelay*, who as one of the four Principal Secretaries of State, has the Maritime Affairs under his department; there are two Intendant Generals of the Marine Affairs; under whom, there are two Intendants of the *Levant*, or *East*, who are *M. Brodard* for the Gallies, residing at *Marseilles*, and *M. Girardin Sieur de Vauvray*, residing at *Toulon*; likewise four Intendants for the *Western Sea*, or *Ocean*, viz. 1. *M. Atoux de Min*, residing at *Rochefort*, *Rochelle*, and *Brenage*. 2. *M. de Champy Desclouxpne*, residing at *Brest* in *Brittany*. 3. *M. Batouillet*, at *Dunkirk*, and 4. *M. de Fargis Montmor*, at *Havre de Grace*. The

The Secretary General of the Admiralty, or Maritime Affairs, is *M. de la Grange*. The Treasurers General of the Admiralty, are 1. *M. Luber* for the Men of War, and 2. *M. de Bellinzani*, for the Gallies.

There are likewise Comptrollers of the Admiralty.

The Admiral has, upon any Vacancies hapning, by Death or otherwise, the nomination of all Judges, Lieutenants general or particular, Counsellors, Receivers, Advocates, Proctors, Registrars or Recorders, Serjeants, and other Officers of the Admiralty, both at the Supreme Court of Admiralty held at the Marble Table, and at the particular ones held in *Picardy, Normandy, and Brittany*.

The King has at present, 150 Ships of War, and 30 Gallies, besides tenders, &c. The Royal Docks for Building Ships in *France*, are only at *Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon*.

For the better furnishing the Royal Fleet with Almoners, or Chaplains, the King has established a Community, or Seminary of Priests, in the Burrow of *Folgoet* in *Brittany*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the General of the Gallies.

THE Kingdom of *France* being washed with two Seas, viz. on one side with the Great Ocean, and on the other, towards the South, with the *Mediterranean*; upon this last are kept the Gallies, as a more proper Shipping for that Sea, whose Port and Harbour is *Marseilles*, over which, there is a Chief, called the *General of the Gallies*.

The General of the Gallies is sometimes called the

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the Admiral of the *Levant*, or *East*, as says the *Sieur de la Popeliniere*, who has composed a Book particularly of the Admiral of *France*.

The present General of the Gallies, is *Lewis Victor de Rochebœnard de Mortemar*, Duke de *Vivonne*, Marshal of *France*, Governour of *Champaign*, and late Viceroy in *Sicily*, during the Revolutions of *Messina*: He is as such, stiled General of the Gallies, and Lieutenant-General in the Seas, and Naval Armies of the *Levant*, he was sworn General of the Gallies in the Month of *December*, 1669. His Son the Duke of *Mortemar*, Married a Daughter of the late *M. Colbert*, Minister of State, has the Reversion of his Fathers Place, and in the year, 1681. Commanded alone himself the Gallies of *France*.

Charles the Ninth, by an Order of the 6th of *April*, 1562. Verified the 8th of *June*, 1563. Declared *Messire René* of *Lorraine*, General of the Gallies, as well in the *Levant*, as in the Western Seas, making him Chief General of all his Gallies, Galiots, Fregats, Fufts and Brigantins; and giving him Command over all Vessels and Ships, whether long or round, and authorising him to cause due obedience to be given him by all manner of ways, and in all places, where it should concern the Duty of his Office.

The Lieutenant-General of the Gallies, is the *Chevalier de Noailles*, Knight of the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, &c.

Thus having treated of the Military Officers, we come now to the Officers of Justice, in the Kings Councils, which are likewise Officers General of the whole Kingdom.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

*Of the Kings Councils, and Ministers
of State.**Of the Chancellour of France.*

THE Chancellour is the Head-Officer of Justice, and of the Kings Councils, and into his hands he has wholly deposited it, that he may distribute and dispence it impartially to all his Subjects, with the same Power and Authority as he might do himself in Person: for this reason the Seals of *France* are committed to his Custody, which he makes use of in the Administration of Justice, and in conferring of Gifts, Graces and Offices, as he thinks most reasonable for the good of the State. He presides in the Kings Councils. 'Tis he that on all occasions declares the Kings Pleasure; and when his Majesty goes to Parliament, to sit on his Bed or Throne of Judgment, he sits before his Majesty on his left hand. He wears a Robe of red Velvet lined with Scarlet Sattin; and at publick Ceremonies, a Cap fashioned like a Mortar, covered with gold, and adorned with Pearls and precious Stones: Before him march the Ushers of the Chancellery, carrying on their Shoulders Maces of gilt Silver, and the rest of the Ushers after them.

The present Chancellour is *M. Lewis de Bouchérat*, Knight, Lord of *Compans*, and other places, who after having Officiated the Places of Corrector of the Accounts, of Counsellour in the Parliament, and Commissary in the Requests of the Palace Master of Requests, Intendant of Justice, or Lord Chief Justice in *Languedoc*, Honorary Counsellour in the Parliament

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Parliament of *Paris*, and both Counsellour of States and Counsellour in the Council Royal several years, and rendred very considerable Services to the State, and so acquired the universal approbation of all people by his indefatigable Industry, and his great Capacity and Zeal for the service of his Majesty, and of the publick, was at length, upon all these Considerations named to the Chancellourship, by his Majesty, on the Feast of *All-Saints*, in the year 1685. who was pleased to Seal his Patents, deliver him the Seals, and swear him into the said high and important Office the 3d of *November* following.

The Chancellour of *France* bears, as a mark of his Dignity, a Mortar-fashioned Cap of Cloth of gold set with Ermines, upon the Crest of his Arms, out of which, with the Figure of a Queen coming out of it, representing the Kingdom of *France*, holding in her right hand, a Scepter, and in her left the Great Seals of the Kingdom: and behind his Coat of Arms, two great Vermilion gilt silver Maces, passed Saikreir-wise, with a Scarlet Mantle set with rays of gold towards the top, and furred with Ermines.

This Office was instituted, as some say, by *Clotair* the First, and the first Chancellour was *Bodin* in the year 562. He was antiently called the Great Referendary and Keeper of the Royal Ring and Seal.

When a Keeper of the Great Seal is made at any time, he has the same Authority given him as a Chancellour, only with this difference, that a Chancellour is not deposible, but by arrainging him at the Bar, and taking away his Life, whereas the Keeper of the Seals is an Officer changeable at the Kings Pleasure.

The Original of the word Chancellour comes from this: All Letters Patents and Charters formerly passing through his hands, when they were not well drawn up, or that any thing were found in them not conformable to Law and Custom, he used

used to cross them out, by drawing certain strokes and bars cross them, Lattice-wise, which in *Latin* are called *Cancelli*, from whence comes the word *Cancellare*, and the English word at this day used to signify making void any Writings, viz. to *Cancel*, and from thence, the word, *Chancellour*: Sometimes he is called for distinctions sake, *Summus Cancellarius*, i. e. High Chancellour, because there were and are several other Chancellours.

We shall speak of the other Officers of the *Chancery*, when we have described the Kings Councils.

CHAP. XXII.

A general State and account of the Kings Councils, and of the persons that compose them.

THE Affairs hapning daily, being different and various, different Councils have been provided to debate and resolve them in; as the Council of War, the Council of Dispatches, the Council of State, and of the *Finances*, or *Revenues*.

Of the Council of War.

The Great Council of War sits commonly in the Kings Chamber, where he himself, unless some great indisposition hinder him, is present, with such Princes of the Blood, Marshals of *France*, and Great Lords, as he thinks fit, for their experience in Military Affairs, to assist thereat.

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Of the Council of Dispatches, and the Secretaries of State.

This Council is kept in the Kings Chamber, in his Majesties Presence, and at it are usually present, the *Dauphin*, *Monsieur* the Duke of *Orleans*, the Lord Chancellour, the four principal Secretaries of State, and those that have the grant of the réversion of their Offices. The matters there treated of, are the affairs of the Provinces, and all other things, both Foreign and Domestick, of which the Secretaries of State then present, make their Reports, who likewise are to keep Memorials of all the resolutions taken there; and are afterward to see them duly dispatched, according to their several Departments, or Provinces.

There are four Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Commandments of his Majesty, who divide among them all the affairs of the Kingdom, and have every one their several Functions and business, according to their respective departments.

These four Secretaries at present are

1. *Michael-Francis le Tellier*, Son to the late Chancellour of *France*, Marquis of *Louvois*: He is likewise Knight Commander, and Chancellour of the Kings Orders of Knighthood, Great Vicar General of the Order of *Nôtre-Dame* of *Mount Carmel*, and of *St. Lazarus* of *Jerusalem*, Post-Master General, and Super-intendant, and Orderer General of the Royal Buildings, and Protector of the Royal Academy of Painting, and Sculpture.

2. *John-Baptist Colbert* Knight, Marquis of *Seignelay*, &c. Son of the late great Minister of State of that Name. He is likewise President, perpetual Chief, and Director-General of the Company of the Commerce of the *East-Indies*, and Great Treasurer of the Kings Orders of Knighthood.

3. *Peter-*

3. *Peter-Baltasar Phylippeaux de la Vrilliere*, Marquis of *Chateau-neuf* upon the *Loire*.

4. *Charles Colbert Knight*, and Marquis of *Croissy*, who is likewise Secretary of the Kings Orders and Finances, President *à Mortier*, or President, wearing the Mortar Fashioned Cap in the Parliament of *Paris*, formerly Ambassadour in *England*, and since Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Nimwegen*, and in *Bavaria* for the Marriage of the *Dauphin*.

Their Departments are as follows.

The Departments of the aforesaid four Principal Secretaries of State, are thus laid out.

1. *Mr. Louvois* has for his Department,

The three Months of *February, June, and October*, and the affairs of

Poitou, la Marche, Catalonia and Roussillon, Pignerol, Lorain, and the three Bishopricks, *Alsatia*, the places yielded, or Conquered in *Flanders, Artois* and *Hainaut*, the Fortifications of the Places Conquered or recovered : all affairs relating to War, the Tax called the *Taillon*, the Artillery, the Fortifications of the said Generalities, the Buildings and Royal Houses, and the Arts and Manufactures of *France*.

In this Department are the Parliament of *Mets*, the Sovereign Councils of *Perpignan, Pignerol, Tournay, Alsatia*, and the Provincial Council of *Artois*.

2. *M. Seignelay's* Department comprises,

The Months of *January, May and September*, and the affairs of

Paris, and the *Isle of France*, and *Soissonnois*, as far as *Noyon*, the Countries of *Orleans* and *Blois*, the Fortifications of all Maritime Places, and other Places within the Kingdom, the Kings Household, the Clergy, the Admiralty and Sea-Affairs, Commerce both within and without the Kingdom, Manufactures

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tures out of the Kingdom, the Gallies, the *East* and *West-India* Companies, and the Company of *Senegal*, and other Countries within the Limits of their Patents, the Breeding Horses and Pensions.

In this Department there is only the Parliament of *Paris*.

3. *Monsieur de Chateau-neufs* Department comprises,

The Months of *April*, *August*, and *December*, and the affairs of

Languedoc both higher and lower, and the County of *Foix*, High and Low *Guienne*, as far as *Fon-tarabie*, *Perigort*, *Rouerge*, and *Quercy*; *Broüage*, the Country of *Aunis*, the Town and Government of *Rockelle*, *Ré* and *Oleron*; *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Perche*, and the County of *Laval*, *Bourbonnois*, *Nivernois*, High and Low *Auvergne*, *Picardie* and the Country of *Boulogne*, *Normandie*, *Roüen*, *Caen* and *Alençon*; *Burgundy*, *Bresse*, *Bugey*, *Valtomey* and *Gex*; and in general, all Affairs relating to the Reformed Religion.

In this Department are the Parliaments of *Toulouze*, *Bordeaux*, *Roüen*, *Dijon*, and *Besançon*.

4. *Monsieur Colbert de Croissy's* Department contains,

The Months of *March*, *July*, and *November*, and the affairs of

Champagne and *Brie*, *Provence*, *Brittany*, *Berry*, *Limousin*, *Angoumois*, *Xaintonge*, *Lyonnois*, and *Dauphiné*, *Navarre*, *Bearn*, *Bigorre*, the Principality of *Sedan*, Foreign Countries, and Pensions.

In this Department, are the Parliaments of *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Rennes*, and *Pau*.

The Months set down under the name of each Secretary of State, are those in which their turn is to dispatch all Letters, or Patents, for all the Liberalities, Gifts, and Benefices granted by the King in those Months.

The Parliaments contained within each Department

ment are set down likewise under them, to show, that the Dispatches the King sends to any of the said Parliaments, must all pass through the hands of that Secretary of State, in whose Department they are; and that the Deputies sent by the said Parliaments, or States of the Provinces therein specified to the King, are Conducted to their Audiences, by the Secretaries of State, to whose Department they belong.

In the time of *Henry* the second, for the speedier Expedition of the many Affairs of State then depending, there were six Secretaries of State chosen, with this Proviso, that the two first Vacancies among should not be filled up: In that manner were the Secretaries of State established, and reduced to the number of four, as they continue to this day.

Rules made by the King at Fountainbleau, for the Establishment of a Council-Royal, for his Finances, or Revenues. With an account of the persons it consists of, and the Order kept and observed in it.

The King having, after it had pleased God to give Peace to his People, seriously consider'd the ill condition of the Revenues of his Kingdom, and the Causes from whence it proceeded, His Majesty being willing to prevent the same inconvenience for the future, resolved upon the present Regulation, and Declaration of his will and pleasure therein.

First, His Majesty has suppress'd for ever the Commission of Super-intendant of his *Finances*, or Revenues, with all the Functions annexed to it.

And his Majesty well knowing, he could no way give greater marks of his love to his People, than by taking to himself the care and administration of his Revenues, for the more effectual retrenching of all the abuses crept thereinto, and practis'd till now; His said Majesty has resolved to call to his assistance

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assistance a Council, composed of Persons of known Ability and Honesty, by whose advice he will act in the said Administration, and Execute all those Affairs which were used to be formerly resolved on and put in Execution by the Super-intendant alone.

The said Council shall be called the Council-Royal of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and shall be composed of one Chief, under the Authority, and in the Presence of his Majesty, (when the Chancellour shall not be present in the said Council) and of three Counsellors, whereof one shall be Intendant of the *Finances*, His Majesty reserving to himself, the power to call in the Chancellour when he shall think fit; at which times he shall take Place and Precedence there, according to his Dignity, as Chief of all the Kings Councils.

His Majesty reserves to himself the Sealing and Passing of all Orders, touching the Expences accountable, and the Monies employed, as well for private Expences, or Bills remitted any where, and Interest, and all other Expences whatever.

The Books and Accounts of the Disbursement of his Revenues, as well those arising from the general Receipts, as from the Farms, Woods, Crown-Lands, and all other Monies of what nature soever, shall be returned by the Intendant of the *Finances*, under whose Department they shall be, with his Advices and Reasons concerning the Changes fit to be made therein, into the hands of the said Council-Royal, who are to make report thereof to his Majesty, and receive his Orders thereupon, after which the said Accounts shall be passed and signed by the said Intendant, and returned into the hands of him that made the Report, in Order to be Signed by his Majesty, and by the Honourable Persons of the said Council, in such Place and Order as his Majesty shall appoint.

The Intendant of the *Finances*, that shall have the
the

the Honour to be of the said Council-Royal, shall have the Exchequer, or Treasure-Royal, under his Department, and consequently shall keep the Register of the whole, that shall be received, or disbursed, which he shall Communicate to no Person whatever, without express Order from his said Majesty.

All Orders shall be returned into his hands, to be reported to his Majesty, and shall be Registered, and Paraphed, or marked on the sides by him, and afterwards passed by the Treasurers of the Exchequer, whose turn it shall be to be in Office that year.

The said Intendant shall take all the Accounts of the Farms, of the general Receipts, of the Woods, Crown-Lands, Extraordinary Affairs, and all other Receipts of what nature soever, in order to making a Report thereof himself to the said Council-Royal, that the said Accounts may be ratified and signed first, by his Majesty, and then by those of the said Council-Royal.

All Demands that shall be made of any new Offices within his Majesties Dominions, shall be reported to, and resolved on in the said Council-Royal.

And as to all those Affairs which used to be debated and determined in the Council of *Finances*, and which were customarily signed by the Lord Chancellour, his Majesty will hold the said Council on such a day as he shall think fit to appoint, at which the Lord Chancellour shall be present, in order to the Examination and Determination of the said Affairs, viz.

The Brevets concerning the Taxes which shall afterward be signed by his Majesty, and by all those who shall have the honour to be present at the said Council.

All Ordinances for laying any Impositions on the people, of what nature or quality soever they be, shall be reported to the said Council, in order to be passed.

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The Printed Papers, to be posted up, containing the Conditions of letting out the Farms, shall be examined and agreed on in the said Council-Royal, and after that, the Farms shall be published, the offers received, and the said Farms adjudged to the fairest Bidders, in the Ordinary Council of the *Finances*.

All Treaties or Bargains for Extraordinary Affairs, All Orders of Loan, and other Orders of like nature, shall be reported, examined, and agreed on in the said Council-Royal, and afterwards signed and passed in the same form that has been always hitherto practised.

The Rolls of the Exchequer, as well as of the Expences accountable, as of the ready Money, shall be Examined and stated in the said Council-Royal, at which, at that time, shall be present the same Persons that used to be present on such occasions; after which, they shall be signed by his Majesty, and all those that shall be present thereat.

No Diminution shall be granted upon the Farms, general Receipts, and extraordinary affairs, of what nature soever they be, unless it be in the presence of his Majesty in the said Council-Royal.

All which affairs shall be examined and resolved on in the said Council-Royal, which shall be composed, as is above said, of the Lord Chancellour as Chief, and of three other Counsellours in the said Council.

His Majesty wills, and means, that the President, or Chief of the said Council shall assemble all those that shall have the honour to be of it, once a Week, together with the other Directors, Comptrollers General, and Intendants of the *Finances*, to examine all Affairs relating to the *Finances*, as was wont to be practised in the lesser Directions under the Super-intendants, excepting only those above reserved to the said Council-Royal; and particularly

lastly to examine and deliberate on all the means imaginable to increase the ordinary Revenues of his Majesty, to diminish, and if it be possible, wholly to remove all the Causes of the Diminutions of the Farmers; and the Insolvencies that happen in the general Receipts, and to use all careful indeavours, that the said Impositions may be collected and brought in within the time prescribed by the Ordinances; that to those Expences, whose payment his Majesty shall assign upon the said Impositions, may be punctually paid and discharged.

All the affairs that shall be examined in the lesser Directions, shall be afterwards reported in the Grand Directions, in order to be therein resolved on, in the accustomed Form, and that has been hitherto used.

The Councils of the *Finances*, and Grand Directions shall be held as formerly, provided however, that none of those matters be treated on there, that are here above-reserved to the Council-Royal of the *Finances*.

In all the Councils, the Chief or President of the said Councils shall take the same place, that the Super-intendants of the *Finances* were wont to take there; and as for the other Councillours of State, they shall take place, according to the order of date of the Brevers, or Patents, by which they are constituted Councillours of State.

All the Orders, and other Dispatches of the Council of *Finances*, shall be signed by the said President, or Chief, and three Councillours belonging to the said Council-Royal.

His Majesty wills, that at the opening of every Session of his Council-Royal, Report shall always be made of the accounts of some one of the Farms, of the general Receipts, in order to the Examination of the impediments the Farmers meet with, in Collecting the Revenues of their Farms, and of what just and reasonable means, there may be used

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to augment them, that so his Majesty may interpose his Royal Authority for making the best of them.

His Majesty reserves to himself the Power to Change, Augment, or diminish this present Regulation, as the necessity of his Service shall require.

Given at *Fountainbleau*, the 15th of September, 1661. Signed *Lewis*, and *Lower de Guenegand*.

The Persons of which the Council-Royal of *Finances* is composed at present, are the Lord Chancellours of *France*, Chief, or President, *M. Pelletier*, Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, who succeeded the late *Mr. Colbert*, *Mr. Puffort*, and *Mr. D'Argouges*.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Council of State, and of the Masters of Requests.

THE Present King Ordered by the first Article of his Regulation, dated the first of *January*, 1673. That the Council of State should be composed, of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper of the Seals, of 21 Councillours of State in Ordinary, whereof three are to be Church-men, and three Sword-men; of the Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, of the two Intendants of the *Finances*, all of them in Ordinary, and of twelve other Councillours in State, that shall serve half-yearly.

The present Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, is *Claudius le Pelletier*, Honorary Councillour in the Parliament of *Paris*, formerly Councillour of State in Ordinary, who was advanced to this Great Office upon the Death of the late *Mr. Colbert*.

The

The two Intendants of the *Finances*, are
Michael le Pelletier de Soufy, Councillour of State,
 And

Francis le Tonnelier de Breteuil, also Councillour
 of State.

By the 85th Article of the new Regulation, the
 Advocates of the Councils, that were formerly 200,
 were reduced to 170, the present Dean of them,
 is Mr. *Cassan*.

The new Departments of the Comptroller-General, and
 of the Intendants of the *Finances*, are these.

I. To Mr. *Pelletier*, the Comptroller-General, be-
 long,

The Revenue of Commerce and Trade.

The united Farms, viz.

The *Gabelles* of France.

The Aids and Entries.

The Parties Casual, or Casual Revenues.

The five Great Farms.

The Convoy of *Bordeaux*.

The Patents of *Languedoc*, and other little Farms.

The Revenue arising from the Barrage and Pavement of *Paris*.

The Revenues of *Burgundy*, *Britany*, and *Languedoc*.

The Turcies and Levies.

The Extraordinary Revenues for the War.

Those of the Artillery.

The Revenues raised on the Clergy.

Of Coinage.

Of the Provostship of *Nants*.

Of the Bridges and Causeys.

Of the Kings and Queens Domains, or Crown-Lands.

Of the Waters and Forests.

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2. Mr. *Pilletier de Souzy*, has
 The Gabelles of *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, and the
 Customs of *Valence*,
 The Gabelles of *Languedoc*, and the Country of
Lyons.
 The Gabelles and Quarantieme, or fortieth of
Lyons.
 The Gabelles of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.
 The Farm of the nine Livers, and eighteen penec
 of *Picardie*.
 The Farm of *Ingrande*.
 The Revenue of Fish, Paper and Beer.
 That of Ashes.
 Of the marking of Iron.
 Of the Grants and Gifts of Cities.
 The Revenues of *Provence*, and *Navarre*.
 Of *Artois*, and other Conquered Places.
 Of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.
 Of the Parliament of *Paris*.
 Of the Grand Council.
 Of the Leagues of the *Suiffers*.
 The Rents upon the *Guildhall*, or Town-House of
Paris.
 3. Mr. *De Bretnil*, has
 The eighteen Generalities of the Countries of
 Election.
 The greater and lesser Tax, called the *Taille &*
Taillon.
 The Revenue of the Chamber of Accounts, or
 Counting-Chamber at *Paris*.
 That of the Court of Aids at *Paris*.
 There are four Secretaries of the Council, who
 are M. *Berrier*, M. *de Blanchamel*, M. *Ranchin*, and
 M. *Coquille*: And M. *Bastillat*, and M. *Du Mets*,
 with the Title of Commissionated Keepers of the
 Treasure-Royal, exercise by turns, what was for-
 merly exercised by three Persons, with the Title of
 Treasurers of the Main Treasury, or Exchequer,
 called *L' Epargne*, or Spare Revenue.

There

There are eighty Masters of Requests in Ordinary of the Kings Household, that officiate quarterly.

The Officers called les Gens du Roy, are

One Proctor-General M. Lewis Maboul, who likewise performs the Function of Advocate-General.

One Advocate-General, M. Francis-Nicholas Berthelot.

The Secretaries of the Court of *Finances*, are the same with those of the Council of State.

There are four Secretaries-Registrars of the Privy-Council; four Commissioners of the Register of the Council; and four Registrars-Keepers of the Council-Bags: all officiating quarterly. And one Chief Registrar of the Requests of the Household.

There are eight Ushers, or Door-Keepers in Ordinary belonging to the Kings Councils; and eight other Ushers of the Requests of the Household.

There is also held another Council called the Council of Parties, because it was established to take cognisance of the Processes or Suits moved by particular Parties one against another, whether it be upon their Appeals from the Judges of a particular Jurisdiction, or of a Parliament, or any other entire Jurisdiction; or for particular Affairs between City and City; or between one private Person and another, that this Council has called before it, or of which it has reserved the cognisance to it self.

The Councillors of State that sit in this Council of Parties, or in the Council of the *Finances*, are for the most part Persons that have served a long time in other Courts, or Jurisdictions, as in the Parliament, Grand-Council, and even in the very Body of the Masters of Requests, or in Embassies to Foreign Princes and States: Those of the last sort enjoy the Quality and Pension of Councillors of State, at their return from their Ambassages, but

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yet have not all Entrance into the Council: Some of them serve there all the year, and some but six Months, their Salary, when they serve all the year, is 2000 Crowns to each: They are sworn by the Chancellour.

Anciently there were three Masters of Requests taken out of the Body of the Parliament, that used to stand at the Door of the Kings Lodgings, leaning with their Elbows on the Rails, ready to receive all Requests or Petitions, that people had a mind to present to the King: And if they were busineses of no great consequence, they commonly dispatch them immediately, but if they were of Consequence, then they made report of them to the King, when he was in his Chamber, or when he was going to Mass, or a walking: And when business begun to increase, they waited no more at the Door, but near the Kings Person, who committed to their Examination, all the Petitions that were presented him. They usually had Lodgings in the Kings Palace, and were tabled at Court.

They at present, take cognisance in their Court, of Masters of the Requests of the Household, of the personal and possessory Causes of the Crown-Officers, and of the Officers that are Commoners and Tabled in the Royal Households, and others that have the privilege of *Committimus*. There lies an Appeal from them to the Parliament of *Paris*, unless it be when a Sovereign Jurisdiction is given them by a solemn remission of any cause to them by the Council of State.

They serve likewise in the Chancery, and in the Council of State, where they report and sign all Petitions that come thither, and have extraordinary Commissions in the Provinces where they are Intendants of Justice, of Policy, and of the *Finances*, or Revenues; as also in the Armies where they have a very great Authority and Power: They have power to preside in the place of the Presidents in all Seneschalchies and Bailly-wicks. The

The Habit used by the Masters of Requests, at great Ceremonies and Solemnities, is a Scarlet-Gown, as being of the Body of the Parliaments, where they have Entrance, Place, and Voice, or freedom of Suffrage, and opinion deliberative.

When the Masters of Requests march all in a Body, accompanying the Chancellour, as they did in the year 1660. at the Kings solemn Entry; they wear as they did then, black Velvet-Gowns, with golden Girdles, and Hat-Bands.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Grand Council.

THE Grand Council, being at its Original, or first Institution, the only Councils of the Kings of *France*, the Princes of the Blood, Officers of the Crown, and chief Presidents of the superiour Courts, used to stile themselves Councillours of it. Afterwards the Title of Councillour to the King in his Councils, was taken up instead of it, as soon as a plurality of Councils was erected. The Grand Council was reduced by *Charles* the Eighth, to 17 Councillours, and one Proctor-General, and since augmented by *Lewis* the Twelfth, with three Councillours, to make up the number of twenty; and that served by the half year; since that, the Advocates-General, and the Presidents were added thereto, and the number of Councillours augmented from time to time, by new Creations, inso-much, that at present, this Company is composed of eight Presidents, serving by turns, four each half year; 54 Councillours, serving by turns, 27 each half year, two Advocates-General serving half a year apiece; and one Proctor-General who only is perpetual.

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perpetual. The half-yearly waiting times of the Councellours, begin in *October*, and *April*. Besides these there are fourteen Councellours of Honour, or Titular Councellours in the Grand Council, who are Candidates as it were of it, and succeed in the Vacancies. There are likewise twelve Substitutes, or Deputies, one Registrar or Recorder in Chief, five Secretaries, one Chief or first Usher, twenty other Ushers, and 23 Proctors.

The Jurisdiction of the Grand Council extends throughout all the whole Monarchy and Dominions of the King. At its first beginning, it had power to judge of Appeals from, and of the Regulations of Judges, and of the nullities and contrarieties of Sentences; of which Regulations of Judges, and contrarieties of Sentences, it still takes Cognisance; as also of the Jurisdiction of Presidials, and of the Provosts of the Merchants, and of whatsoever depends thereon, concerning the Honour, Function, and Regulation of their Offices. It also takes Cognisance of all matters concerning Consistorial Benefices, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbies, and Conventual Priories, and in general, of all other Benefices, that are at the Kings Nomination, Presentation, Collation, or other Disposall whatsoever, as well in respect of the Title to them, as of the Pensions charged on their Revenues, excepting the Regal Right, or Due. It also takes Cognisance of the Duties belonging to the King from Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, upon the account of his joyful arrival to the Crown, and of those due from Archbishops and Bishops, when at their Instalments and Consecrations they swear Fidelity to the King; of those arising from the *Indults*, or Fees so called, of Cardinals, and other Prelates of the Kingdom; from the *Indult* of the Officers of the Parliament of *Paris*. From the appellations of the Provostship of the Household, of the Warren of the *Louvre*, and from those of the Chamber of the General Reformation

tion of the Hospitals, and Houses for the sick in France, from the Commissions of the Chief Physician, for the Reports of dead Bodies, drowned and wounded, and all Statutes, or Orders of the said Chief Physician, concerning Pharmacy; from the Execution of, or offences against the Statutes, or Orders of the Kings Chief Barber; and from Appeals concerning the Persons, Estates or Priviledges of the Great Orders of the Kingdom, as are those of *Chiny*, the *Cistercians*, the premonstrated Monks, *Grandmont*, the *Trinity*, the *Holy Ghost*, *Fontevault*, and *St. John of Jerusalem*.

From the withdrawing, concealing and imbezeling Ecclesiastical Goods or Estates, and Immunities and Franchises, or Liberties of Ecclesiastick Persons; and from several Appeals concerning the ancient Substitutions of the Great Houses of the Kingdom.

The Solemn and Ceremonial Habits used in the Grand Council, are Robes of Black-Velvet, for the Presidents, and Black-Satin Robes, for the Counsellours, Advocates, and Proctor-General, and the Recorder, or Registrar.

The Great Council is a Court, that Judges without Appeal, and that follows the King, whenever it pleases his Majesty.

The place where the Grand Council is held, is in the Cloister of the Church of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, at *Paris*, near the *Louvre*.

And because the Chancellour is not only the Head and Chief of all the Kings Councils, but also the Head of the Chancery, since he has the Seals in keeping.

Now we have treated of the several Councils, it will be most proper in the next place, to speak of the Officers of the Chancery in their order, and to explain what their Offices are.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Councillours and Secretaries of the King, House, and Crown of France, and of their Finances, or Revenues.

THE Councillours, so stiled as above, are in number 240, and have his Majesty for the Chieftain, and Sovereign Protector of their Company, ever since the first Institution of it; and his Majesty has the first Purse of the profits of the Seal.

The first of them is called their Dean.

These Secretaries-Councillours were reduced and united into one only Body and Company, by an Edict of the Month of *April*, 1672. by which they are maintained in all their ancient Priviledges and Exemptions: of this number, are the four Principal Secretaries of State, the four Secretaries of the Council of the *Finances*, or Revenues; the four Registrers of the Council of Parties, and the Chief Registrers, or Recorders of the superiour Companies of the Kingdom. Their principal Function is to be present and assisting at the application of the Seal, and to dispatch and sign all Letters, that are presented to the Lord Chancellor to be sealed; they read to him all Letters of Pardon, Remission, and other Graces and Favours, which he grants or refuses. The Chancellor is Judge of all matters that relate to their Places and Functions, and the Sentences given by them in Council, run in this tenour, *The King in his Council, by the advice of the Lord Chancellor, has Order'd, and does Order, &c.*

All the Offices of the Chanceries throughout the Kingdom, excepting only those of the great Auditors of *France*, the 240 Secretaries of the King, and

and some others, are at the disposal and nomination of the Chancellour, and of his Parties Casual.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Great, or High Chancery of France.

First, There are in it, four Great Audiencers that officiate quarterly, each one in their quarter.

The Great Audiencers of *France*, are the first Officers of the Seal. Their principal Function is to view and examine the Letters that are to be sealed, which are to be carried or sent to them the day before they are to be sealed, by the Kings Secretaries abovesaid, that they may present them and report them to the Chancellour, and tax them at the Controll.

The four Great Audiencers of *France*, the four Comptrollers-General, the four Keepers of the Rolls of the Offices of *France*, the four Conservatours of the * *Hypotheques*, and the Treasurers of the Seal, * *A Secu-* are by their places, Secretaries to the King, per- rity given form the Functions of such, and enjoy all their Pri- to save viledges and Exemptions. harmless, or

There are four Comptrollers-General of the Au- for the true dience of the Chancery of *France*, that serve like Title of wise quarterly. Lands, &c.

The principal Function of the Comptroller-General of the Chancery of *France*, in the time of his Waiting, is to take and lay before the Wax-Chafer, the Letters that are ready for the Seal, and when they are sealed, to receive them again from the hands of the Wax-Chafer, and put them into the Chest for that purpose, without imbezeling or fliding aside any one of them. And he is to put to his

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his Comptroll, and Paraphe or Mark all along the sides, after the Great Audienter has taxed them, as it was Order'd by the Edict of the Month of April in 1664.

There are four Keepers of the Rolls of the Offices of *France*, that officiate likewise quarterly.

Their Chief Function is, to have and keep the Rolls and Registers of all the Offices of *France* that are sealed, of what nature soever they be. The Kings Secretaries, that dispatch them, are to send or carry the said Letters to them before they pass the Seal, that they may present them, and make their Report of them to the Chancellour: It is in their hands, that all oppositions to the sealing of them, or dispatching them in the Offices, whether it be upon the account of a *Hypothèque*, or any other title or pretence are, to be made; of which they keep a Register, and for which they are responsible, in Case the Offices be sealed, contrary to those oppositions, because, that if the said Offices, that is, what passes in them, should be sealed without being charged with those oppositions, they would be discharged of all *Hypothèques*.

There are under these four Deputy-Keepers of the Rolls, whose places are united to theirs.

There are four Conservateurs of the *Hypothèques*, or of the Rents upon the Town-House, or *Guild-hall*, and on the augmentations of Wages, that officiate quarterly.

Their Duty is to do the same thing in relation to the Rents and augmentations of Wages, that the Keepers of the Rolls do in respect of the Offices; that is to say, to present and report to the Chancellour, all Letters of Ratification, of the acquisition or purchase of those Rents, or augmentations of Wages, that the Kings Secretaries have dispatched and signed, to receive the oppositions made against the sealing and dispatching the said Letters, whether it be on the account of *Hypothèques*, or
Titles;

Titles; and they are to keep a Register of them, and make mention of them upon the said Letters, that they may not be sealed without being charged with the said oppositions, because they are responsible for them, and that if they should be sealed without opposition, the Acquirers, or Purchasers, would be discharged of all Duties, and *Hypothèques*, according to the Edicts and Declarations set forth for that purpose, and have the same Security as they could have by a Decree in a Court of Justice.

These Conservateurs have likewise four Principal Deputies, whose places are united to theirs.

There are four Keepers and Depositaries of the Minutes of the Expeditions of the Chancery, that serve quarterly.

Their Chief Office is, to keep a Register of the Letters that are sealed in the Chancery of *France*, and to keep the Minutes of them that are signed by the Kings Secretaries, that dispatched them, and to place the Registering of them, and the date, on the backside of the principal Letters, and to put the *Visa*, or attestation of view, on the backside of the ordinary, and common ones, as it was order'd by the Edict of the Creation of the said Offices.

There is at present but one Treasurer of the Seal, though there be several Commissioners, or Deputies under him, whose places are united to his.

There are four Wax-Chasers, and Hereditary Sealers, that serve by the quarter in the Great Chancery of *France*, and by the Month, in the Chancery of *Paris*.

The Office of these Wax-Chasers, is upon Sealing-Days, to go into the great Chancery of *France*, and fetch the Seals out of the Chancellours Closet, to carry them thence before him to the Sealing-Table, and when the Seal is open, to Seal with it.

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Of the Ushers.

In all times, there has been a Royal Usher bearing a Mace, that used to execute the Kings Orders: This Officer was Created and made a standing Officer, under the Title of Usher in Ordinary in the Chancery of *France*, in the Month of *December*, in the year 1473. to wait on the Person of the Chancellour, and Execute his Orders, as likewise, the Sentences and Ordinances of the Council, and of the superiour Courts: He was then the sole Usher of the Council, the Grand Council, and the Court of Chancery, being then the only Council the King had; he was afterward made first Usher of the Grand Council: In 1597. there was Created another Usher in Ordinary to the King in the Great Chancery of *France*, and in the Month of *March* 1655. two more, with the same qualities, Honours, Rights, Powers, Functions and Priviledges as the old one. These four Officers, at great and solemn Ceremonies, are to wear Robes of Violet-Crimson Velvet, with double hanging Sleeves; and in their Ordinary Service, Black Velvet Gowns, with a Bonnet, or Cap of the same, and a golden Chain about their Necks, adorned with golden *Flower-deluces*. They carry the four Maces next before the Chancellour. They are to be always attending in his Palace to receive his Orders; and on sealing days they meet in his Chamber, to accompany him, when he goes to the Sealing room, they march before with their golden Chains on, and the Wax-Chafer in the midst of them, carrying the Trunk where the Seals are laid up, into the Hall, where the Table for that purpose is made ready; and as soon as the Chancellour is seated in the Sealing-Hall, they are to shut the Door, and to suffer none to come in but those Officers that are Priviledged so to do. They Command Silence
in

In the said Hall, and when the Sealing is over, Conduct the Chancellour back again into his Chamber with the same Order.

And because they were antiently the first Ushers of the Council, that always used to execute all Orders from the King, and Sentences and Expeditions of the Council, as well whilst attending the Court, as in the Provinces and Superiour Courts, they still hold Society, and keep one common Purse with the now Ushers of the Council, for and of all Fees for signification and other Executions of the Kings and Chancellours Orders. Their Places are in the gift of the Chancellour, and pay him an annual Duty.

There is one Harbinger of the Chancery of *France*, who is put in by the Great Audiencers and Comptrollers-General of the Chancery, and pays them an annual Duty.

He is to go one of the foremost with the Marshals of the Lodgings of *France*, when the Chancellour follows the Court, and takes his Departments or Lodgings from the Marshals of the Lodgings of *France*, which afterward he distributes and shares out among the Great Audiencers, Comptrollers-General, and other Officers of the Great Chancery: He has a right or share distribution of Fees in the Sealing-Office, but he meddles not with Lodging the Council.

There are two Trunk-Carriers in the Chancery of *France*, that serve by the half year; who are put in by the Great Audiencers, and Comptrollers-General of the said Chancery, and pay them an annual Duty. Their Function is, to go, and take, and receive the Chancellours Order, what day he pleases to pitch on for a Sealing day, and to give notice of it to the Great Audiencer, the Comptroller-General, and other Officers, whose presence is necessary in the Sealing-Office.

They prepare the Table, the Trunks, the Carpets,
and

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and the Chairs, on Sealing-Days, they take away and shut the Trunks; they pass the silk and strings through the Letters and Charters, and they have a right to a share in the distribution of the Fees and Perquisites that happen in their six Months waiting.

There are two Wax-Furnishers of the Great Chancery. And one Hereditary Servant Wax-Chaser of all the Chanceries of *France*, who has power to put in Deputies under him in the other Chanceries, although he that now is, has reserved to himself this Privilege, only in the Chancery of *Paris*, and some others.

The Function of this Officer, is to take care on Sealing-Days, to heat the Water to soften the Wax, which he tempers and works behind the Wax-Chaser, and then lays it in bits before him, big enough for a Seal. As a necessary Officer, he has his Lodging at the Court, and at the Chancellours, when he follows him. He has a share in the distribution of Fees at the Sealing-Office.

There is one Messenger of the Great Chancery, whose particular care it is to go to the Register Office of the Grand Council, and take out the Sentences or Decrees that are to be sealed in Chancery. He then carries them to the Seal-Office, takes them out when Sealed, and returns them into the Proctors hands, who give him something for his pains. In time of any Court-Journies, or Voyages. He has privilege to come and go, to and from Court, and to carry all sorts of Letters and Packets: He is put in by a Patent from the King.

All these Officers of the Great Chancery, enjoy the same Privileges as the Kings Secretaries, and those that are tabled in his Majesties Household, according to a Declaration, and List, or Account of them verified in the Court of *Aids* at *Paris*.

Next to the Great, or High Chancery of *France*, are those establish'd near the Parliaments. The Masters

Masters of Requests preside in those Chanceries, and keep the Seals of them, when they are present there.

The Chancery of *Paris*, is the greatest and antientest of them all: It is composed of four Audien-cers, of four Comptrollers, that officiate quarterly, and of twelve Referendaries, and some other Officers.

The Function of the Referendaries, is to make Report of all Letters to that Master of Requests that keeps the Seal, to sign them at the bottom, when they find them civil, and furnished with all the Clauses required by the Ordinances; or to subjoin in the same place the *refutata*, or Confutations of them, if they contain any unusual Clauses; or be ill digested and drawn up.

King *Francis* the First, by his Edict of Creation in the Month of *February*, 1522. gave them the Quality or Title of Councillours-Reporters, and Referendaries: and *Henry* the Second, in the Month of *July*, 1556. granted them Place and Voice in the Presidials, in consideration that they were Learned, and had been admitted to the practice of the Laws, before the Masters of Requests.

Note, That the four Wax-Chasers of the Great Chancery, are the same that perform the like Function in the Chancery of *Paris*.

The Letters Sealed in the Chancery of *Paris*, are ordinarily executable only within the Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Parliament: But yet It has sometimes hapned, that when the Chancellor was obliged to follow the King in a long Journey, and carry the Great Seal with him, that then, by vertue of a Declaration from the King to that end, the Letters which should have passed the Great Seal, were only Sealed in the Chancery of *Paris*, and thence transmitted to, and Executed in the other Parliaments of the Kingdom.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Ecclesiastical Division of France, into Archbishopsricks and Bishopsricks, and of its Clergy.

THE Kings Collates, or Presents within his Dominions, to 18 Archbishopsricks, 107 Bishopsricks, to about 750 Abbies of Men, besides those that have been united to other Communities, or Benefices, and to above 200 Abbies of Nuns; and as the Conquests of Majesty increase, so the number of Benefices in his nomination, must needs proportionably increase too.

The Archbishopsricks, and Bishopsricks, according to their Alphabetical Order are these.

The 18 Archbishopsricks are

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| 1. A ix. | 10. Lyons. |
| 2. A lby. | 11. Narbon. |
| 3. Ambrun. | 12. Paris. |
| 4. Arles. | 13. Reims. |
| 5. Auch. | 14. Rouen. |
| 6. Besançon. | 15. Sens. |
| 7. Bourdeaux. | 16. Toulouse. |
| 8. Bourges. | 17. Tours. |
| 9. Cambray. | 18. Vienna. |

The 107 Bishopsricks are

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|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A Gde. | 4. Alet. |
| 2. A gen. | 5. Amiens. |
| 3. Aire. | 6. Angiers. |
| | 7. Angoulême. |

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| 7. Angoulême. | 45. Grenoble. |
| 8. Apt. | 46. Laitoure. |
| 9. Arras. | 47. Langres. |
| 10. Auranche. | 48. Laon. |
| 11. Autun. | 49. Lavaur. |
| 12. Auxerre. | 50. Leon. |
| 13. Bayeux. | 51. Lescar. |
| 14. Bayonne. | 52. Limoges. |
| 15. Bazas. | 53. Lizieux. |
| 16. Beauvais. | 54. Lodeve. |
| 17. Bellay. | 55. Lombex. |
| 18. Bethlehem. | 56. Luçon. |
| 19. Beziers. | 57. Maçon. |
| 20. Boulogne. | 58. St. Malo. |
| 21. St. Brien. | 59. Mande. |
| 22. Cahors. | 60. Du Mans. |
| 23. Carcassonne. | 61. Marseilles. |
| 24. Castres. | 62. Meaux. |
| 25. Cisteron. | 63. Mets. |
| 26. Chaalons. | 64. Mire-Poix. |
| 27. Chartres. | 65. Montauban. |
| 28. Clermont. | 66. Montpellier. |
| 29. Cominges. | 67. Nantes. |
| 30. Condom. | 68. Nevers. |
| 31. Cornouaille. | 69. Nice. |
| 32. Corserans. | 70. Nîmes. |
| 33. Coutance. | 71. Noyon. |
| 34. De Dax. | 72. Orléon. |
| 35. Digne. | 73. St. Omer. |
| 36. Dol. | 74. Orange. |
| 37. Eureux. | 75. Orleans. |
| 38. De Helne, or Perpignan. | 76. Pamiers. |
| 39. St. Flour. | 77. St. Papoul. |
| 40. Frejus. | 78. St. Paul trois Chateaux, or St. Paul 3 Castles. |
| 41. Gap. | 79. Perigueux, Perpignan, vide Elne. |
| 42. Geneva. | 80. Poitiers. |
| 43. Glandeve. | |
| 44. Grace. | |

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| 81. St. Pol de Leon. | 96. Tarbas. |
| 82. St. Pons de Comiers. | 97. Toul. |
| 83. Le Puy. | 98. Toulon. |
| 84. Rennes. | 99. Tournay. |
| 85. Rieux. | 100. Treguier. |
| 86. Riez. | 101. Troyes. |
| 87. La Rochelle. | 102. Vabres. |
| 88. Rodez. | 103. Valence & Dio. |
| 89. Saintes, or Saintes. | 104. Vannes. |
| 90. Sars. | 105. Vence. |
| 91. Sarlat. | 106. Verdun. |
| 92. Senes. | 107. Viviers. |
| 93. Senlis. | 108. Uzais. |
| 94. Soissons. | 109. Tpres. |
| 95. Strasburg. | |

Where Note, That *Valence* and *Dio* is a double Title, and the Bishopricks of *Geneva* and *Nice*, belong to the Duke of *Savoy*, and are only named, because part of them lie in the Territories of the King of *France*.

Now they follow according to the Order they are commonly placed in.

1. And first, because *Paris* is the Capital City of the Kingdom, the ordinary Residence of our Kings, and of the whole Court, the Seat of the first and most August Parliament, of the first University of *Europe*, and of so many Famous and Illustrious Men, I have thought fit to so many other Prerogatives and Primacies, which it has above all other Cities of *France*, to add that of naming it first among the Archbishopricks, though it be but of late Creation, with its three Suffragans, which could not well be separated from it.

In placing the rest we shall follow the Ancient Division, *Secundum Notitiam Imperii*, and the Order of that considerable Book called, *Gallia Christiana*;

figure; or Description of *France* since made Christian.

1. The Archbishoprick of *Paris*, has three Bishopricks within its Jurisdiction, viz. *Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*. The present Archbishop is *Francis de Harlay*, Duke and Peer of *France*, Proviseur of the *Sorbonne*, &c. A Person of noble Extraction, Learned, Eloquent, and very Courteous.

The Bishop of *Chartres*, is *Ferdinand de Neufville*, Councillour of State in Ordinary, &c.

The present Bishop of *Meaux*, is *James Benigne Bessuet*, late Preceptor, or Tutor, to the Dauphin, Famous for Contraversy.

The Bishop of *Orleans*, is *Peter de Cambout de Coislin*, first Almoner to the King, &c.

There are in this Archbishoprick, 39 Abbies of Men, besides five united to others, and 32 Nunneries.

2. The Archbishoprick of *Lyons* comprehends four Bishopricks, viz. *Autun*, *Langres*, *Chaalon*, and *Macon*.

The Archbishop, is Archbishop, and Count, and Primate of the *Gauls*; and is at present, *Camillus de Neufville de Ville-roy*, Lieutenant Governour for the King in the Countrey of *Lyons*, &c. The Cathedral of that City is very considerable, the Canons of it being stiled Counts of *Lyons*, and being obliged for their admission to make proof, that they are noble by five Generations, both on their Fathers and Mothers side.

The Bishop of *Autun*, who is by his Dignity perpetual President of the States of *Burgundy*, and Administrator of both the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the Archbishoprick of *Lyons*, when the See is vacant, &c. is *Gabriel de Roquette*, &c.

The Bishop of *Langres*, who is Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, and one of the ancient Peers of *France*, is at present, *Lewis Armand de Simanes de Cardes*, &c.

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The Bishop of *Châlons*, on *Saone*, being both Bishop and Count, is *Henry Felix de Tassy*, &c.

The Bishop of *Mâcon* is named *Michael Cassagnet de Tilladet*, &c.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 49 Convents of Men, besides four united, and sixteen Nunneries, besides one united.

3. The Archbishoprick of *Rouen* contains six Bishopricks, viz. Those of *Bayeux*, *Auranches*, *Evreux*, *Sais*, *Lisieux*, and *Contance*.

This Archbishop is Primate of *Normandie*, &c. and is at present named *Rouxel de Medavy de Grancey*, and is one of the Councillours of State in Ordinary.

The Bishop of *Bayeux*, is *Francis de Nesmond*, Dr. of *Sorbon*, &c.

The Bishop of *Auranches*, is *Gabriel Philip* of *Froulay de Tesse*, &c.

The Bishop of *Evreux*, is *James Potier de Novion*.

The Bishop of *Sais*, is *Maturin Savary*, &c.

The Bishop of *Lisieux*, being Bishop and Count, is named *Leonard Govion de Matignon*.

And lastly, the Bishop of *Contance*, is *Charles-Francis de Lomenie de Brienne*, &c.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 66 Convents of Men, besides one united, and fourteen Nunneries.

4. The Archbishoprick of *Tours* contains eleven Bishopricks: The present Archbishop is *Michael Amelot*, &c. The other Bishops, are.

1. The Bishop of *Du Mans*, *Lewis de la Vergne*, *Montenat de Tressan*, &c.

2. The Bishop of *Angers*, *Henry Arnould*, &c.

3. The Bishop of *Reims*, *John Baptiste de Beaumanoir de Lavardin*, &c.

4. The Bishop of *Nants*, *Giles de Beauvais du Rivau*.

5. The Bishop of *Cornouaille*, who is both Bishop and Count, and is named *Francis de Corrologon*.

6. The Bishop of *Vannes*, *Peter-Lewis*, *Casot de Vautorte*.

7. The Bishop of *St. Pol de Leon*, who is both Bishop

and

and Count, *Peter Neboux de la Brouffe*: 8. The Bishop of *Treguier*, being both Bishop and Count, whose name is *Francis-Ignatius de Baglion de Sail-lant*, formerly a Priest of the Oratory: 9. The Bishop of *St. Brien*, *Lewis-Marcellus* of *Carlogon*: 10. The Bishop of *St. Malo*, *Sebastian de Guemaduc*: 11. The Bishop of *Dol*, who is both Bishop and Count, *Matthew Mortan*.

This Archbishoprick has within its extent 71 Convents of Men, and 13 Nunneries, among which is the famous Collegiate Abby of *St. Martin* of *Tours*, of which the Kings of *France* are Abbots.

5. The Archbishoprick of *Sens* contains four Bishopricks: the present Archbishop, who is stiled, Primate of the *Gauls*, and of *Germany*, is *Hardouin Fortin de la Hoguette*, &c. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Troyes*, *Francis Bouthillier de Chavilly*, Doctor of *Sorbon*, &c. 2. The Bishop of *Auxerre*, *Andrew Colbert*, likewise Doctor of *Sorbon*, &c. 3. The Bishop of *Nevers*, *Edward Vallot*, &c. 4. The Bishop of *Bethleem*, *Francis de Bataillet*. This Bishop has his Seat of Residence in the Town of *Clamecy*, otherwise called *Bethleem*, situated in *Nivernois*, within the extent of the Diocess of *Auxerre*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 44 Convents of Men, besides two united, and 15 Nunneries, besides one united.

6. Under the Archbishoprick of *Treves* in *Germany*, are three Bishopricks belonging to *France*, which are,

1. *Mets*, of which *George Aubusson de la Feuillade*, Prince of the Holy Empire, is Prince and Bishop. 2. Of *Toul*, of which *James de Fieux*, Doctor in Divinity of the Colledge of *Navarre*, is Bishop and Count. 3. The Bishoprick of *Verdun*, of which *Hippolyte de Bethune* is likewise Bishop and Count, and Prince of the Holy Empire.

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In the extent of these three Bishopricks, there are 42 Convents of Men, and 9 Nunneries.

6. In the Archbishoprick of *Reims*, there are eight Bishopricks.

The Archbishop of *Reims* is Duke of the same, and first of the Peers of *France*, that Consecrates and Anoints the Most Christian Kings, and is Legate, by his Dignity, of the Holy Apostolick See, and Primate of *Gaul Belgick*. He that now is, is named *Charles Maurice le Tellier*, Son to the late Chancellour, and Brother to Mr. *Louvois*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Saïssens*, *Peter Daniel Huet*, Under-Preceptor, or Sub-Tutor to the Dauphin. 2. The Bishop of *Châlons*, on the *Marne*, who is also Count and Peer of *France*, and is named *Lewis Anthony de Noailles*. 3. The Bishop of *Laon*, who is Bishop and Duke of the same, and Peer of *France*; whose name is *John d' Etrées*. 4. The Bishop of *Senlis*, who is *Denis Sanguin*. 5. The Bishop of *Beauvais*, who is Count and Chatelain too of *Beauvais*, &c. and is named *Toussain de Faurbin*, who has been twice Ambassadour in *Poland*. 6. The Bishop of *Amiens*, who is *Francis Faure*, Preacher formerly to the late Queen. 7. The Bishop and Count of *Noyon*, and Peer of *France*, is *Francis de Clermont de Tonnerre*. 8. The Bishop of *Boulogne*, is *Claudius le Tonnelier de Breteuil*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 118 Convents of Religious Men, and 30 Nunneries, besides several ruined by the Wars.

Note, That the Prior of *St. Remy* of *Reims* in this Diocess, is obliged to carry the Holy Viol to the Ceremony of Consecrating, or Anointing the Kings of *France*.

8. The Archbishoprick of *Cambray*, includes four Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, and Duke of *Cambray*, who is likewise Prince of the Empire, and Count of *Cambresis*, or the County of *Cambray*, is *James Theodore*

Theodore de Brias. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Arras*, who is President by his Dignity, of the States of *Artois*; his name is, *Guy de Sève de Rochechouart*. 2. The Bishop of *Tournay*, *Gilbert de Choiseul du Plessin Prâlin*. 3. The Bishop of *St. Omer*, *Lewis-Alphonsus de Valbelle*. 4. The Bishop of *Ypres*, *James de Lières*.

There are in this Archbishoprick, 48 Convents of Men, and 29 Nunneries.

The Archbishoprick of *Besançon* in the *Franche* County, has under it but one Suffragan Bishop.

The present Archbishop is *Antony-Peter de Gramant*. The Suffragan being called the Bishop of *Bel-lay*, is *Peter de Laurens*.

There are in this Archbishoprick, 23 Convents of Men, and four Nunneries.

9. The Archbishoprick of *Vienna*, contains four Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop is, *Henry de Villars*, Prior and Lord of *Aispagnac*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop and Count of *Geneva*, *John d'Aranton, d'Alaix*. His Residence at present is at *Ancy*. This Bishoprick is in the Gift of the Duke of *Savoy*. In it is the Abby of *Hautecombe*, which is the place where the Dukes of *Savoy* are Intombed. 2. The Bishop and Count of *Grenoble*, who is President by his Dignity, of the States of the *Dauphinate*, is *Stephen le Camus*. 3. The Bishop and Count of *Viviers*, &c. is *Lewis Francis de la Baume de Saxe*. 4. The Bishop and Count of the double Bishoprick of *Valenct and Die*, is *Daniel de Conac*.

In this Archbishoprick there are 23 Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

10. The Archbishoprick of *Arles* comprehends four Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, who is stiled Prince and Primate, is *Adbeimar de Monteil de Grignan*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Marseilles*, *Charles-Gaspard-William de Vintimille de St. Luc*.

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2. The Bishop and Count of *St. Paul Trois-Châteaux*, or *St. Paul-Three-Castles*, *Lewis Aube de Roquemartin*. 3. The Bishop and Lord of *Toulon*, *Armand-Lewis Bonnin de Chalucet*. 4. The Bishop of *Orange*, *John-James d'Obeillo*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are three Convents of Men, and four Nunneries.

11. The Archbishoprick of *Bourges*, has under it five Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, who is stiled Patriarch and Primate of the *Aquitains*, is *Michael Phelippeaux de la Urilliere*; the other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Clermont*, who is *N.* 2. The Bishop of *Limoges*, *Lewis d'Urfé*. 3. The Bishop of *Puy*, and Count of *Velay*, who is an immediate Suffragan to the See of *Rome*, *Armand de Bethune*. 4. The Bishop and Count of *Tulles*, *Humbert Ance-lin*. 5. The Bishop of *St. Flour*, *Ferome de la Mothe Houdancourt*.

There are in this Archbishoprick, 66 Convents of Men, comprehending some united, and 17 Nunneries.

12. The Archbishoprick of *Alby* contains five Bishopricks.

The Archbishop is lately dead.

This Archbishoprick was Erected in 1678. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop and Count of *Rodes*, *Paul-Philip de Lizay de Lussignan*. 2. The Bishop of *Castres*, *Augustin de Maupeou*. 3. The Bishop of *Cahors*, who is likewise Count and Baron of the same, *Henry-William de Jay*. 4. The Bishop and Count of *Vabres*, *Lewis de Baradat*. 5. The Bishop of *Mande*, and Count of *Gévaudan*, *Francis-Placidus de Baudry de Piencourt*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are sixteen Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

13. The Archbishoprick of *Bordeaux*, has under it nine Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, who is likewise Primate of

of *Aquitain*, is *Lewis de Bourlemont d' Anglures*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop and Count of *Agen*, *Julius Mascaron*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King. 2. The Bishop of *Angoulême*, *Francis de Périgard*. 3. The Bishop of *Saintes*, *William de Plésses, de Geté de la Brunetiere*. 4. The Bishop of *Poitiers*, *Armand de Quinçay*. 5. The Bishop of *Perigueux*, *William le Boux*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King. 6. The Bishop of *Condom*, *James de Matignon*. 7. The Bishop of *Rochelle*, *Henry de Laval Bois-Dauphin de Sablé*. 8. The Bishop and Baron of *Luçon*, *Henry de Barillon*. 9. The Bishop of *Savlat*, *Francis de Salagnac de la Mothe-Fenelon*.

In this Archbishoprick there are 95 Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

14. The Archbishoprick of *Auch* comprehends ten Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, is *Anne-Tristan de la Baume du Surz*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Dax*, *Leon de la Lâne*. 2. The Bishop of *Laitoure*, *Hugh de Bar*. 3. The Bishop of *Cominges*, *Lewis de Rechignevoisin de Guron*. 4. The Bishop of *Couferans*, *Gabriel de St. Estève*. 5. The Bishop and Lord of *Aire*, *Armand Bazon de Bezons*. 6. The Bishop of *Bazas*, *James Joseph de Gourgues*. 7. The Bishop of *Tarbes*, *Francis de Poudeux*. 8. The Bishop and Lord of *Oleron*, *Charles de Sallettes*. 9. The Bishop of *Lescar*, *Dominick Desclaux de Mesplées*; this Prelate is President of the States of *Bearn*, first Councillour in the Parliament of *Navarre*, and first Baron of *Bearn*. 10. The Bishop of *Bayonne*, *Gaspar de la Roque Priellé*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 32 Convents of Religious Men, and four Nunneries.

16. The Archbishoprick of *Narbon*, has under it nine Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, is *Peter de Bonzi*, Cardinal of that Name. The Archbishops of this See

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are Primates and Presidents by their Dignity, of the States of *Languedoc*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Beziers*, *John-Armand Rotondi de Biscaras*. 2. The Bishop and Count of *Agde*, *Lewis Fouquet*. 3. The Bishop of *Carcassone*, *Lewis-Joseph Adhémar de Monteil de Grignan*. 4. The Bishop of *Nîmes*, *John Seguiet la Verriere*. 5. The Bishop of *Montpellier*, and Count of *Melguel*, and *Mont-ser-rant*, *Charles de Pradil*. 6. The Bishop of *Lodève*, and Count of *Mont-brun*, *Charles Antony de la Garde de Chambona*. 7. The Bishop of *Uzais*, *Michael Poncet de la Riviere*. 8. The Bishop of *St. Pons de Tomiers*, *Peter-John-Francis de Persin de Mont-Gaillard*. 9. The Bishop and Count of *Alet*, *Victor Meliand*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 24 Convents of Men, and seven Nunneries.

17. The Archbishoprick of *Toulouse* contains seven Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, is *Joseph de Montpezat de Carbon*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Pamiers*, *Francis de Camps*. 2. The Bishop of *Montauban*, *John Baptist Michael Colbert de Villacerf*. 3. The Bishop of *Mire-Poix*, *Peter de la Broüe*. The Bishop of *Lavaur*, whose name is *Esprit*, or *Spirit Flechier*, Almoner in Ordinary to the *Dauphiness*. 5. The Bishop of *Rieux*, *Antony-Francis de Berrier*, Provost of *St. Stevens of Toulouse*. 6. The Bishop of *Lombes*, named *Don Côme Roger*, formerly General of the * *Feuillantines*. 7. The Bishop of *Papoul*, *Francis de Barthelmy de Gramont*.

* A sort of Cistercian Monks.

In this Archbishoprick, there are fourteen Convents of Men, and but one Nunnery which was ruined by the Civil Wars.

18. The Archbishoprick of *Aix* comprehends five Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop is *Charles le Goux de la Barchere*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop and Prince of *Apt*, *John de Gaillard*. 2. The Bishop of

of Riés, N. de Marais. 3. The Bishop of Frejus, Luke D' aquin. 4. The Bishop and Count of Gap, Charles Benigne Hervé. 5. The Bishop of Sisteron, Lewis de Thomassin.

In this Archbishoprick, there are five Convents of Men, and three Nunneries. There was another Nunnery, but it is now demolished.

19. The Archbishoprick of Ambrun contains six Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, who is stiled Prince of the same, is Charles Brulart de Genlis. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of Digne, Francis le Tellier. 2. The Bishop of Grasse, John Baltasar de Gabanus de Vieux. 3. The Bishop of Vence 4. The Bishop of Glandève, Francis Verjus. 5. The Bishop of Sines, Lewis-Anne Aubert de Villestrin, Commander of the Order of St. Michael. 6. The Bishop of Nice, under the Duke of Savoy, N. Moret, who is also stiled Count de Drap. Besides these, There are in Spain, Germany, and America,

1. The Bishoprick of Helne in Roussillon, within the Archbishoprick of Terragona in Spain, now transferred to Perpignan: The present Bishop is Lewis Habert de Montmort, Grand Inquisitour for the King in those parts. In this Bishoprick there are six Convents and Abbies.

2. The Bishoprick of Strasburg; whose present Bishop and Prince, is William Egon of Furstenberg. The Abby of Munster in the Grégorian Vally, in the Diocese of Basil, is likewise in the French Territories.

3. Hebec, being the Capital Town of New France in the West-Indies, was Erected into a Bishoprick in 1674. by Pope Clement the Tenth, and the Abbies of Maubis, and of l'Étré in France, were united to it, for its better support: The Bishop of it, is the Abbot of Cheveries of St. Valier.

Other French Bishops, in partibus Infidelium, are

1. The Bishop of Heliopolis, Francis Pallu, Vicar and

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and Missionary Apostolick, and Administrator-General of *China*; who with the Abbot *de Lyonne*, the younger, and eight other Ecclesiastical Persons, Embarked at *Brest* the 25th of *March* 1681. for *Surat*, intending thence to go to the Kingdoms of *China*, *Tunquin*, *Siam*, *Camboya*, *Lao*, and *Cochinchina*.
 2. The Bishop of *Casareopolis*, *Francis Piquet*, Native of *Lyons*, who was formerly Consul for the French Nation at *Aleppo*, for nine years space: He is now Apostolical Vicar in the *Levant*, and chiefly at *Bagdad*, or *Babylon* on the *Tigris*, where he at present is, with *M. Casmont de Nerac*, Priest of the Oratory: They Embarked at *Toulon*, the 11th of *September*, 1679. to go for *Aleppo*, the Capital City of *Syria*.

The *Gallican Church* is composed of these Prelates, who all of them stile themselves Councillours of the King, in both his Councils, viz. Of State, and his Privy-Council, though they have no ordinary right to sit there, unless they be called by an express Commission: They are all Doctors, either in Divinity, or Law: The manner how they swear Allegiance to the King, and the Form of their Oath we have already described.

Once in five years the Clergy hold Assemblies, which they call the Lesser Assemblies, and once in ten years their greater Assemblies, which are more numerous: Besides these, the King, upon Direction to the Chief Prelates, calls extraordinary Assemblies of them, as lately; and sometimes a National Synod is Convoked: These Assemblies consist of some Prelates, and some Deputies of the Clergy, chosen out of the most qualified among them. In these Assemblies most affairs relating to the Church and Clergy are debated, and Represented, if need be, to the King, to whom at every Session, they give a considerable sum of Money.

The last Assembly was held in 1685. There are also besides these, in *France*, the Great Priours of *Malta*,

Malta, which are the Great Priour of *France*, the Great Priour of *St. Giles's*, or of *Provence*, the Great Priours of *Champagne*, *Aquitain*, and *Auvergne*, and the Knights and Commanders of *Malta*, all which are of the Body of the Clergy.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Governments in France.

HAVING spoken of *France*, as divided into Arch-bishopricks and Bishopricks, being next to speak of it as divided into Governments, I shall observe the same Order, that was Decreed and observed in the Assembly of the General Estates held in 1614. after several Contestations concerning this point, as thinking it better and more authentick than any other I could follow. And as for the New Conquests, I have ranked them according to the Order observed by the Ministers and Secretaries of State. According to which Order, they are in all 17 Governments, besides some other particular Governments, and those in *America*. And are thus Ranked.

The general Governments in France, and its Acquisitions.

1. **P**aris, and the Isle of *France*.
2. **B**urgundy, Dutchy and County.
3. *Normandie*.
4. *Guienne*.
5. *Britanny*.
6. *Champagne*.
7. *Languedoc*.
8. *Picardie*, and *Flanders*.

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9. *Dan*.

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9. *Dauphiné, or Dauphinat.*
10. *Provence.*
11. *Lyonnois, or Country of Lyons.*
12. *Orleans, and the Dependances.*
13. *Navarre, and Bearn.*
14. *Alsatia.*
15. *Three Bishopricks.*
16. *Lorrain.*
17. *Roussillon.*

I. Paris, and the Isle of France.

Countrys, Towns, Places, and Governours.

1. Town, Provostship, and Vicounty of *Paris*.
The Duke of *Gévores*.
2. The Hospital Royal of *Invalides*, or Maimed Souldiers.
The *Sieur St. Martin*, Knight of the Royal and Military Orders of *Nôtre Dame de Mont Carmel*, &c.
3. Isle of *France*, and Country of *Soissons*.
The new Duke *D' Etrées*, and the Count *de Chamel*, Lieutenant-General.
4. The Provost of *Paris*.
M. de Bullion de Bonelle.
5. *Valois*.
The Duke *de Gévores* Bayliff.
6. Of the Towns and Cittadels of *Laon*, *Noyon*, and *Soissons*: and Kings Lieutenants, at *Laon*, at *Soissons*.
The Duke *D' Etrées*, Governour.
M. de la Simonie.
M. Fourcher.
7. *Beauvais*, and Country of that Name.
The Count *de Marêts*, Governour of the Town, and Lieutenant of the Country.
8. *Marle*.
M. Montan.

9. *Ribe*

9. *Ribemont.*
M. De la Tour.
10. Town, Castle, and Captainry of *Compiègne.*
The Marshal *d'Hamieres.*
11. The Captainry, or Captainship, of *Villiers*
Coterets.
The Duke *D'Etrées.*
12. *Senlis.*
The Marquis *de St. Simon.*

Note, That all Governours of Provinces, are stiled Lieutenants-General, though there be under them another Lieutenant-General of the same Province, and sometimes several.

2. Of the Government of Burgundy.

Countries, Towns, Places, and Governours,
Captains, &c.

1. Burgundy and Bresse, Bagy, *Valromey*, and *Gex.*

The Governour General, is the present Prince of *Condé.*

2. In the Bayliwick of *Dijon*, *Chatillon*, *Bar-sur-seine*, *La Montagne*, and the Vicounty of *Auxonne*, which is the first Lieutenant-General of *Burgundy.*

The Count *d'Amanzé*, Lieutenant-General.
And the Count *d'Armagnac*, Seneschal.

3. In the Bayliwick of *Châlon.*
James Dublé, Marquis of *Uxelles*, Lieutenant-General.

And the Marquis of *Tavannes*, Seneschal.

4. In the Bayliwick of *Mâcon.*
The Marquis *d'Antragues*, both Lieutenant-General, and Seneschal.

5. In the Bayliwicks of *Auxois*, *Auxerrois*, and *Autunnes.*

Nicolas

The Present State

Nicolas de Chaugy, Count of Rouffillon.

6. Of Bresse, Bugey, Valtomey, and Gex.

The Marquis d'Entremons, Lieutenant-General and Seneschal.

Of the County of Burgundy, or Franche Comté, which though lately Conquered, is placed with the former.

The Marshal Duke of Duras Governour-General.

And René de la Tour de Gouvernet, Lieutenant-General.

7. Besançon, taken in 1674.

Duke of Duras Governour.

M. de Clerans, Lieutenant.

8. Cittadel of Besançon.

M. de Moncaut.

9. Fort of St. Steven.

M.

10. Fort Griffon.

M. Polastre.

11. Dole, taken in 1674.

M. de la Feuillée, Governour.

M. Philippe, Lieutenant.

12. Salins.

The Marquis de la Freziliere, Governour.

M. de Salieres, Lieutenant.

13. The two Forts of St. Andrew.

M. de Bardin d'Escarlian, Governour.

M. de Bourbonnion, Lieutenant.

14. Fort of Belin.

M. Olivier, Commander.

15. Castle of Joug, and Town of Pontarlier.

M. de la Platier, Governour.

M. de St. Maurice, Lieutenant.

16. Castle of Blamont.

M. Bertrandi, Commander.

17. Castle of Montbeliard.

M. de Lansberg.

3. Government of Normandy.

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours,
Lieutenants, &c.

1. Province of *Normandie*.
The Duke of *Montausier*, Governour-General.
2. *High Normandie*.
The Marquis *de Beuvron*, Lieutenant-General.
3. *Low Normandie*.
The Count of *Torigny*.

There are five Under-Lieutenants for the King, viz.

1. In the Bayliwicks of *Rouen*, and *Caux*.
The Duke of *Guveres*.
2. In those of *Evreux*, and *Alençon*.
The Marquis *de L' aigle*.
3. In that of *Cotentin*.
The Marquis *de Canisy*.
4. In that of *Caen*.
The Marquis *de la Luzerne*.
5. In that of *Gisors*.
The Marquis *de Flavacourt*.

Of other particular places here follow the Governours.

1. *Rouen*.
The Duke *de Montausier*.
2. Old Palace of *Rouen*.
The Marquis of *Beuvron*.
3. Bayliwick of *Rouen*.
The Count of *Torigny*.
4. The Bridge of the Arch called the *Pont de L' Arche*.
M. Druel, under the Duke of *Montausier*.
5. *Dieppe*, and *Fort de Polet*.
Under the same, *M. de Tierceville Mahaut*,
Lieutenant.
6. *Fecamp*.
M. de Razabon, Lieutenant.

7. *Havre*

The Present State

7. *Havre de Grace*, which is Independant, and has the Rank of the Government of a Province.

The Duke of *St. Aignan*, who is also Lieutenant-General of *Montiervilliers*, and *Harsleur*.

8. *Honfleur*.

The Marquis of *Esdars*.

9. *Caen*, Town and Castle.

The Count de *Congny*, Lieutenant and Bayliff.

10. *Cherbourg*, and *St. Lo*.

M. de Matignon.

11. *Coutance*.

M. de Belleuze, Governour.

12. *Granville*.

M. d'Estienville.

13. *Auranches*.

M. de Carbonel, Governour.

The Marquis of *Rants*, Bayliff.

14. *Falaise*.

The Marquis of *Potange*.

15. *Argentan*.

The Count de *Grancé*.

16. *Alençon*.

M. de Boulemer de Laré, Governour and Bayliff.

4. Government of *Guienne*.

*Countries, Towns, Places, Governours,
Lieutenants, &c.*

In this Government there are two Lieutenants, and a Sub-Lieutenant General, viz.

1. In the generality of *Bordeaux*, or *Lower Guienne*.

The Count of *Montalgu*.

2. In the *Upper Guienne*, or generality of *Montauban*.

The Marquis d' *Ambres*.

3. In

3. In the Countries of *Agen* and *Condom*, and one or two additional Elections.

The Count *de la Serre d' Aubeterre*, also Seneschal of the said Countries.

The Governours of the particular Places are as follows.

1. *Bordeaux*.

N. perpetual Mayor of the same.

2. The Seneschal of the same is,

The Marquis of *Montferrant*, Great Seneschal of *Guienne*.

3. The second Seneschal of *Guienne*, of *Albret* and *Bazas*, is

The Count *de Laugnac*.

4. Castle-Trumpet, or *Chateau-Trompette*.

The Count of *Montaigu*.

5. Castle, Town, and County of *Blaye*.

The Duke *de St. Simon*.

6. *Laitoure*, Town and Cittadel.

The Duke of *Roquelaure*, Governour.

M. de Savaillant, Lieutenant.

7. *Dax*.

The Marquis *de Poyant*, Governour.

M. St. Pée, Lieutenant.

8. *Bayonne*, Capital of *Biscay*, and the adjacent Places.

1. Of the Town and Castle.

The Duke of *Gramont*.

2. Lieutenant of the Town, and Commander of the Cittadel.

M. Denou de St. Martin.

3. The Seneschal of *Biscay*.

The Duke of *Gramont*.

4. The Seneschal of the Country and County of *Bigorre*.

M. Le. . . .

5. The Seneschal of *Armagnac*.

The Marquis *de la Valette*.

6. The

The Present State

6. The Seneschal of *Albret*.
The Duke *de Boüillon*.

Of *Xaintonge*, and Country of *Angoulême*.

1. The Governour-General.

The Duke of *Usais*.

2. The Lieutenant-General in both.

The Count of *Farnac*.

3. The Seneschal of *Xaintonge*.

The Count *de Blenac*.

4. The Seneschal of the Country of *Angoulême*.

The Count *de Blenac*.

The Governours of the principal Places in these
are

1. Of *Angoulême* and *Xaintes*.

The Duke of *Usais*.

2. Of *Coignac*.

The Count of *Aubigny*.

3. Of the *Limosin*, or Country of *Limoges*, Upper
and Lower.

The Count of *Auvergne*.

4. The Lieutenants-General.

The Marquis of *Pompadour*, and the Marquis
D'Urfé.

5. The Seneschal of the same.

The Marquis of *Saillant*.

6. The Governour of *Limoges*.

M. de Niert.

7. The Governour and Seneschal of *Perigord*.

The Marquis *de Laurieres*.

8. Of *Quercy*, the Seneschal.

The Marquis *de St. Alvere de Lostanges*.

9. The Lieutenant-General.

The Marquis *de Bournazel*.

5. Government of Brittany.

Countries, Towns, Places, Gouvernours,
Lieutenants, &c.

In this Government there are

1. A Gouverneur-General.
The Duke *de Channes*.
2. A Lieutenant-General of Brittany.
The Marquis of *Lavardin*.
3. A Lieutenant-General in the Town, Castle,
and County of *Nantes*, which is an Independent Government.
The Marquis *de Molas de Rosmadec*.
4. A Lieutenant for his Majesty in High Brittany.
The Marquis of *Coethogon*, who is also Governor of *Rennes*.
5. The Lieutenant of Low Brittany.
The Marquis *de la Cofte*.
6. Of *St. Malo*.
The Marquis *de Guemadenc*.
7. *Dinan*.
M. des Alleurs.
Vitré.
M. de St. Laurent.
Brest.
M. de Chazeron.
Quimper.
M. de Bien Assis.
Port Louis, or Port Lewis.
The Duke *Mazarini*.
Belle-Isle.
M. de Louvat.

The Present State

6. In the Government of Champagne, and Brie.

*Countries, Towns, Places, Governours,
Lieutenants, &c.*

The General Governours are

1. The Governour General.

The Marshal Duke *de Vivonne* and *Mortemar*.

2. In the Bayliwicks of *Reims*.

The Marquis of first Lieutenant-General in *Champagne*.

3. In the Bayliwicks of *Troyes* and *Langres*, and in the Town of *Troyes*.

The Marquis *de Prâlin* is Lieutenant-General.

4. In the Department of *Vitry*, *St. Dizier*, *Joinville*, *St. Menebould*, *Chaumont*, *Bar sur Aube*, *Nogent*, *Wexelay*, and *Lien-Voisin*.

The Marquis *de Choiseul Beau-pré*, also Governour of *Dinan*, is Lieutenant-General.

5. In *Brie*, the Lieutenant-General is

The Count *de Belloy*.

6. The Bayliff of *Troyes* is

M. L' Argentier de Chapelaine.

7. The Bayliff of *Chateau-Thierry*.

The Duke of *Bouillon*.

The Governours of other principal Towns, and Frontier places are these.

1. Of *Troyes*.

The Marquis of *Prâlin*.

2. *Chaalons*.

The Count *de Vaubecourt*.

3. *Reims*, with Title of Captain.

The Count *de L' Hery Francis Cauchon*.

4. *Langres*.

The Marquis *de Franciers de Choiseul*.

5. *Chaumont* in *Bassigny*.

The Marquis of *Renel*.

6. *Mar-*

6. *Mazarini*, or *Rhetel*.
M. de Verneuil.
7. *Chateau-Porcien*.
M. de Vandeuil.
8. *Rocroy*.
M. de la Hilliere.
9. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Mezieres*.
M. D' Augé Governour, and the *Chevalier de Montoron*, Lieutenant.
10. Of *Charleville*, and the Cittadel of *Mont-Olympe*.
The Marquiss *de Palaisau*, Governour.
M. de la Haye, Lieutenant.
11. *Sedan*, in the Town.
The Count *de la Boulie*, Governour.
M. de Termes, Lieutenant.
In the Castle.
M. de Servigny.
12. Town and Cittadel of *Stenay*.
The Count *de Bourlemont*, Governour.
M. de Chavigni, Lieutenant.
13. *St. Menchoud*.
M. de Neuchelle, Governour.
14. *Vitry*.
The Marquiss *de Villars*, Governour, and *M. de Foncar*, Major.
15. *Bar sur Aube*.
M. De Noisy, Governour.
16. *Epernay*.
The Marquiss *de Puyseux*, Governour, and *M. de Perchape*, Lieutenant.
7. In the Government of *Languedoc*, are these
General Governours and Lieutenants.
 1. The General and Head Governour.
The Duke *de Maine*, natural Son to the King.
Under whom Commands.
The Duke *de Noailles*.
 2. The

The Present State

2. The Lieutenant-General of the Upper *Languedoc*.

The Marquis of *Cauviffon*. He resides at *Toulouze*.

3. The Lieutenant of the Lower *Languedoc*.

The Marquis of *Montanegues*, Residing at *Montpelier*.

4. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of *Vivaraïs*, and Governour of the Town and Cittadel of *Pont St. Esprit*, or Bridge of the Holy Spirit.

The Count de *Roure*, Residing at the said Town of *Pont St. Esprit*.

In the Government of the Countries and Provinces of *Foix*, *D'Arnezan* and *Andore*, depending of this Government, are

1. A Governour and Lieutenant-General for the King in the said Province of *Foix*, Sovereign Lands of *Dantezan* and *Andore*, Baronies, of *Gibel* and *Hauterive*, &c. Captain, and Governour of the Town and Castle of *Foix*, and Seneschal of the same, as also Seneschal of *Carcassone*, *Beziers*, and *Limoux*, under whom are *M. Lt.*

2. The Seneschal of *Nîmes*.

The Marquis de *Montfrin*.

3. The Seneschal and Governour of *Toulouze*, and *Albigeois*.

The Marquis of *Cornuiffon*.

4. The Bayliff of *Velay*.

The Marquis de *Chatte*.

5. The Bayliff of *Gevodian*.

The Marquis of *Morangé*.

6. The Bayliff of *Vivaraïs*.

The Marquis of *Vaugué*.

7. Governour of *Le Puy*.

The Marquis de *Polignac*.

Other

Other Governours of Frontier Places, depending of this Government, are

1. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Montpelier*.
The Marquis *de Castres*.
 2. *Somieres*.
M. *de St. Rut*.
 3. *Aiguemortes*, Governour, and * *Viguiers*.
The Marquis *de Vardes*. * *A certain Jurisdiction so called.*
 4. *Pont St. Esprit*.
The Count *de Route*, Governour, and the Chevalier *de Montanègues*, Lieutenant.
 5. *Narbon*.
M. *de Merinville*, Governour.
M. *de Moransane*, Lieutenant.
 6. *Carcassone*, Town and Castle.
M. *de Bezons*, Governour.
 7. *Brescon*.
The Baron *de la Fare*.
 8. *Pequay*.
M. *de Briffac*.
 9. The Castle of *St. Andrew*.
The Marquis *de la Roche*.
8. In the Government of *Picardie*, these principal Governments, 1. *Picardie* it self. 2. The Countries of *Artois* and *Hainault*, or old Conquests, Thirdly, and lastly, *Flanders*, or the New Conquests.
1. In *Picardie*, there is a General Governour, who is likewise Governour of *Hainault*, and the Country and County of *Artois*, and of the Town and Cittadel of *Montrenil*: Being The Duke of *Elbeuf*.
 2. A Lieutenant-General, in *Picardie* and *Hainault*.
The Duke of *Bethune*.
 3. A Lieutenant-General, in *Artois*.
The Count *de Naneré*.

The

The Present State

The Governours of the Frontier Towns and Places in *Picardie*, are these.

1. Of *Amiens*, the Governour and Bailiff is
M. de Bar.

2. *Abbeville.*

Is now governed by its own Mayors.

3. *Boulogne*, and the Country of that Name, the Governour is

The Duke d' *Aumont.*

The Lieutenant.

M. de Colambert.

The Seneschal.

The Duke d' *Etrées.*

4. *Ardes.*

M. de Rouville, Governour.

M. de Tonadoux, Lieutenant.

5. Town and Cittadel of *Callice.*

Duke de *Bethune*, Governour.

M. de St. Benoit, Lieutenant.

6. Fort de *Nieuilay.*

Duke of *Bethune.*

7. *Gravelines.*

M. de Mets, Governour.

M. de St. Benoit, Lieutenant.

8. *Dunkirk*, Town, Fortrefs, and Dependances.

The Son to the late Marshal d' *Estrades*, Governour.

Lieutenant in the Town.

M. de la Bercantiere.

Of the Cittadel.

M. de St. Leon, Governour.

M. Tibaut, Lieutenant.

9. Fort *Lewis*, near *Dunkirk.*

M. de la Baroniére, Commander.

10. *St. Valery sur Somme*, the Avowed Lord, Vicount, and Governour, is

The Marquis de *Gamauches.*

11. *Guise.*

M. de la Fyte.

12. *St.*

12. St. Quentin.

M. de Pradel, Governour:

M. d' Abancourt, Lieutenant.

13. The Bayliff of Vermandois.

The Marquis *d' Olizy*.

14. Peronne, Mondidier, and Roye.

The Marquis *d' Hoquincourt*, Governour; and
under him, at Mondidier, *M. d' Estrade*.

15. The Town and Cittadel of Montreuil.

The Duke *d' Elbeuf*.

In the Country of Artois, are these Governments.

1. Arras.

The Count *de Nancré*, Lieutenant-Governour.

In the Town and Cittadel.

M. de la Pleniere Herbert, Governour.

M. de Siffredi.

2. The Great Bayliff of Artois.

.....

3. Bethune, Town and Castle.

..... Governour.

M. de Limbeuf, Lieutenant.

4. Aire.

The Famous *M. de Calvo*, Governour.

M. de St. Quentin, Lieutenant.

5. The Fort St. Francis of Aire.

The *Sieur de la Tour*, Commander.

6. St. Omer.

The Marquis *de Choiseul*, Governour.

The *Sieur Raouffet*, Lieutenant.

7. Hedin.

..... Governour.

M. de Villopaux, Lieutenant.

8. Bapaume.

M. d' Orty, Governour.

M. Drouart, Lieutenant.

In Hainault, are

1. Landrecy.

The Marquis *de Ligné*, Governour.

M. de Barthe, Lieutenant.

2. Quaf.

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2. *Quesnoy.*

M. de Rancher, Governour.

M. de Rougon, the Kings Engineer, Lieutenant.

3. *Avènes.*

The Count Carle de Broglie, Governour.

M. d'Amours, Lieutenant.

*In the New Conquests in Flanders, are
these Governments.*

*Countries, Towns, Places, Governours,
Lieutenants, &c.*

1. *The Governour General of Flanders; and of all the Conquests made since the Pyrenean Treaty, in 1659.*

The Marshal d'Humieres.

2. *A Lieutenant-General.*

The Count of Montbron.

The more particular Governments are:

1. *Town of L' Isle.*

The Marshal d'Humieres, Governour.

*The Famous Marquis de la Rabliere, Com-
mander under him.*

Cittadel.

M. de Vaubant, Governour.

M. de Morillon, Lieutenant.

M. de la Mothe, Major.

Fort St. Sauveur, or St. Saviour.

M. de Belloy, Commander.

Town.

The Count de Maulevrier-Colbert, Governour.

M. de Courcelles, Lieutenant.

2. *Tournay Cittadel.*

M. de Megrigny, Governour.

The Count du Repaire, Lieutenant.

3. *Douay Town, and Cittadel.*

M. de Pomeroy, Governour.

M. d'Ernemont, Lieutenant.

Of the Fort *de Scarpe*.

M. le Chevalier du Repaire, Commander.

4. *Cambray*, Town and Cittadel, with Country and County of that Name.

M. de Montbron, Governour.

M. de Dreux, Lieutenant in the Town.

M. Parisot Ingenieur, Major.

Cittadel of *Cambray*.

M. de Tilleul, Under Governour.

M. de Frêne, Lieutenant.

5. Town and Cittadel of *Courtray*.

The Marquiss *d' Uxelles*, Governour.

6. *Dixmuyde*.

M.

7. *Valenciennes*.

M. Magalotti, Count *de Bardi*, Governour.

M. de Vincent, Lieutenant.

8. *Bouchain*.

The Commander *de Fénix*, Governour.

M. de Couvrelle, Lieutenant.

9. *Condé*.

M. de Bétou, Governour.

M. de la Bergerie, Lieutenant.

10. Redoubt of *Stincelles*.

M. d' Angeli, Commander.

11. *Phillipville*.

The Count *de Madaillan*, Governour.

M. de la Coste, Lieutenant.

12. *Dinant*, in the Country of *Liège*.

The Marquiss *de Choiseul-Beau-Pré*, Governour.

Dinant-Castle.

M. de St. Martin, Commander.

13. *Charlemont*.

M. de Reuvillon, Governour.

M. de Boutencourt, Lieutenant.

14. *Mexin*.

M. de Pertuis, Governour.

M. des Crochets, Lieutenant.

The Present State

15. *Maubeuge.*

The Famed Count *de Montal*, Gouverneur.

M. *de la Motte*, Lieutenant.

16. *Tpres.*

The Marquis *de la Trouffe*, Gouverneur.

M. *de la Neuville*, Lieutenant.

Fort of *Kenoque*.

M. *de Bugnet*, Commander.

17. *Bergue St. Vinox.*

M. *de Boquemare*, Gouverneur.

M. *de Passillon*, Lieutenant.

Fort *St. Francis de Bergue*.

M. *Pomarin*, Commander.

9. *In the Government of Dauphiné, or Dauphinat, are these general Gouvernours.*

1. Chief General Gouverneur.

The Marshal, Duke *de la Feuillade*.

2. The Lieutenant-General, and Seneschal.

The Count *de Tallard*.

The Gouvernours of the Frontier places, are

1. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Grenoble*.

The Marquis *de Marcey*.

2. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Valence*.

The Count *de Möncha*.

3. *Montlimart* Town and Cittadel.

The Count *de Vireville*.

4. Of the Fort *de Barault*.

The Marquis *de Genlis*.

5. *Exille*.

M. *de St. Mars*.

10. *In the Government of Provence, are*

1. The Gouverneur General of the Country and County of *Provence*.

The Duke of *Vendôme*.

2. The

2. The Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Grignan*.
3. The Great Seneschal of *Provence*.
The Marquis *d'Oraison*.
4. The Great Seneschal of *Arles*.
The Marquis *de Boche*.

The Governours of the Frontier places belonging to this Government, are

1. The Towers of *Toulon*, Commanding them and the Town.

The Duke of *Vendome*.

M. de Courcelles, under the said Duke.

2. The City of *Marseilles*.
M. de Piles de Forville, Captain of the Gallies.
3. Of the Isles of the *Chateau*, or Castle *d'If*, *Pomene*, and *Ratoneau*.
M. de Coste-Chaude, Brother to the former.
4. Of the Cittadel of *Marseilles*, and the Fort St. *John*.

The Count *de Beringhen*.

5. The Seneschal of the Jurisdctions and Precinct of *Marseilles*, is
The Marquis *de Valbelle*.

Of *Notre Dame de Garde*.

M. de Besmaux, is Governour.

Of the Isles of *St. Margaret*, and *St. Honoratus*.

M. Governour.

Of *Antibe*.

The Marquis *de Fanfon*.

- II. In the Government of *Lyonnois*, or the Country of *Lyons*, and of its Forests, and the Country of *Beaujolois*.

1. The Governour and Seneschal, is
The young Duke of *Villars*.

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2. The Lieutenant-General of *Lyonnois*, the Forests and *Beaujolois*, is

The Archbishop of *Lyons*, and his little Nephew, the Marquis *d' Alincourt*, in Reversion.

3. The Bayliff of *Lyonnois*, and Seneschal of the same Province, is

The Count *de la Chaize*.

4. The Bailiff of *St. Stephen* in the Forests, that acts at *Montbrison*, is

The Marquis *d' Urfé*.

5. The Bayliff of *Beaujolois*, is

The Marquis *de Sisy*.

To this Government belongs too, the Country of *Auvergne*, in which are

1. The Governour General.

The Duke of *Bouillon*.

2. Two Lieutenants-General, viz. A Lieutenant-General of High *Auvergne*.

The *Chevalier de Noailles*, who is likewise Lieutenant-General of the Gallies.

3. Two Seneschals, viz. Of *Riom*.

The Count *d' Alègre*.

Of *Clermont*.

The Marquis of *Canillac*.

Another Dependance is the Province of *La Marche*, in which are

1. A Governour of both the Higher and Lower Province of that Name.

The Marquis *de St. Germain de Beaupré*.

2. The Lieutenant-General.

The Marquis *de la Val-Montmorency*.

3. The Seneschal of *Gueret*.

M. *de L' Epau*.

4. The Seneschal of *Dorat*.

M. *de Sainte. Faire*.

Another Dependance, is the Country of *Bourbon*, called *Bourbonnois*, in which are

1. A Governour General.

The Marquis *de la Valiere*.

2. A Lieutenant-General.

The Marquis of *Levis*, Count of *Charlus*.

12. In the Government of the Country of Orleans, which is called the Government of the Countries of Orleans, Blois, Dune, Sologne, Chartrain, and Vendôme, are comprehended likewise, besides what are mentioned in the Title; The Provinces of Poitou, Anjou, Touraine, or Country of Tours; The Country of Saumur, and the Government of Rochelle; The Isle of Oleron and Ré; The Province of Maine, with le Perche, and the Country of Laval: Of Berry, and of the Country called Nivernois: which we shall take in Order.

1. Then the Governour General of what is mentioned in the Title, is

The Marquis d' *Alluy*.

2. The Lieutenant-General of Orleannois, or Country of Orleans, is

M. de *Laude*.

3. The Bayliff.

The Marquis d' *Avarez*.

4. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of Blois, or *Blésois*.

The Marquis de *Thois*.

5. The Bayliff of the same is

M. de *Somery*, Governour of *Chambor*.

6. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of Chartres.

The Chevalier de *Bethune d' Orval*.

7. The Bayliff of Chartres.

M. de *Servin*.

8. The Bayliff of Chateaufauf.

The Count de *la Salle*.

9. The Governour of Orleans.

The Marquis d' *Alluye*.

10. The Governour of Chartres.

The Marquis of *Chatillon*.

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In the Province of *Poitou*, are

1. A Governour General of High and Low *Poitou*, and the Countries of *Loudun*, and *Chatelleraut*.

The Duke *de la Vieuville*.

2. Two Lieutenants-General, viz. In High *Poitou*, and the Countries abovesaid.

The Count *de Parabère*.

In Low *Poitou*.

The Count *de Pardaillan*.

3. Two Seneschals of the Country of *Poitou*, viz. one residing at *Poitiers*.

The Count *d'Olonne, de la Tremouille*.

And another at *Civray*, and *Mainant*.

M. de la Parisiere,

4. The Governour, and Lieutenant-General at *Poitiers*.

The Marquis *de la Bretèche*.

5. *Loudun*; the Governour.

M. de Pyolens.

6. *Chatelleraut*, the Governour.

The Marquis of *Rivan*.

In the Province of *Anjou*, are

1. A Governour General.

The Count *d'Armagnac*.

2. A Lieutenant-General.

The Marquis *de Varenne*.

3. A Seneschal.

The Marquis *de Sablé*.

4. The Governour of the Castle of *Angers*.

M. D'Antichamb.

5. Of the Pont, or Bridge of *Cé*.

M. de la Fons, Governour.

In *Touraine*, or the Country of *Tours*, are these Governours.

1. The Governour in chief of *Touraine*, and of the Town of *Tours*.

The Marquis *d'Anjeau*.

2. The

2. The Lieutenant-General.
The Marquis *de Ruilly*.
3. The Bailiff of *Tours*, and *Chinon*.
The Marquis *de Givry*.
4. The Bailiff of *Lôches*.
The Marshal *d'Humieres*.
5. *Amboise*, Town and Castle.
The Marquis *d'Alluye*, Governour and Bayliff.
Of the Country of *Saumur*, of which depend *Saumur*, *Richelieu* and *Mirebeau*, the Governour of *Rochelle*, and the Country of *Aunis*, and The Count *de Cominges*, Governour also of *Saumur*.

1. The Governour General.
M.
2. The Lieutenant-General.
M. Millet, Sub-Governour to the Dauphin.
3. The Grand Seneschal.
The Count *de Motes*.
4. Of the Town, Towers, and Haven of *Rochelle*.
M. de Guiry, Governour.
5.
M. du Sauvage,
6. Isle and Cittadel of *Oleron*.
The Count *de la Vaugade*, Governour.
7. Isle of *Ré*, and Fort *de Prés*.
M. d'Aubarède, Governour.

In the Province of *Le Main le Perche* and *Laval*, there are

1. A Governour General.
The Marquis *de Ferrières*.
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Tessé*.
3. A Seneschal.
The Baron of *Liscuet*.

In the Province of *Berry*, there are

1. A Governour in Chief.
The Prince *de Soubise*.

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2. A Lieutenant-General, that is likewise Seneschal.

The Count *de Crouy de Gaucourt*.

In the Country of *Nivernois*, are

1. A Governour in Chief.

The Duke of *Nevers*.

2. A Lieutenant-General.

The Baron *de Foux*, who is Marquis of *Vielbourg*, and Count *de Miène*.

Other Countries and Governments Incorporated and Reunited to the Crown of France.

13. *The Government of Navarre, and Bearn, in which there are*

1. A Chief Governour and Lieutenant-General.

The Duke of *Gramont*.

2. A Lieutenant-General of *Bearn*.

The Marquis *de Rébenac de Feuquieres*.

14. *In the Government of Alsatia, are*

1. A Chief Governour, both of High and Low *Alsatia*, who is Governour also of *Brisac Town*, *Cittadel* and *Castle*, and of *La Fère*, *Vitré*, and *Port-Lewis*.

The Duke *de Mazarini*.

2. A Lieutenant-General.

The Duke of *Montausier*.

3. In their Absence, he that Commands in all *Alsatia*, is

M. de Monclay.

4. Of *Strasburg*.

The Marquis *de Chamilly*, Governour.

5. Of the Town of *Brisac*.

M. de la Chetardi, Governour.

M. de Farges, Lieutenant.

6. *Hunningen near Bâle.*
The Marquis *de Puisieux*, Governour.
M. *de la Sabliere*, Lieutenant.
7. *Schelestadt.*
M. *de Gondreville*, Governour.
M. *de la Provenchère*, Lieutenant.
8. *Beffort.*
M. *St. Just*, Governour.
M. *de Dampiere*, Lieutenant.
9. *La Petite Pierce.*
M. *Charle*, Commander.
10. *Friburg*, Capital City of *Brisgau*, Town and Castle.
M. *Du Fay*, Governour.
In the Town.
M. *de Barège*, Lieutenant.
In the Castle.
M. *de Roais*, Commander.

15. *In the Government of the three Bishopricks, Mets, Toul, and Verdun, there are*

In the Country and Bishoprick of *Mets*, there are

1. A Chief Governour.
The Duke *de la Ferté-Senneterre*.
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Vaubecourt*.
3. Town and Cittadel.
The Duke *de la Ferté*, Governour.
M. *le Roy*, Commander.

In the Town.

M. *de Giory*, Lieutenant.

In the Cittadel.

M. *de Berant*, Lieutenant.

2. In the Province, County, and Bishoprick of *Toul*, there are

1. A Governour in Chief.
The Duke *de Choiseul du Plessis Prâlin*.

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2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Feuquieres*.
 3. *Hombourg*, Town and Castle.
The Marquis *de la Bretèche*, Governour.
M. de la Gardette, Commander.
 4. *Bich*, Town and Castle.
M. de Bretèche, Governour.
M. de la Guierle, Lieutenant.
 5. *Marsal*.
The Marquis *de la Tournelle*, Governour.
M. de France, Lieutenant.
 6. *Faltsburg*, and *Sareburg*.
M. de Chamarande, Governour.
M. de Boesse, Lieutenant of *Sareburg*.
 7. *Littemberg*.
M. Bertrandi, Commander.
 8. Castle of *Landzcroon*.
M. de Siffredi, Commander.
3. In the Province, County, and Bishoprick of *Toul*, there are
1. A Governour in Chief.
The Count *de Pas de Feuquieres*.
 2. A Lieutenant.
M. de Pimodan.
 4. In the Country of *Verdun*, are
1. The Governour in Chief.
The Count *de Vaubecourt*.
Town and Cittadel of *Verdun*.
The Marquis *de Feuquieres*, Governour in Chief.
 2. In the Town.
M. des Crochets, Lieutenant.
- In the Cittadel.
M. de la Pornerie, Lieutenant.

16. In the Government of Lorraine, and the Country of Bar, there are

1. A Governour in Chief.

.....

2. *Nancy.*

The Marquis *de Joyeuse*, Governour.

3. *Longuy.*

M. *de Matthieu de Castelas*, Governour.

4. *Saar-Lois.*

M. *de Choisy*, Governour.

The Chevalier *Perrin*, Lieutenant.

5. Castle of *Traerbach*, near *Saar-Louis*.

M. *de Bar*, Commander.

In *Luxemburg* and its Dependances, which are placed under this Government, are

1. *Luxemburg*, taken in 1684.

The Marquis *de Lambert*, Governour.

2. Castle of *Rodenac*, near *Thionville*.

M. *de la Brugère*, Commander.

3. *Thionville*.

M. *d'Espagne*, Governour.

M. *d'Argelè*, Lieutenant.

4. *Montmidy*.

The Marquis *de Vandy*, Governour.

M. *de Haulles*, Lieutenant.

17. In the Government of the County of Rouffillon, and other Acquisitions towards Spain, are

1. A Governour in Chief.

The Duke *de Noailles*.

2. A Lieutenant-General.

The Count *de Chazeron*.

The Governours of the Frontier Places are

1. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Perpignan*.

The Duke *de Noailles*, Governour.

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In the Town.

M. de la Robertiere, Lieutenant.

In the Cittadel.

M. de la Caussade, Lieutenant.

2. *Colioure*.

The *Chevalier d' Aubeterre*, Governour.

M. de Marsolier, Lieutenant.

3. *Salces*.

M. de St. Abre, Governour.

M. de Mansé, Lieutenant.

4. *Bellegarde*.

M. du Breuil, Commander.

M. Pitoux, Lieutenant.

5. *Mont-Louis*, or *Mount Lewis*.

Urban de Fortia, Governour.

M. de Long-Pré, Lieutenant.

Ville-Franche.

M. Fiscat, Governour.

M. Perlant de Sagne, Lieutenant.

6. Of the Fort and Village of the *Baths*, or *Les Bains*, and the Town of *Arles*.

M. de Boirre-Cloux, Commander.

7. *Pratz de Molion*.

M. de la Caze, Commander.

There is besides, in *Piedmont*, the Province Town, and Cittadel of *Pignerol*, and Forts of *St. Brigitte*, and of *Perouse*, with the Vallies, Countries, and Dependances of it, of which

1. The Governour General is

The Marquiss *de Herleville*.

The Lieutenant.

M. de Vercantiers.

In the Cittadel.

M. de la Mothe de la Myre-Rissan.

2. *Cazal*, the Capital, of which is *Montferrat*.

Under the Duke of *Mantua*.

Don Pedro de Gonzaga.

The

The Governour is

The Dukes Natural Uncle.

The Governour of the Cittadel, and French Troops is

M. de Catinat.

The Lieutenant.

M. de L' Isle.

The Commissary of War, Policy, &c.

M. de Chassenay.

3. Of *Morgues*, or *Monaco*.

Under the Prince, who is Governour and Captain of It, the

Kings Lieutenant is

M. de la Ronsiere.

The Ordinary General, and Provincial-Commissary for the War, and for the Conduct and Mustering of the Troops in Garrison, at *Pignerol*, and in all the aforesaid Places, and Dependances, is the aforesaid *M. de Chassenay de Luynes.*

In America.

1. The Governour, or Commander of *New France* is

The Marquis of *Nonville.*

2. Of the Islands.

The Count *de Blénac.*

Towns that remain to the King by the Pyrenean Treaty, made in 1659.

Arras, Hesdin, Bapaume, Bethune, Lillers, Lens, St. Paul, Terouane, Pas, Graveline, Fort of St. Philip, Sluys, and Hannuin, Bourbourg, St. Venant, Landrecy, Le Quesnoy, and all their Bayliwicks; Marienburg, and Philip-ville, in Exchange of La Bassée, and St. Vinox, (which latter is since too, in the French Possession) Avenne, Thionville, Montmidy, and Damvilliers; The Provostships of Iwy, of Chavancy,

of

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of *Marville*, *Rocroy le Câtelet*, and *Limchamp*: The County of *Rouffillon*, and that of *Conflans*, and that part of the County of *Cerdana*, on this side the *Pyreneans*: Upper and Lower *Alsacia*, *Suntgau*, the County of *Ferrette*, *Brisac*, and its Dependencies.

The King, after he had caused the Fortifications of *Nancy* to be demolished, had by a Treaty of Peace restored the late Duke of *Lorraine* to the Possession of the Dutchy of *Lorraine*, and to those Towns, Places, and Countries, that he formerly possessed, depending of the three Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, excepting *Moienvie*, the whole Dutchy of *Bar*, the County of *Clermont*, the Places of *Stenay*, *Dun*, and *Jamets*, and of the three Bishopricks.

And since that, the said late Duke, last Deceased, Resigned to the King of *France*, his Propriety and Sovereignty, of the Dutchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar*; which Donation was verified in the Parliament, in the Month of *February*, 1662.

By the Treaty of Peace at *Aix la Chapelle*, the 2d of May, 1668. It is stipulated,

That the M. C. King shall retain, remain seized of, and enjoy effectively, all the Places, Forts, Parts, Towns and Posts, that his Arms have occupied, or Fortified, during the Campaign of the preceding year, viz. The Fortress of *Charleroy*, the Towns of *Binch*, and *Aetbe*, the Places of *Domay* (including the Fort of *Scarp*) *Tournay*, *Oudenarde*, *L'Isle*, *Armentières*, *Courtray*, *Berguis* and *Furnes*; and of the whole extent of their Bayliwicks, *Chatellanies*, or *Castellanies*, Territories, Governments, Provostships, Appurtenances, Dependencies and Annexions, by what name soever they be called; with the same rights of Sovereignty, Propriety, Rights of Regality, Patronage,

age, Guardianship, Jurisdiction, Nomination, Pre-rogatives, and Preeminences over the Bishopricks, Cathedral Churches, and other Abbies, Priories, Dignities, Cures, and other Benefices within the Extent of those Countries.

The Fortifications of several places, in which there is now no Governour, have been demolished, as those of *Chateau-Renaud*, and *Linchamp*, *Donchery*, *Damvilliers*, *Fametz*, *Raz*, *Corbie*, *Furnes*, *Armentieres*, *Bineh*, *Birk*, *Moienvit*, *Mouzon*, *Grey*, *Huy*, *St. Venant*, &c.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Spain, at Nimmeguen, the 17th of September, 1678.

The Most Christian King is to enjoy effectively, the whole County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comté*, and the Towns, Places, and Countries thereon depending; including therein the Town of *Besançon*, and its District, or Precinct; as also the Towns of *Valenciennes*, and its Dependances, *Bouchain* and its Dependances, *Cambray*, and *Cambressis*, or the Country of *Cambray*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, and their Dependances, *Ypres*, and its Castellany, *Harwick*, and *Warneton*, on the *Lys*, *Poperinghen*, *Bailleul*, and *Cassel*, with their Dependancies, *Bavay* and *Maubenge*, with their Dependancies, besides the Town of *Dinant*; and in case the King of *Spain* be not able to obtain of the Bishop and Chapter of *Liege*, the Cession of *Dinant*, with the consent of the Emperour and Empire, with a year to be reckoned from the day of the date of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperour and the Most Christian King, the King of *Spain* obliges himself, and promises to yield the Town of *Charlemont* to the King of *France*:

And some Villages there were to be Exchanged.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded at Nimmeguen, the

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the 5th of February, 1679. the Town and Cittadel of *Friburg* in *Brisgaw*, with the three Villages, *Lehn*, *Metthausen* and *Kirchzart*, and their *Banlieus*, or Liberties, is to remain to the King of *France*: And the passage from *Brisac* to *Friburg*, is to remain free to his M. C. Majesty, over the Lands of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire, by the Ordinary Road, called *Landrass*.

The Duke of *Lorraine* is thereby re-established in the possession of *Lorraine*, excepting first, the Town of *Nancy*, and its *Banlieu*, or Jurisdiction; in lieu of which Town the King of *France* is to give him the Town and *Banlieu* of *Toul*, which he warrants him to be of equal extent and value: In the second place, except four High-ways of the breadth of half a *Lorraine* League, which shall lead from *Nancy* into *Alsatia*, to *Vesoul* in the *Franche Comté*, to *Mets*, and to *St. Dizier*. And all the Borroughs, Villages, Lands, and their Dependancies, which shall be found within the extent of the said High-ways of half a Leagues breadth, with all Rights, as well of Superiority and Sovereignty, as of Propriety, shall belong to his Most Christian Majesty. Thirdly, The Town and Provostship of *Longui*, and its Dependancies, shall remain to his Most Christian Majesty, who yields to him in Exchange, another Provostship of the same extent and value in one of the three Bishopricks.

Remarks concerning the Governours of Provinces.

The Governours and Lieutenants for the King in the Provinces, are what the Dukes were formerly, and the Governours of Towns, what the Earls or Counts were. Under every Duke there were twelve Counts, and over all the Dukes, there was one that was stiled Duke of the Dukes, or Duke of *France*, who was the Mayor of the Palace: The said Qualities

ties of Dukes and Counts became Hereditary under *Hugh Capet*, who having made himself King, every one of the other Great Men would needs make himself Master and Proprietour of the Government of which he was in Possession. *Hugh Capet* to have their good will, winked at this Usurpation, but yet being not willing on the other side, that the Royal Authority should remain always Clouded, he assembled all these Dukes, and made an Agreement with them, by which he left them a lawful Succession to all their respective States, but with condition however, that for lack of Heirs Male to succeed in a Right Line, or when the Possessours of them should happen to be Attainted and Convinced of the Crime of Felony, they should return to the Crown.

They that are well read in History, have, without doubt, remarked the return of all these parcels to their principle by the one or the other of these reasons. And because the Quality of Mayor of the Palace, or of Count of *Paris* in which the first was Confounded, had served him as it had done to *Pippin*, for a step to arrive to the Throne, he suppress that too at the same time, for the better securing of the Crown to his Successours.

The Governours and Lieutenants for the King, in the Provinces, have under them the Governours of Towns, as the Dukes had the Counts; but with this difference, that the number of Governours of Towns that are under each Governour of a Province, is not determined, one Province having more Towns, and another fewer. The Power of the Governours and Lieutenants-General of Provinces, is altogether like that of the ancient Dukes and Counts; which is, to keep in the Kings Obeysance the Provinces and Places given them in Custody, to maintain them in Peace and Tranquillity, to have Power or Command over their Arms, to defend them against Enemies, and against Seditious attempts, to keep the places well fortified and provided with
what

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what is needful, and assist the Execution of Justice, every one in his respective Government. But at the beginning, when these Governours were first established, there were none but only in the Frontier Towns; but because in the time of the Civil Wars, all the Provinces became Frontier, there was a necessity of placing Governours, not only in the Provinces, but in all the Towns.

Their Commissions are verified in the Parliaments of their respective Provinces, in which the Governours of the same Provinces have place, ordinarily next after the Chief Presidents. They are only simple Commissions, whose Continuation depends only of the Kings sole Pleasure, though some years past, there were crept in some abuses in this affair, and the Governours were become, as it were, Hereditary.

Note, That all the Lieutenants-General of Provinces, and Lieutenants of particular Towns and Places, are stiled Lieutenants for the King, because they are put in by the King, and have no dependance on the Chief Governour, under whose Command they are.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of France, as divided into Parliaments, Courts judging without Appeal, and other Courts of Justice.

I. Of the Administration of Justice, and the first Institution of Parliaments.

Justice was formerly administred by the Kings themselves, who render'd it in Person to their People; but Affairs multiplying every day more and more, the Kings were obliged to ease themselves of that Burden, reserving to themselves only the Cognisance of Affairs of State. And for the Administration of Ordinary Justice, he established a certain Council, which they called, a Parliament, which judged and decided all Causes and Affairs, both Civil and Criminal, between Man and Man; and that without Appeal, in which, were present, all the Peers of *France*, both Ecclesiastical and Secular: This Parliament followed the King in all his Voyages; and consequently, for that reason, was in those times, Ambulatory. It was first Instituted by *Pepin* in the year 757, and was doubtless the same thing that the Privy-Council is now. But at length the Kings parted with this Council in favour of their people; And *Philip* the Fair was the first that made the Parliament Sedentary, and gave them a part of his Palace at *Paris*, to be the Seat of that August Senate, which by the Integrity of its Decrees and Sentences, has acquired so great a Reputation among all Nations, that Popes, Emperours, Kings, and Foreign Princes, have voluntarily submitted their
their

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their differences to their Judgments; as may be seen by several Examples in History, and among others, by that of the Emperour *Frederick*, with Pope *Innocent* the Fourth, and of the King of *Castile* with the King of *Portugal*.

King *Philip* the Fair, following the Example of his Predecessours, Ordained there should be only two Sessions of the Parliament, *viz.* At the Feasts of *Easter*, and *All-Saints*, and distinguished them into two Chambers, of which one because it judged of the most important matters, was called the Grand Vault, or Grand Chamber, and the other, the Chamber of Inquests, or Inquiries.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Institution of all the Parliaments of France, and of the extent of their Jurisdiction, with the present number of the Chief Presidents, and other Counsellours.

There are in *France*, and its Dominions, 11 Parliaments, *viz.* 1. *Paris*. 2. *Toulouse*. 3. *Rouen*. 4. *Grenoble*. 5. *Bordeaux*. 6. *Dijon*. 7. *Aix*. 8. *Reunes*, now *Vannes*. 9. *Pau*. 10. *Mets*. 11. *Bezançon*.

1. The Parliament of *Paris*, as we have already told you, was Instituted by *Pepin*, in the year 757, and made Sedentary at *Paris*, by *Philip* the Fair, in 1302.

When there was but one Parliament, People came thither from all parts of the Kingdom, to plead.

The Provinces out of which Causes are at present brought to *Paris*, are, The Isle of *France*, *La Beauce*, Higher and Lower, *Sologne Berry*, *Anvergne*, *Lyon-*
ois,

ois, Forets, the Countries of Aunis, and Rochel, Anjou, Angoumois, Maine, Perche, Picardie, Champaign, Brie, Tourain, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Maconnais, and Tournay, with the Adjacent Country.

The Lands also Erected into Dutchies and Peerages, are also obliged to Answer at the Parliament of *Paris*, which is the Court of the Peers.

The Chief President of this Parliament, is *M. Nicholas Potier de Novion*.

2. That of *Toulouze*, Instituted by *Philip* the Fair in the year 1302. and made Sedentary by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1443.

This Parliaments Jurisdiction extends over High and Low *Languedoc*, High and Low *Vivarais*, *Velay*, *Gervaudan*. And the Countries of *Albigeois*, *Rouergue*, *Laurageois*, *Quercy*, *Foix*, and a part of the Lower *Gascony*.

The first, or Chief President is, *M. Gaspard de Fleubet*.

3. *Rouen*, which is the Sovereign Court of *Normandie*, was Established under the name of an Exchequer, by *Philip* the Fair, in 1302. and was made perpetual by *Lewis* the Twelfth, in 1499. though it bore not the name of a Parliament, till the Reign of *Francis* the First, in the year 1515.

It extends to all the whole Province of *Normandy*.

The Chief President is, *M. N. . . d'Amfreville*.

4. *Grenoble*, Instituted by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1452. and at the same time made Sedentary.

It comprehends *Dauphiné*, or the *Dauphinate*.

The Chief President is *M. Nicholas de Prunier*.

5. *Bourdeaux*, (which sits at present, at *Marmande*) Instituted in 1462. by *Lewis* the Eleventh, and at the same time made Sedentary.

This Parliament has under it the Countries of *Bourdeaux*, *Medoc*, *Saintonge*, *Perigord*, *Limosin*, *Basadois*, *Aginois*, *Condomois*, *Albret*, *Landes*, Upper *Gascony*, and part of *Biscay*.

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The Chief President is named *M. Charles-Dinys, d' Olide.*

6. *Dijon*, Instituted in the year 1476. by *Lewis* the Eleventh, and made Sedentary at the same time.

It is only for the Dutchy of *Burgundy.*

The Chief President is *M. Nicholas Brulard des Bordes.*

7. *Aix*, Established by *Lewis* the Twelfth in 1501. and made Sedentary at the same time.

This Parliament is for all *Provence*, by which name it is also called.

The Chief President is *M. Arnold Marin.*

1. *Rennes*, held at present at *Vannes*, by *Henry* the Second, and made Sedentary at the same time in the year 1553. It was removed to *Vannes*, in *October* 1675.

This Parliament is called the Parliament of *Brittany*, because there is no other *Provence*, under its Jurisdiction. It is *Semestral*, i. e. One half of the Counsellors serve the first six Months, and the other half the last six Months.

The Chief President is *M. Lewis Philippeaux de Pontchartrain.*

9. *Pau*, Instituted and made Sedentary in 1519. by *Henry* the First, King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Bearn*, Great Grandfather to *Henry* the Great, King of *France*, and *Navarre.*

It comprehends the Bishopricks of *Lescars* and *Oleron.*

The Chief President is *M. N. Dalou.*

10. *Mets*, Instituted by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in the year 1633. and made Sedentary at the same time.

It is for the Country of *Messin*, and the three Imperial Towns of *Mets*, *Toul* and *Verdun.*

The Chief President is *M. William de Seve.*

11. *Besançon*, the present King re-established the Parliament for the County of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté,*

Comté, first at *Dole*, the 17th of June 1674. and since that removed it to *Besançon*.

The Chief President is M. . . . *Jobilot*.

The Parliament of *Rouen* was for a time made Semestral, or six Monthly, after the Rebellion that happened in *Normandy* in 1640. But since that, that Alteration was abolished, and the Parliament restored to the State it was in before.

The Parliament of *Aix* was once likewise made Semestral.

To the Parliaments may be added the other Sovereign Councils, which though they are not dignified with the Title of Parliaments, yet give Sentence without Appeal: which are

1. The Council of *Roussillon*, the Counsellors of which, wear Scarlet Robes; The Chief President there, is M. *de Sagare*, who is likewise Keeper of the Kings Seal there, Commissary of the Crown Lands, and Judge of the General Captainry, or Government.

2. The Council at *Arras*, which is Sovereign in Civil Causes.

3. That of *Tournay*.

4. That of *Pignerol*.

5. That of *Alsatia*, transferred from *Ensisheim* to *Brisac*, the 23d of September 1675.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Parliament of Paris, called by way of Excellence, The Parliament.

THE Court of Parliament of *Paris*, is composed of ten Chambers, viz. The Grand Chamber. The *Tournelle-Civil*, the *Tournelle-Criminal*, Five Chambers of Inquests, and two Chambers of the Requests of the Palace. The

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The Presidents *au Mortier*, or of the Mortar-Cap, so called, from the Fashion of the Caps they wear, which are made in the Form of a Mortar, when they give Audience, and the Counsellors when they march in Ceremony, or Assemble about publick Affairs, in presence of the King, are Clothed in Scarlet, with Facings of Black-Velvet; which was wont to be practised at the pronouncing of the solemn Sentences, four times a year, *viz.* The Day before *Christmas* Eve, the *Tuesday* before *Easter*, the Day before the Eve of *Whitsunday*, and the 7th of *September*.

At their return from giving Audience, the Chief President, and the Presidents, *au Mortier*, are Re-conducted by the Ushers in Waiting, with their Wands in their hands, to the Higher Holy Chapel.

The Officers of the Parliament, and other Officers of Judicature, are habited all alike, *viz.* In Calfs-socks, or long Close-Bodied Coats, and Square-Caps.

* Both
Sword-men
and Gown-
men.

At the first Institution of the Parliament, one Moyety of the Counsellors were of the * Short Robe, and the other Moyety of the Long, but at present, they are all of the Long.

The particular solemn Ceremonial Habits of the Court of Parliament, are, for the Presidents, Scarlet Mantles, Furred, with their Mortar-Fashioned Caps. The Chief President wears two gold Galoons upon his Mortar-Cap, by way of distinction from the other Presidents, who have but one Galoon.

The Counsellors, and the Advocates, and Proctors General, wear Scarlet Robes, red *Chaperons*, or little Hats Furred with Ermines. The Chief Recorder, or Registrer, a Scarlet Robe, with its *Epitoge*, or small Cloak; and the Register or Recorder of the Presentations, and the four Notaries and Secretaries of the Court, wear also Scarlet Robes; and the Chief Usher a Scarlet Gown, with a Cap of Cloth of gold. Formerly,

Formerly, All the Bishops of *France* had ordinary Place and Voice in Parliament: They still use the Title of Counsellours to the King in his Councils. The Archbishop of *Paris*, and the Abbot of *St. Denis* in *France*, are Counsellors by their Places in this Parliament, where they place in ordinary, and a deliberative Voice. Four of the Masters of Requests have likewise the same Priviledge, as also the Honorary Counsellours of this Parliament.

The Parliament of *Paris* has this particular pre-eminence above the rest, that it alone is called, the Court of the Peers, where the Dukes and Peers of *France* ought to be sworn, and where they are to be judged too, when they are impeacht of any Crime; And though in the last Reign it was seen, that *de facto*, the Marshal de *Marillac* was Judged by Delegated Commissaries, and the Duke of *Montmorency*, by the Parliament of *Toulouze*, the Parliament of *Paris* pretends, That these two Acts were done against their Priviledges.

Secondly, The Counsellors of the Parliament of *Paris*, pretend a Priviledge to sit in all the other Parliaments, without allowing the same Priviledge reciprocally to the Counsellors of the other Parliaments, in the Parliament of *Paris*; yet it is to be remarked, That the Priviledge of sitting in the Parliament of *Paris* was granted to the Counsellors of the Parliament of *Toulouze*, by an Ordinance of *Charles* the Seventh, in the year 1454. which the Parliament of *Paris* refused to verifie; whereupon, the Parliament of *Toulouze* made a Decree in the year 1466. by which they Ordained, That the Counsellors of the Parliament of *Paris*, should have no Admittance into the Parliament of *Toulouze*, till they had obey'd the abovesaid Ordinance, made in their Favour: Thirdly, The other Parliaments, not having that extent of Jurisdiction as the Parliament of *Paris*, have but one Chamber of Inquests, the Parliament of *Toulouze* but two, whereas the Parliament of *Paris* has six.

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The Parliament of Paris opens every year the next day after St. Martins Day, in this manner, The whole Body being in their Scarlet Robes, go to a solemn Mass, Celebrated on that occasion, in the Great Hall of the Palace; after which, the Advocates and Proctors are sworn in the Grand Chamber, and the Bishop that said Mass, has that day Place, and a deliberative Voice among them. The Parliament continues sitting from that time till the 7th of September, after which follows the Vacations: During which Recess nevertheless, there sits a Chamber called the Chamber of the Vacations, which takes Cognisance of those Causes that require speedy dispatch, and Criminal Affairs.

In the five Chambers of Inquests, all Processess, or Suits, are Judged, concluded, and received by Writing, that they may the better discern whether the Appeals made to this High Court of Parliament, be made reasonably or no.

The fourteen Presidents of the Chambers of Inquests, and of those of the Requests, which are two, are but Counsellers that have accepted that Commission, and when the Parliament is met, and marches in State, they take place among those of the Grand Chamber, according to a Regulation of Parliament of the 1st of September, 1677. By which it is Ordain'd, That in Assemblies, Processions, and other publick Solemnities, these Presidents shall be preceded only by two Counsellors of the Grand Chamber, of which the first is to be Titular, and the second may be only Honorary: As for the Presidents of the Inquests and Requests among themselves, they are to take place in their march, according to their standing, and the order of their admission.

The Court called the *Tournelle-Civil*, established by Lewis the Great, in 1667, and 1669. Judges of all Appeals in civil matters, to the value of 1000. Livers, or Pounds French, and of an Estate of 50 Livers yearly rent. It is composed of one President

dent wearing the Mortar-Cap, six Counsellors of the Grand Chamber, and of four Counsellors out of every Chanber of Inquests, who go thither by turns once in three Months. The Kings Declaration for this purpose, of the year 1669. bears date the 11th of August, and was Registred in Parliament, and in the Chamber of Accounts, the 13th of August.

The *Tournelle-Criminal*, Judges of all Appeals in Criminal matters, excepting those made by Gentlemen, and other persons of State, which are to be judged in the Grand Chamber, it is called the *Tournelle*, because it is composed of two Presidents, with Mortar-Caps, ten Lay-Counsellors of the Grand Chamber, and of two Counsellors out of every Chamber of Inquests, which go thither every one, *Tour à Tour*, that is, in their respective turns, once in three Months, excepting only those of the Grand Chamber, which are there six Months, from whence it is called the *Tournelle*: At present there are four Presidents with Mortar-Caps.

The two Chambers of Requests of the Palace are of the Body of the Parliament, according to what Charles the Fifth writ to Cardinal Vivazer in the year 1450. where he says, that the Requests are *de Gremio Curie*. They Judge of all personal Possessory and mixt Causes between priviledged persons, that have *Committimus's*, whether they be Officers that are Commoners at Court, or others. There likewise the Requests of the Household, composed of the Masters of Request, we have spoken of above, who take a like cognisance of the Causes of priviledged persons that enjoy *Committimus's*, at whose choice it is to plead, either before the Masters of the Requests of the Household, or before those of the Palace.

In old time Justice was administred without Appeal, by the Bayliffs and Seneschals, that the King sent into the respective Provinces for that purpose, which were chosen out of the ablest Sages of the

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Law, of his Household ; but since the Parliaments have been Instituted, or made fixed and sedentary, Appeals are admitted to the Parliaments from the Sentences rendred by the said Bayliffs and Seneschals.

In fine, the Parliament at present, consists in all,

1. Of one Chief, or first President, who is named *Nicholas Petier*, Knight, Lord of *Novion*, &c. and seven other Presidents, called Presidents, *au Mortier*, or wearing Mortar-Fashioned Caps ; who are *John de Coigneux*, Marquis of *Montmeliand*, &c. *Lewis de Bailleul*, Marquis of *Chateau-Gontier* ; *John-James de Mesmes*, Count d' *Avaux* ; *John de Longueville*, Marquis of *Maisons* ; *Charles Colbert*, Brother to the late Great Minister of State of that Name, formerly Ambassadour in *England*, and at *Nimmeguen*, &c. and at present Secretary and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ; and lastly, *Lewis de Molé*, Lord of *Champlatreux*, of thirty Clerks, or Clergymen Counsellors, of Lay-Counsellors, of two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, of 19 Substitutes or Deputies, of three Registrars, or Recorders, in the Chief Registers Office, viz. One Recorder Civil, and Prothonotary in Chief, one Recorder of the Presentations, and one Recorder Criminal ; and of eight other Secretaries and Notaries, called the Notaries and Secretaries of the King, and of the Parliament ; two Recorders for the Audiences and Council of the *Tournelle* ; five other Deputy Recorders in the five Chambers of Inquests, one Recorder in Chief of the Requests of the Palace, two other Deputy Recorders under him in each of the two Chambers of Requests. 1. First, or Chief Usher ; twenty eight other Ushers of the Parliament, and of the Chambers of Inquests, and of the *Tournelle* : Eight Ushers of the Requests of the Palace. The number of Advocates is not fixed, but the Proctors are four hundred in number, they have both of them a Dean over them.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Chamber of Accounts.

THE Chamber of Accounts is composed of
 1. First, or Chief President; ten other Presidents, seventy Masters of the Accounts, thirty Correctors, and seventy four Auditors, one Advocate, and one Proctor-General for the King, one Comptroller-General of the Remains; two Chief Recorders, who are stiled the Kings Secretaries; two Book-Keepers; one Chief Usher, thirty other Ushers; twenty nine Proctors; one Commissioner for the Receipt of the Duties, called the Spices of the Accounts: one Receiver of small necessities of the Chamber; and three Receivers and Payers of Wages. The Presidents, Masters, Correctors, and Auditors, are of the Long Robe, if they have taken any Degrees in Law, and of the Short Robe if not; but however, they have all used the Long Robe, since the Late Queens Entry into *Paris*, in 1660.

Four of the Masters of the Accounts are Secretaries to the King, sharing each a Purse, in the Great or High Chancery of *France*.

The Chief President, and the three eldest Presidents, that serve half-yearly, keep always in the Grand Office, and the two last, that serve by the half year, keep the second Office. The Masters serve alternatively, and by turns; that is to say, the eldest Master of that half year, officiates in the Grand Office, in *January, March, and May*, and in the second in *February, April, and June*; the second Master of the same half year, serves in the Grand Office, in *February, April, and June*, and in the second, in *January, March and May*; and so-for-

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ward the third and fourth Masters; which same order is practised in the other half year, Commencing in *July*.

The Chief President of this Chamber at present, is *Nicholas Nicolai*, Marquis of *Goussainville*.

This Chamber was established at *Paris*, according to the Register of the *Sieur de Just*, under the reign of *St. Lewis*, since which, *Philip* the Fair, when he made the Parliament Sedentary at *Paris*, re-established that at the same time: At its first establishment, it consisted but of two Presidents, of which the first, who was a Clergyman, was ordinarily some Archbishop or Bishop, and the other a Lay-man, or for the most part they were both Clergymen, of six Masters of Accounts, viz. Three Clergymen, and three Laymen. *Philip* the Long added thereto, another Master Clergy-man, that there might be always two in the Chamber to hear the Accounts, and two below, to correct them: and eight Clerks, two of which were to keep the accounts, one to keep the Journal for Registering Affairs, and the five other to look after the business of the Examination of the Accounts, according to the Ordinance of the 6th of *January*, 1319. Since that, *Charles* the Fair added another Lay-Master, and another Clergy-man Master. *Lewis* the XI. Established the second Office, Created a third President, and augmented the number of Masters; so that till the time of *Francis* the First, the Chamber of Accounts was composed but of three Presidents, twelve Masters, and sixteen Clerks, since called Auditors; to whom *Henry* the second gave the Quality, or stile of Councillours to the King, with privilege of having a Voice and opinion deliberative, under whose reign it was made Semestral, or to be distinguished by six Months alternative service. In the year 1410. there were Created two Correctors, which were chosen out of the number of the Masters, who had the same Salaries,

Salaries, Privileges and Honours as the Masters, and place in the Office.

The solemn and Ceremonial Habits of those of this Chamber, are as follows: The Presidents wear Robes of Black-Velvet; the Master of the Accounts, of Black-Satin; Correctors of Accounts, of Black Damask; the Auditeurs, of Black Taffary; the Advocates and Proctors-General, of Black-Satin; the Comptroller-General of the Remains, of Black Taffary; the Recorders, Black Damask, the Chief Usher of Black Taffary.

This Chamber has been in so much estimation, that the most important affairs of the State, of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and of Justice, were there debated; and thither were cited the principal Officers of the Crown, and of the Parliament. And Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, Princes, Constables, and other great Persons, used to sit in it: And in the year 1497. It had the honour to have for its President, *Jamys of Bourbon*, a Prince of the Blood; several Kings have honoured it with their Presence, as *Philip of Valois*, who during his absence into *Flanders*, left his Seal in their Keeping, and gave them Power and Authority to distribute his Graces and Favours; nay, and to grant Letters of Pardon, or abolition of Crimes, as amply as he himself might have done: The same hapned under the reigns of *Charles* the Fifth and Sixth, and of *Lewis* the Twelfth, in the years 1330, 1359, 1381, and 1498. At that time, it was not only a supreme Court to judge of all Causes, Criminal, or Civil, relating to the *Finances*, or Revenue, but also of those concerning the Policy and Direction, or surveying and maintaining of Bridges, Causeys, and High-ways.

This Chamber Registers the Oaths of Fidelity, or Allegiance, taken by Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, and others in Royal Abbies, and of Heads or Chiefs of Orders, that are subject to the rights

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called the *Regalia*, which cease not till the day they be registred in this Chamber; and the Fruits and Profits of these Benefices belong to the King from the day of the Decease of the Archbishop, Bishop, or Abbot, till the day of the Registring of the Oath of a new Successour. Which fruits St. Lewis gave towards the maintenance of the Holy Chappel, viz. One Moiety to the Canons, and the other for the maintenance of the Structure of the said Chappel, and of the Houses of its Dependance, of which the Gentlemen Officers of the Chamber of Accounts are the Orderers and Directors. At present, by Letters verified in this Chamber, the King returns these *Regalia*, or Regal Rights, to the Archbishops and Bishops, as soon as they have taken the usual Oaths of Fidelity, and as soon as the Counsellours Auditours of this Chamber, to whom alone that Priviledge belongs, have delivered out their expedition, or dispatch of them.

This Chamber examines, closes, and casts up and fixes the accounts of the Treasure Royal, those of the Kings Household, of the other Royal Households, and of all the Officers that are accountable, and have the managing of receipts and expences.

The other Chambers of accounts are obliged to send every year to that of *Paris*, duplicates of the accounts of their respective Provinces, that so they may there have a general knowledge of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and accordingly make the necessary Verifications and Corrections of the Accounts of the Treasure Royal, and of the Officers that are accountable, and that take there their Asignations.

This Chamber receives Fealty and Homage of the Vassals of Principalities, Dutchies, Peerages, Marquisates, Counties, Vicounties, Baronies, and Chatellanies, or Captainships, and may receive the like of all that hold moveables Fees, or Fiefs, depending on the Crown; it has the keeping of all the

the acknowledgments, and numbrings of all those under its Jurisdiction, and even of the Fealties and Homages of the Fiefs, or Fees, which the Treasurers of *France* are to receive. It Registers the Declarations of War, Treaties of Peace, Contracts of Marriage of the Kings, and Children of *France*, with their Apanages, or Portions, all Reunions, and Alienations of Crown Lands, Letters of Naturalization, and Amortising, Legitimations, Gifts, Pensions, Gratuities, and generally all Letters of Grace or Pardon: And the Creations of Dutchies, Peerages, Principalities, Marquisates, Counties, Vicounties, Baronies, Chatellanies, and Courts of High Justice, together with all Letters of ennobling, and Confirmations and Restorations of Nobility; having the power not only to pass and verifie the gift of it, but to liquidate, or discharge the Kings *Finances*, or Revenue, for the Indemnity thereby from the Kings Dues, as also, that of the Parishes in which the new ennobled persons, were Taxable before the said Letters; and for that reason, the Title of their Nobility, is and must necessarily be established by the verification of this Chamber.

All verifications are made here too, for the noble *Partages*, or Portions of noble, or Gentlemens Children, in the Parliaments, and for the Exemptions from Taxes at the Court of Aids.

The Children of *France* have power to erect a Chamber of accounts in the principal place of their Appanages, or Lands allotted them for their maintenance, but they cease in case they happen to Revert to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male; And they most commonly oblige their Treasurers to give up their Accounts in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*.

This Chamber likewise verifies all Priviledges granted to Towns, or Provinces, Amortisings, Affranchisements, or Freedoms, Naturalizations, Permissions

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missions for Fairs and Markets, Gifts, Sales, and Engagements of Crown-Lands.

The Presidents, Masters of Accounts, Correctors, Auditours, Kings People, that is, his Advocates and Proctor-General, and Treasurers of *France*, are subject to be examined at every Semestral, or half yearly Assembly. The other Proctors, as also the Ushers, are likewise subject to an Examination, but not before any other then Commissioners, expressly deputed for that purpose.

The first, or Chief President, and the other Presidents of this Chamber, are reconducted by the Ushers in Waiting for the time being, with their Wands in their hands, till they come before the Lower Holy Chappel.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Court of Aids.

THE Court of *Aids* is composed of six Presidents, and of forty Councillours, divided into three Chambers: In the first, is the first, or Chief President, and the eldest of the other Presidents, with fifteen Councillers of the longest standing: In the second Chamber, there are two Presidents, and thirteen Councillers; and in the third, two Presidents and twelve Councillers.

The Court of Aids was erected soon after the Parliament was made Sedentary at *Paris*. And excepting only the Parliaments of *Paris* and *Toulouze*, it precedes in antiquity all the other Parliaments. It was established after a general Assembly of the Estates under King *John*, about the year 1355. by *Charles* the Fifth then Dauphin, and by vertue of a particular Prerogative, the Books of Accounts of the

the Royal Houſholds, and of thoſe of the Princes of the Bloud, are Reſiſted in this Court. And all the Officers named upon the Rolls of the ſaid Books, have no other ſupreme Judges to have recourſe to in relation to the Aids, or Taxes, but thoſe of this Court, though their Seats or Dwellings be within the Precincts of the Jurisdiction of the other Courts of Aids.

The Jurisdiction of the Court of Aids, extends to take cogniſance off, and judge without Appeal, of all Cauſes relating to the Taxes, Aids, Gabelles, and Impoſitions, and of all Farms, and Dues to the King: the Cogniſance of Titles of Nobility, does likewiſe belong to this Court.

Their Solemn Habits are thus. The Presidents wear Black-Velvet Robes, and the Councellers, and Advocates, and Proctors-General, Scarlet ones.

The Chief President of this Court, at his riſing from Audience, is Reconducted as far as the Higher Holy Chappel, by the Uſhers then in Waiting.

Next to the Court of Aids at *Paris*, that of *Montpelier* was eſtabliſhed by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1437: it is joined to the Chamber of Accounts of the ſame Country: That of *Rouen* is for *Normandy*; that of *Clermont-Monſerrand* in *Auvergne*, was eſtabliſhed by *Henry* the ſecond in 1557. There is another at *Bordeaux*, for *Guienne*; That of *Provence* is joined to the Chamber of Accounts for the ſame Country; There is likewiſe one at *Grenoble* in the *Dauphinate*, and another in *Burgundy*, that is joined to the Chamber of Accounts at *Dijon*.

The preſent Chief President of this Court, is *Nicholas le Camus*, Lord of *La Grange*, &c. and beſides the forty Councellers, there are belonging to it, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, four Subſtitutes, two Recorders, or Reſiſters, four Secretaries; one Chief Uſher, and ſeven other Uſhers; and three Honorary Councellers.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the Court of Monies, or Coynage.

UNDER the very first Race of our Kings, there were three Generals of the Monies of *France*, who were made Sedentary at *Paris*, at the same time as the Parliament. The like Offices were Created in the reign of *Philip* the Fair, and in some other Reigns, and annexed to the Chamber of Accounts, from these Generals of the Monies or Coins, as they are stiled, were separated in the year 1358. They have judged, without Appeal, both in Civil and Criminal matters, within their Jurisdiction, ever since the year 1551. under *Henry* the Second, who gave them the Title of the Court of the Monies, or Coinage. They take place in all Solemnities, next after the Court of Aids.

Their Habits on solemn occasions are these; the Presidents wear Black-Velvet Robes, the Counsellors, the Kings Advocates, and Proctor-General, and the Chief Recorder, Black-Satin ones, and the Chief, or first Usher, one of Black Taffaty.

This Court gives Audience on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, to the Advocates and Proctors of the Parliament; and sits in a Room above the Chamber of Accounts, from whence the Chief President of it, is reconducted every day, by the Ushers, as far as the bottom of the great Stairs, before the lower Holy Chappel, as is the Chief President of the Chamber of Accounts. This Court Judges without Appeal, of all Causes relating to Monies, Metals, Mines and Weights, and the Officers and Artificers employed therein; as also of all things that concern the fabrick, title, currantness, value and

and policy, or regulation of all Monies or Coins; and receives the Appeals made from the Judgments, or Sentences of the Chambers of the Monies, and of other Judges depending of it.

There are two Presidents, and several Counsellors, whose Offices are fixt, that go every year to visit the Provinces. In this Court are kept, with great care, the Original Standard weights of *France*, from which are taken those of the several Towns of the Kingdom. One of the Councillors, who is at present, *M. Chassebras du Breau*, has been deputed and authorised ever since the year 1668. to look after the keeping a general Uniformity in all the Weights and marks of *France*; and accordingly, causes all publick weights, when they are conformable to the Kings Standard, to be markt with the Kings mark, which is a *Flower-de-luce*; and that *Gratis*, and without exacting any Fees.

The present Chief President of this Court, is *Nicholas Cotignon de Chauvry*, Lord of *Chauvry*, and of *Breuil*, &c. There are besides, eight other Presidents, twenty nine Councillors, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, one Substitute, or Deputy to the Proctor-General, who is likewise the Kings Proctor in the general Provostship of the Monies of *France*; and one other Substitute, who is likewise an Assessor in the general Provostship of the Monies, or Mint: One Recorder, or Registrar in Chief, one Chief Usher, and seventeen other Ushers; besides which, there is a Provost-General of the Monies or Mint, and Marshals of *France*, who takes place after the last Councillor, when he comes thither to bring the Criminal Processes to be judged, that he has drawn up and taken information of.

There are likewise several Lieutenants, and Exempts, one Assessor, some Registrars, and sixty Archers, or Guards.

In the year 1685. the King established a Hall,
and

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and Chamber, or Court for the Mint, in the Town of *Lisle*, for the Provinces of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg*, the Town and Country of *Lisle*, and Towns of *Tournay* and *Cambray*, and the Countries of their Name.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Treasurers of France.

THE Treasurers General of *France*, whose Institution is almost as ancient as the Monarchy, were Erected into generalities, about the year 1450. which were establish'd in divers parts of the Kingdom, to judge of all matters relating to the Crown Lands, and the Kings Revenues. They are of the Body of the Sovereign Companies, or Courts, and enjoy the same Priviledges as the Chamber of Accounts, in which they have Place, sitting, Voice, and opinion deliberative, or freedom of debating, as they have likewise in the Court of Aids, when they go thither about any important affairs. They have likewise place and sitting in the Parliament with the Councillours, when it is necessary for them to go thither for the Kings business, or that of the publick, and are Commissioners by their Places, of the Sovereign Chambers of the frank, or free Fiefs, or Tenures, of the Crown Lands, &c. They are reckoned among the Kings Domestick Officers, that are Commoners in his Household, and enjoy all Priviledges as such. And in that Quality they are sworn to the King, by the Chancellour, before they are admitted to their Offices. They give out all Orders concerning the Buildings and Reparations of all Royal Houses, of Palaces where Courts of Justice are held of Presid-
als,

als, Bayliwicks, Seneschalsies, Provostships, and other Royal Jurisdictions, and of Bridges, Causeys, Pavements, and other publick works; but the Palace of the *Louvre*, and some other Royal Houses, were dismembred from their Office and Care, when the *Sieur de Fourey*, Treasurer of *France*, at *Paris*, caused the Office of Super-intendant of the Buildings to be Erected, of which he got himself provided by Patent, selling his former place of Treasurer of *France*.

All Letters of ennobling, restoration of Blood, Naturalization, Legitimation, Aubaine, or Grant of deceased Strangers Goods or Estates, Disinheritance, Erections of Lands into Baronies, Marquisates, Counties and Dutchies; and all Letters of Donation, Impost or Toll, Pensions, and other Letters concerning the Kings Crown-Lands, are to be addressed to them to be Registred in their Office.

All Levies of Taxes are to be made by vertue of Letters Patents addressed to them, after they have given in to the King, and the Lords of his Council, the Departments made by them of the Taxes upon the Elections, in Execution of the Brief, or Brevets, his Majesty directs every year to them, for that effect; upon which Letters they make Remonstrances to his Majesty, when need requires, and send their annexed Schedules, or Bills, and Commands to the Persons Elected, to lay Impositions accordingly on the Parishes within their respective Elections. That Imposition is made in the generality of *Paris*, by the Treasurers of *France*, and other Commissaries distributed throughout the several Elections depending of that generality, whether they go and preside, in order to make a Regulation of the said Taxes, together with the Officers thereto belonging. They afterwards send to the general and particular Receivers, the Accounts, or Calculations, of recovering or collecting the said Taxes, in order to their receiving them.

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The same method is to be used in levying all the other Monies raised in the Kingdom, of what nature soever they be.

There are two Receivers-General of the *Finances*, or Revenues in the generality of *Paris*, and two Comptrollers-General of the Domain, or Crown-Lands, and Treasure; which were Commissionated in 1670.

All the Officers of the Elections of the Granaries of Salt, and all the Officers concerned in the Accounts of the general, or particular receipts thereof, or the Commissioners for the Receipt of the Royal *Deniers*, or Monies, are admitted and sworn by these Treasurers, and give up their Accounts there truly and exactly before they give them up to the Chamber of Accounts.

They are great Seers, or Surveyours, and have the Direction, Oeconomy, and Policy of the Surveys, particularly of that of *Paris*, as well for the High-ways, and for hindring all Enterprises that may be made in them, as for the Buildings, and all advances, jettings out, incumbrances, and nuisances of High-ways, Views, or Prospects, and publick ways and passages; And all Letters Patent for the removal, changing, and stopping up, or inclosing of High-ways, and the like matters, are addressed to them, as persons to whom the Cognisance of the Cause belongs, and the parties therein concerned, are cited, and plead before them, where Justice is rendred them without further Appeal.

There are twenty three Generalities in the Kingdom of *France*, and twenty three Treasurers of *France* in every Office, the first of which, is at *Paris*, in the Palace near *St. Michael's* Chappel. These Treasurers meet on *Mondays*, *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Fridays* in the Morning; and every *Saturday*, the Commissioners for the Pavements, likewise meet. In Vacation time they meet but twice a Week, viz. on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

These

These Treasurers-General of *France*, and of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and Grands Seers, or Surveyours in the generality of *Paris*, are as follows.

There are four Presidents, 19 Councillers-Treasurers, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General for the King, one Recorder, or Registrar, one Chief Usher and House-Keeper, and five other Ushers.

Of the Chamber of the Treasury.

In the Great Hall of the Palace, is the Chamber of the Treasury, which privately, or exclusively to all other Judges, takes cognisance of the payment of the Dues and Farms of the Crown-Lands, and of the differences arising on that subject. Of the Duties of *Abeine*, or deceased Strangers Estates, of Bastardise, disinheriting, and of the Fines and Amerciaments awarded by the Decrees of the Parliament, and all incidents arising thence, from which there lay an Appeal to the Parliament.

The Officers of the Chamber of the Treasury have another Chamber besides, in the Office of the Treasurers of *France*, where they assemble sometimes. The Treasurers of *France* are the Presidents of this Chamber of the Treasury, or when they think good, they go and preside at the Audiences and Processes, or Suits managed in Writing: And those of *Paris* give Law to the Councillers of the Treasury, when they present themselves for Admission; and some among them, on set days, for that purpose, go and examine them, and afterwards admit them.

Their Days of Audience, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at which times, the Advocates and Proctors of the Parliament go thither to plead.

The Officers of the Chamber of the Treasury, are, one Lieutenant-General, who is both for Civil and

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and Criminal matters, and a particular Lieutenant, six Councillers, one Advocate and Proctor for the King, one Recorder, or Registrar in Chief, one Recorder of the Presentations and Comptrol, one Chief Usher, or House-Keeper, and three other Ushers.

Next to the Treasurers of *France*, it will be most proper, next to speak of those Jurisdictions which used to sit at the Marble-Table of the Palace, as those of the Waters and Forests, the Constabulary, and Marshals of *France*, of the Admiralty, &c.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Waters and Forests.

THE Jurisdiction of the Waters and Forests, is very ancient, and of a very great extent. It was establish'd to hinder the Abuses, Delinquencies, and Misdemeanours, which might be committed in the Kings Woods, which are the goodliest part of his Crown-Lands; it likewise takes cognisance of the same abuses committed in the Woods, belonging to the Princes of the Blood, and other Noblemen, and to Prelats, Gentlemen, and other private Persons, as also to Communities, or Corporations. It also takes cognisance, both primarily, and by way of Appeal, of all Enterprises, or attempts made in Woods, Warrens, Rivers, Isles, Islets, Mills, Fishings, Chaces, and of all Processes, or Suits, both Civil and Criminal, arising upon those Accounts, between any Persons, of what Quality soever, nay, and of those too that concern the very Fund, or propriety it self in any of them, and all Regulations of Customs, thirds and tenths of Forests and Woods, &c.

This

This Chamber is held in the Great Hall of the Palace, near the *Parquet*, or Bar, of the Kings Advocates, and Proctor-General in the Parliament.

Its Jurisdiction extends farther than that of the Parliament of *Paris*; for besides the Appeals of Masterships of the Game, and of the particular Courts of Justice of private Lords, in relation to the Waters and Forests, that are within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*, It receives likewise those of the other Parliaments, where there is not as yet any Marble Table; as of those of *Grenoble*, *Bourdeaux*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Pau*, and *Mts*. And it has likewise an over-ruling Jurisdiction over the Waters and Forests of other Parliaments. The principal Officers of the Masterships and Captainships of the Game, and of the *Louvetry*, or Wolf-Hunting, are admitted in this Chamber, or Court.

Dukes and Peers proceed in all Cases of this nature, in this Court rather than in any other Chamber, for the Waters and Forests under other Parliaments, although the things contested about, be situate within the extent of the Jurisdiction of those other Parliaments. They have there too, the like privilege as in the Grand Chamber, in which they can have no remedy for these kinds of affairs, as they may have in all other Cases; because the Ordinances made for this purpose attribute to this Court the full and plenary cognisance of all Causes belonging to it, privatively and exclusively to all other Judges, notwithstanding any *Committimus*, or any other privilege whatsoever. It is divided into two sorts of Jurisdiction, *viz.* Ordinary and Extraordinary. From the Ordinary Jurisdiction, Appeals may be made to the Parliament; but in the Extraordinary Jurisdiction, all Processes, or Suits concerning Reformatations, Misdemeanours, Delinquencies and Degradations, relating to Woods,

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&c. are Judged without Appeal, by the Chief President, with seven Councillers of the Grand Chamber, and four of the Chief Officers of this Marble Table, upon the Conclusions of the Kings Advocates, and Proctor-General of this Chamber.

When the Grand Masters of the Waters and Forests are pleased to come to this Court, they commonly preside there, and the Judgments passed there are intituled by their names in this manner.

The Grand Masters Chief Inquisitours, and Reformers of the Waters and Forests of *France*, at their General Seat at the Marble Table of the Palace at *Paris*; And in the Extraordinary Jurisdiction, they are stiled, The Judges appointed by the King, to judge finally, and without Appeal, of all Processes or Suits concerning the Reformations of the Waters and Forests of *France*, at the Judgment Seat of the Marble-Table of the Palace at *Paris*.

By a Declaration from the King Issued in the Month of *December*, 1675. and Registered in Parliament, the 15th of *June* 1676.

The Great Masterships of the Waters and Forests of *France*, are divided into eight Departments, of which seven are officiated by Commission, and that of the Country of *Orleans* by Patent.

These Departments are

1. That of the Isle of *France*, *Brie*, *Perche*, the Country of *Blois*, *Picardie*, and of the Conquer'd and Reconquer'd Countries. Of which, *M. James Francis de Joanne*, is Grand Master. He is likewise Governour of *Chambor*, and Bayliff of *Blois*.

2. The Department of *Normandy*, and Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Roüen*; the Grand Master, by Commission, is *M. Feron* the Father, Master of the Waters and Forests at *Compiègne*.

3. In *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Poitou*, *Berry*, the Country of *Bourbon*, *Nivernois*, *Aunix*, *Angouleme*, *Saintonge*, *la Marche*, and *Limosin*; The Grand Master is *M. Florimond Huyant*.

4. In

4. In the Country of *Oyleans*, Mr. *Peter L'Allemant*, Lord of *L'Estrée*, &c. Lieutenant of the Town of *Chaalons*, is Grand Master by Patent.

5. In *Champain*, and within the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Mets*, the Grand Master is *Charles Renart* of *Fuchsamberg*.

6. In *Burgundy*, and *Bresse*, and Countries of *Lyons*, *Beaujoly*, *Forêts*, and *Auvergne*, *M. de Mauroy*.

7. In the Government, and within the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Brittany*, *M. Savary*.

8. In *Guienne*, the *Lower Navarre*, *Soule*, the Country of *Labour*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and the *Dauphinate*; *M. Froidour* is Grand Master.

In *Flanders*; the Grand Master is *M. le Feron du Pleffis*, the Son.

The Office of Master of the Waters and Forests of *Hainaut*, which was Created in 1661 is possessed by *M. Talon*, first Yeoman of the Kings Wardrobe.

The Office of Grand Master of the Waters and Forests of *France*, was of very ancient Institution, and possessed by two persons of Quality: Afterwards, there was but one till the year 1575. when *Henry the third* Created six, which have since been augmented.

The present Officers of the Waters and Forests, at the Marble-Table at Paris, are

A Lieutenant-General, and another particular Lieutenant; six Councillers, one Proctor, and one Advocate-General; two Recorders or Registrers; two Ushers Audlencers.

The ordinary days of Audience at this Chamber, or Court, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Morning.

There is likewise a particular Mastership, of the Waters and Forests of *Paris*, whose Court is kept

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in the Court of the Palace, from whence Appeals are made to the abovesaid general Chamber of the Waters and Forests of *France*: This particular Court is composed of one Master, one Lieutenant, one Proctor for the King, and some other Officers.

C H A P. XXXVII.

*Of the Constablie, and Marshalls
of France.*

THE Constable and Marshals of *France*, are the Head and Chief Officers that preside in this Court. It is the Ordinary Court of Justice for the Militia, or Souldiery, both in Civil, Politick, and Criminal matters; and is the sole and universal one for those matters throughout the whole extent of the Kingdom. Their Sentences, from whence Appeals may be made to the Parliament, run in this stile: The Constables and Marshals of *France*, to all those who shall see these present Letters, greeting, &c. Though at present there be no Constable, because the eldest Marshal of *France* represents him, making together, with the other Marshals, but one Body, of which he is Head. When the Marshals of *France* Assemble about any differences between any of the Nobility, a person taken out of his Majesties Council, and chosen by his Majesty, out of those that are proposed to him for that purpose, by the Marshals of *France*, who is commonly, either a Councellour of State, or a Master of Requests, assists, together with the eldest Marshal of *France*, then at *Paris*, at all Assemblies that are held about the point of honour, and makes report of all Affairs that pass there. He that at present officiates

ates, that office, is *M. L' Advocat*, Master of Requests.

The Constablie has power to take cognisance of the Admission and Functions of the Offices of all Provosts, whether general, provincial, or particular, and of Bayliffs, Vice-Bayliffs, Vice-Senechals, Lieutenants, Criminal of the Short-Robe, Knights of the Watch, and their Lieutenants, Assessours, Kings Proctors, Commissaries, and Comptrollers for the Musters, Treasurers of the Pay, Receivers, Payers, and Registrers of the several Companies, in what part of the Kingdom soever they be established. It likewise Judges of all Faults, Abuses, and Misdemeanours, committed by any of the Officers of the War, Souldiery, or Marshallsies. The Officers of the Long-Robe, belonging to this Court, are a Lieutenant-General, a Lieutenant particular, and a Proctor for the King.

These three Officers, besides the Priviledges which they enjoy, as being esteemed Commoners of the Kings Household, are Squires by their Places.

There are several Ushers belonging to this Court, whereof four are always to attend actually upon it.

Of the Provost of the Constablie.

The present Provost is, *M. Stephen Germain*, *Sieur de St. Germain*, who is stiled, Provost-General of the Constablie, and Marshally of France, and Judge of the Camps and Armies of the King, he is likewise called, the Grand Provost of the Constablie. He has 2800 Livres, or Pounds, French, yearly Salary, and his Lodging among the Retinue of the Court; and in the Camps and Armies, he is lodged immediately next after the Marshal, or Quarter-Master-General of the Lodgings of the Army. He names and presents to the King, all the Officers and Guards of his Company, who upon his Nomination,

The Present State

on, obtain Grants of their several Places in the Chancery. He has privilege to assist at the Examinations, Admissions, and swearing of the Provosts of the Marshals of Provinces, and of Vice-Bayliffs, Vice-Seneschals, and Lieutenants Criminal of the Short-Robe of the Marshalsy, and in general, of all Officers of the Marshalsy of *France*, with the Privilege of having a deliberative Voice, and a power of Inspection over them. He Commands the Marshalsies, when they are called together, as when the Kings calls a Ban, and Arriere Ban, that is, Summons the whole Body of the Nobility to appear in Arms. He is to take care, all Military Ordinances be observed, and takes cognisance of all Causes belonging to Provostships, and others left to Extraordinary Judges. He is supreme Judge, without Appeal, in all matters, whether Civil, Criminal, or Political, in the Camps and Armies, where he sets a price upon Provisions, and gives Pass-Ports to Merchants, Furnishers of Munition, Tradesmen and others following the Armies. He has under him these following Officers, *viz.*

Three ancient Lieutenants, whereof one is to be of the Long-Robe, who have each of them 800 Livres yearly Salary; two Lieutenants of later Creation, whereof one has 500, and the other 600 Livres yearly Salary.

One Proctor for the King, at 1200 Livres Salary; He has power to substitute Deputies under him in other Marshalsies, where there is no Proctor for the King: Four Exemts, who have 200 Livres Salary each, one Registrar, at 300 Livres, and 48 Guards, reckoning in the Trumpeter, at 200 Livres each yearly Stipend.

To this Company belong a Commissary for the Musters, whose Salary is 600 Livres, and a Comptroller for the same, at 300 Livres yearly stipend. When they are in the Army, these Officers have Extraordinary allowances over and above their standing

standing Pay, viz. The Lieutenant 150 Livres, the Kings Proctor 100 Livres, the Exempts 60 Livres apiece, the Registrar 60 Livres, and the Guards, 25 Livres each.

When there are several Armies in the Field, the Grand Provost of the Constablie, serves in the Army Royal, or principal Army, and his Lieutenants in the other Armies.

The Sword-Officers of this Company, Mount the Guard, and do service about the person of the eldest Marshal of *France*, as Representing the Constable. They are appointed for the Guard, and keeping in Custody, persons of Quality, Gentlemen and Officers, that have quarrels one with another; And the Provost of the Constabry assists with the eldest Marshal of *France*, at all Assemblies held upon occasion of such quarrels.

The Guards wear *Hoquetons*, or Short-Coats, wrought with Massie-Silver upon a blue ground; and for their Device, the first Letter of the Kings Name being a Crowned L between two Right Hands, Armed with Gantlets set with *Flower-de-luces* coming out of a Cloud, and holding each a naked Sword, with the point upwards, with these words about it, *Non sine Numine, i. e.* not without a Deity, or Divine Power, which kind of Sword is called the Sword of the Constablie.

These Officers are of the Body of the *Gend'armie*, or Men at Arms, and have been hitherto maintain'd in the quality and priviledges of Commoners of the Kings Household: The last Letters to this effect, bear date the 22d of *February*, 1653.

There are also belonging to this Court and Company, one Chief Assessor, and one Chief Usher to serve Warrants and Orders, who have each 300 Livres yearly Salary.

There is likewise a Provost-General of the Monies or Mint, and Marshalsies of *France*, named *Augustin-Nicholas Langlois*; who has under him,

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several

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several Lieutenants, and Exempts, one Registrar, and 60 Archers, or Guards, who have power to serve and execute Orders and Warrants.

The Provost-General of the Isle of France, is *Francis de Francini de Grand' Maisons*; He has under him, four Lieutenants, eight Exempts, one Registrar, and ten Guards called Archers, on Horseback, divided into six Brigades, all about the Neighbourhood of *Paris*, for the security of the Country.

The Provost of *Senlis*, is *Nicholas Bordereau*.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Admiralty of France, and other Courts kept within the inclosure of the Palace. And first,

Of the Admiralty of France, and of Guienne.

THIS Court was formerly held too, at the Marble Table, but is at present kept in the great Hall of the Palace, on that side next the Dauphins Hall. It takes cognisance of all Affairs relating to the Admiralty, and the splitting of Vessels, Shipwracks, and Commerce on the Sea, both primarily, and by way of Appeal, and of the abuses and misdemeanours committed by the Officers of the particular subordinate Courts of Admiralty, and of other Officers of Maritime Affairs.

The particular Courts from whence Appeals are made to this, are those of *Rochelle*, the Sands of *Olonne*, *Marans*, *Callice*, *Boulogne*, *Montreuil*, *Abbeville*, *St. Valery*, *Eu*, and *Hault*.

The

The present Officers belonging to it, are

A Lieutenant-General, who is the *Sieur de Marbelle*, and a Lieutenant particular; four Counsellours, one Proctor for the King, one Recorder, or Registrar; and one Chief Usher.

The Days of Audience in this Court, are *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.*

There are likewise other Chambers, or Courts of Admiralty, at *Roien, Bourdeaux, in Brittany, and at Dunkirk*, and other places.

Of the Court of the Great Pantler of France.

This Court takes cognisance of all regulations among the Bakers, who are admitted there.

To it belong,

A Lieutenant general and particular, Mayor and Guardian of the Great Pantry of *France*, who is *Nicholas Petit-Jean, or Little John*; one Proctor for the King, one Registrar, one Chief Usher, and 13 Ushers Audiencers, that reside some at *Paris*, and some in the Countries.

The Audience Days in this Court, are *Mundays, and Saturdays.*

Of the Bailiwick of the Palace.

In this Court, are these Officers, *viz.*

A Bayliff, who is *Claudius Pelot*; a Lieutenant General, a Proctor for the King, and a Registrar.

This Court judges of all differences arising in the Halls, and Court of the Palace.

The Court of the Masonry,

Is kept over the Dauphins Hall, to it belong, Three Counsellours, who are Judges general of all Masons work in *France.*

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The Court called the Court of the Bazoche.

For the regulation of the Clerks of the Palace, and the Court for matters of Justice relating to importing and vending of Sea-Fish, are still held too, within the inclosure of the Palace.

And thus having spoke of the Courts of Judicature that are held within the inclosure of the Palace, we shall next treat of the others held without it, and particularly of the *Chatelet*, or Castle of *Paris*. Which is the ordinary Court of Justice of the City of *Paris*, and the most considerable presidial Court in the Kingdom.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of the Chatelet, or Castle of Paris.

TH E Administration of Justice for the Town, Provostship and Vicounty of *Paris*, is exercised under the Name of the Provost of *Paris*, and in case of vacancy, the Kings Proctor General of the Parliament, is Guardian by his place, of this Provostship, and all Acts passing there, during that time, run in his name.

The Officers thereto belonging, are

A Provost, called the Provost of *Paris*, who is *Charles-Denis de Bullion*, Marquiss of *Gallerdon*, &c. He had the Grant of this Office the 15th of February, 1685. and took the usual Oath for it in Parliament, on the 22^d of May following, and the same day was solemnly Installed in the *Chatelet*, and put into possession thereof, by one of the Presidents, *d Mortier*, the Dean of the Lay-Counsellours of the Parliament, and the eldest Clergy-man Counsellour of

of the Grand Chamber. He has 8000 Livres yearly Salary and allowance.

All Judgments and Sentences, given in the *Chatelet*, and all acts of Notaries run in his Name; the Assembly of the Nobility of the Provostship of *Paris*, for the *Arriere-ban* is held in his House, and it belongs to him to Conduct them to the Army. This Office was always exercised by Persons of great Quality and Reputation. Under him there are the following Officers, *viz.* A Lieutenant Civil, who is *John le Camus*, Honorary Master of Réquests, a Lieutenant for the Policy, or Government of the City, *Gabriel-Nicholas de la Reynie*; a Lieutenant Criminal, *James Desfa*; two particiular Lieutenants, Fifty six Counsellours, four Advocates, and one Proctor for the King; Eight Substitutes, two Honorary Counsellours; one Chief Recorder, or Registrar, with divers other Registrars, both for Civil and Criminal Affairs, and for Audiences, Insinuations, Presentations, and other matters; one Chief Usher Audiencer, and several other Ushers Audiencers: There are likewise belonging to it two Counsellours, Judges-Auditours to decide small Suits, not amounting to above the sum of 25 Livres; one Registrar in Chief of the Auditours, and one Chief Usher, and two other Ushers-Audiencers of the said Auditours; 48 Commissaries, and 113 Notaries: Together with the Proctors, Ushers on Horseback, and Ushers carrying Wands, and the Ushers of the Provostship of *Paris*.

By the Edicts and Declarations of the present King, Registered in Parliament the 7th of September, 1684. The Court of the *New Chatelet*, Created in 1674. was reunited to that of the old one; and accordingly, the Offices of Provost, of Lieutenant-General Civil, and Lieutenant-General Criminal, were suppress'd, as likewise that of Kings Proctor of the old *Chatelet*.

The Lieutenant Criminal of the Short-Robe, of
Y 3 the

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the Provostship and Vicounty of *Paris*, is *Reny Chrysantke le Clerc*, Baron of *Santeray*, &c. He has under him, four Lieutenants, seven Exempts, and 100 Archers, or Guards, which are also Ushers at the *Chatelet*: The Provost of the Isle of *France*, of whom we have already spoken, has also under him several Lieutenants, Exempts and Archers, or Guards for the Execution of his Sentences and Judgments.

The Knight of the Watch, has likewise under him, four Lieutenants, eight Exempts, one Registrar, one Comptroller, and Clerk of the Watch, one Guïdon, 40 Archers, or Guards on Horseback, and 100 on Foot, that wear blue *Haquetons*, or Jackets, set with Stars of Silver. Besides which number, there is a recruit, as well of Horse and Foot, which is much stronger in Winter than in Summer.

As for the solemn and Ceremonial Habits of the Officers of the *Chatelet*, they are these; The three Lieutenants-General, the Kings Advocates and Proctors, wear Scarlet-Robes, and the Counsellours black ones.

Formerly there were several little Courts of Judicature, held by the several Lords, who had their peculiar Jurisdictions in the City, Suburbs, and *Banlieu*, or Liberties of *Paris*; which were suppressed upon the Creation of the Court of the new *Chatelet*, in the Month of *February*, 1674. and their Jurisdictions incorporated into the Courts of the old and new *Chatelets*, which are now made but one, as is abovesaid.

Having spoken of the ordinary Jurisdiction of the City, we will proceed next to treat of the ordinary Jurisdiction for the Taxes, Aids, and other Dues to the King, which is the ordinary Court of Justice for *Paris*, as it comprehends a certain Territory, in which Taxes are levied by Officers, Elected for that purpose, which is thence called an Election:

Election : where all Causes, relating to the said Levies, or Taxes, are pleaded primarily, and at the first instance, as they term it.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Election of Paris.

THE Election of *Paris* comprehends 440 Parishes : The Officers of the Court of this Election, who sit in the Court of the Palace, Assess and Rate the Taxes, and judge all differences which arise about Taxes, Aids, Entries, or Duties of Importation of Goods or Merchandises into *Paris*, and about the five great Farms ; and in general, all contestations that happen about the Imposition and Levying the Kings Revenues, of what nature soever they be, excepting only those of the Kings Crown Lands, and Gabelles, or Revenue on Salt. The Appeals from their Sentences are made to the Court of Aids.

The days of Audience for the Kings Farms, are *Mundays* and *Thursdays* in the Morning, and for the Taxes, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Morning.

The Officers belonging to the Court of the Election of Paris, are,

A President, who is *Laurence de Chenevieres*, one Lieutenant, one Assessor, sixteen Counsellours Elect, one Advocate and Proctor for the King, one Substitute, two Registrars, one Chief Usher, three Ushers-Audienccers, eight Ushers of the Taxes, and eight Proctors.

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There are also in this Election, two Receivers of Taxes, &c. One Honorary Counsellour Elect.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Granary of Salt at Paris.

THE Magazin, or Granary of Salt at *Paris*, is near the River at the end of the *Pontneuf*, or *New-Bridge*, where the Seat of the Court is established, that was Erected to judge of all Contestations hapning about the *Gabels*, or Duties on Salt, and about the distribution of it, and levying his Majesties Duties. Appeals are made from this Court, to the Court of Aids: The Audience days in this Court, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and in Winter, *Mundays* too, from the first of *October*, to the first of *February*, on the same dayes the Salt is distributed out to the people, in the Afternoon.

The Officers belonging to this Court, are

Two Presidents, three Granateers, or Granary-Keepers, three Comptrollers, two Lieutenants, two Comptrollers, and Keepers of the Measures; two Advocates, and two Proctors for the King; three Registrers, these Registrers may make Deputies for the exercise of their Offices; three Ushers Audien-cers, six Ushers and Serjeants of the Gabels, eight Proctors, thirty Measures of Salt, sixty Carriers, or Porters of Salt, whereof thirty are of old, and thirty of new Creation; they are called the sworn *Hanouards*, ten Runners of Salt, ten Bruisers, twelve Comptrollers, and Visiteres of the *Barillage*, or Barrels of the Salt-Pits, and Salt-Fish;
one

one Receiver at the Salt Granary, and one Commissioner for business, one Captain, one Lieutenant, some Brigadeers, and fifteen Guards, both on Horseback and on Foot. Next to the ordinary Royal Courts of Judicature, follow those of the City.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Guildhall, or Town-House of Paris.

NEXT to the Governour of *Paris*, who is now the Duke *de Gêvres*, the other Officers of the *Guildhall*, or *Town-House*, called the *Hotel de Ville*, are

The Provost of the Merchants, who is at present, *M. de Fourcy*, President of the third Chamber of Inquests; four Echevins, who are in the nature of Sheriffs, twenty six Counsellours of the City, the Kings Proctor for the City, one Recorder, one Receiver for the City, sixteen *Quarteniers*, together with *Dixeniers*, or Decurions, and *Cinquanteniers*, which are certain Officers which are set over Wards and Precincts, distinguished into the different numbers of 16, 10, and 50. intimated in the Titles aforegoing.

There are 300 Guards, called Archers, belonging to the City, who are divided into three Companies; their Colonel is *John Fournier*.

There are likewise several Officers for Policy, and keeping good Order, as well for the Merchandises and Wares brought thither, and for regulation of their Conveyance by the River, and of all things vendend at the several Keys, and other places of Sale.

The Present State

The Provost of the Merchants, who is as 'twere the Mayor of the City, has a Jurisdiction in ordinary, at the first Suit, as well over the Rents of the City, and over all causes and differences between the Townsmen, and the Officers of the City, in things relating to the Policy, or good order of it, or about the Wages and Salaries of the Officers.

These City-Magistrates set prices on all Wares, and have the over-sight and inspection of all the Ports or Keys, and of all Wheat, or other Grain, Wine, Wood, Coal, Billers, Hay, Fish, Apples, Nuts, and other Commodities. The Officers of the *Chatelet*, as we have remarked above, are likewise Judges in matter of Policy, and good Order, and have power to set a price on Commodities.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Judges Consuls.

THE Judges, who are called Judges and Consuls, hold their Court of Judicature behind the Church of *St. Mederick*. They take cognisance of all Causes that relate to trading, or dealing between Merchant and Merchant, or Letters of Exchange, Promises, Obligations, or Contracts made between Partners, or Associates, for Merchandises, of what nature or condition soever they be. Their Jurisdiction was established at *Paris*, by King *Charles* the Ninth, in the year 1563. Their Sentences may be appealed from, to the Parliament, when the sum in question amounts to above 500 Livres.

For this Court, there is an Election, made every year, of one Judge, and four Consuls, out of the Body of the Merchants, who, before they enter upon

upon the exercise of their Functions, take the usual Oath at the Parliament; there belong further to this Court, one Registrar, and four Ushers.

There was formerly another Court, called the Citizens Parlour, to which this Court succeeded; and there are still six Officers, that retain the Title of Serjeants of the Citizens Parlour.

The Merchants have still a place where they meet, in the Palace, underneath the Dauphins Hall, to confer about their Affairs, which is much in the nature of the publick Changes, at *Lions*, *Rouen*, *Toulouse*, and *London*.

The six principal and original Bodies, or Corporations of Merchants in *Paris* which are like the Companies in *London*, under which all the other Trades are comprehended, are 1. The Drapers. 2. The Spicers, or Grocers and Apothecaries. 3. The Mercers. 4. The Skinners, or Furriers. 5. The Bonneteurs, or Cap-Makers. And 6. The Goldsmiths. The Booksellers and Wine-Merchants, enjoy also the like Priviledges as those of the six Companies.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Generalities of France.

THE Generalities are the general Offices of the Treasurers-General of *France*, established for the facilitating the receiving and levying of the Monies arising from Taxes, and other Impositions, called by the name of *Taillons*, or lesser Taxes, and subsistence-Money: They are in number twenty three in all, viz. Seventeen that are divided into Elections, and six of the Countries, governed by their peculiar Assemblies of Estates, which are not divided.

The Present State

divided into Elections, but Assemble their own Estates, something like the Parliaments of England, to impose and assess the sum the King Demands, and afterwards levy it themselves, and transmit it to the Treasure Royal.

The seventeen Generalities of the Provinces of Election, with their several Elections, are as follows.

1. The Generality of *Paris* contains 20 Elections, and 1904 Parishes.
2. That of *Orleans*, 12 Elections, and 1148 Parishes.
3. Of *Noulins*, 9 Elections, and 1170 Parishes.
4. Of *Alençon*, 9 Elections, and 1276 Parishes.
5. Of *Châlons*, 11 Elections, and 2294 Parishes.
6. Of *Soissons*, 7 Elections, and 1088 Parishes.
7. Of *Rouen*, 12 Elections, and 1623 Parishes.
8. Of *Caen*, 9 Elections, and 1008 Parishes.
9. Of *Limoges*, 7 Elections, and 1268 Parishes.
10. Of *Poitiers*, 9 Elections, and 1164 Parishes.
11. Of *Bourges*, 4 Elections, and 566 Parishes.
12. Of *Riom* in *Auvergne*, 8 Elections, and 827 Parishes.
13. Of *Bordeaux*, 9 Elections, and 2995 Parishes.
14. Of *Montauban*, 11 Elections, and 951 Parishes.
15. Of *Amiens*, 6 Elections, and 1260 Parishes.
16. Of *Tours*, 16 Elections, and 1539 Parishes.
17. Of *Lyons*, 5 Elections, and 865 Parishes.

The Generalities of the Countries governed by Estates, are

1. The Generality of *Nantes* for *Brittany*, in which no number of Parishes is specified.
2. Of *Montpelier*, which is divided into 11 Diocesses, instead of Elections, and contains 1466 Parishes;

Parishes; in it are three particular Receivers.

3. Of *Toulouse*, which besides the Town, in which there is a particular Receiver, is divided into 11 Diocesses, which have each of them three particular Receivers, and contain 1913 Parishes.

4. Of *Dijon*, in which are 1761 Parishes.

5. Of *Grenoble*, which has six Elections, and one particular receiving Office at *Briancon*, and contains 604 Parishes.

6. Of *Aix*, in which are 17 little Governments, called *Vigueries*, and 644 Parishes, and three particular Receivers of the Rents of the Crown-Lands, reckoning in that of *Cisteron*, and the particular Receiver of the Rents of the Crown-Lands, at *Aix*.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Order observed in Levying Taxes.

AS soon as the sum his Majesty is pleased to impose on his people, is resolved on in his Royal-Council, Commissions are sent to the Treasurers-General of *France*, established in the Offices of the several Generalities: Which Commissions enjoin the said Treasurers General, to divide the sum which they are Commanded to levy upon the Elections, within the extent of their respective Generalities, into as just and equal proportions as they possibly can; which done, they send them to the Elects, who are the Judges of the Elections, (which we have already described in speaking of the Election of *Paris*) with an Order annexed thereunto, by which they are Commanded to levy just such a sum, neither more nor less, within the extent of their Elections. The Elects thereupon,

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thereupon, assemble, and draw up Tax-Rolls, by which they assess the Cities, Boroughs, and Villages, within their several Elections, and afterwards send those Rolls to every Parish, who chuse Collectors of the said Taxes out of the Inhabitants of the same Parishes. Which Collectors are obliged again to make particular Rolls for their Parishes, and to assess every one of the Inhabitants of the same, in such just proportions, according to their respective abilities and capacities, as will make up the sum charged on their Parishes, and then to levy the money so assessed, and carry it to the Receivers of the Taxes for every Election, and they again are to return it to the General Receivers of their Generality, who transmit it to the Treasure Royal.

The Taxes are paid only by those of the third Estate of the Kingdom, that is to say, by the Inhabitants called *Roturiers*, who are no Gentlemen, dwelling in Town not Free, and in Boroughs and Villages, according to the proportion of Goods they have that are Taxable, of what nature soever they be, and in what place soever situate, except in *Languedoc*, where only Lands and immovable Goods are taxable, so that the *Roturiers*, or Peasants, pay nothing for the noble Fiefs, or Lands they hold there in Knights Fee, but on the contrary, the Gentlemen pay for the Lands they hold in Villenage there, because the Taxes there are real, and not personal.

Churchmen, Gentlemen, and Persons ennobled by Patent, are exempt from Taxes, as likewise are the Officers of the Sovereign Courts of Judicature, the Kings Secretaries, the Officers that are Commons of the Kings Household, that serve there actually, either by the quarter, or the half year, and which receive at least 60 Livres yearly Salary, and whose names are in the Rolls, or Books of Accounts, Registered in the Court of Aids; and the *Veterans*, or superannuated Persons and Widows of the above-specified

specified Officers, during their Widow-hood, provided nevertheless, they make no Traffick of any thing but what is of the growth of their own Lands, which they may sell freely, but they are debar'd from Farming any Lands of other Persons, without paying.

The Officers of the *presidial Courts*, *Bayliwicks*, *Seneschalties*, *Provostships*, *Vigueries*, *Waters* and *Forests*, *Customs of things Exported*. *Elections*, *Salt Granaries*, and of all other Courts of *Judicature*, and *Jurisdictions* in the Kingdom, are exempt from Taxes, and from *Watching and Warding*, as is amply expressed in his present Majesties Declaration of the Month of *February*, 1674.

The Citizens of *Paris*, and of other free or privileged Towns, are likewise exempt from Taxes. The Imposition called the *Taillon*, or little Tax, was established by *Henry* the second in the year 1549. to augment the pay of the Souldiers: This Duty is paid by the same persons that pay the Taxes, and with the same compulsion, and amounts to about a third part of the Income of the Taxes.

Subsistence Money is another Duty, which has been begun to be levied but of late years. It is so called, because it is raised for the subsistence of the Souldiers in their Winter-Quarters; upon payment of which, people were for a while exempted from lodging Souldiers, in Winter time. This Duty is paid too in the same manner as the two former. These Duties are called *Real*, in respect of *Patrimonial Goods*, *personal* in respect of ones place of Habitation, and *mixt*, in respect of the proportion of peoples ability, or sufficiency; to distinguish them from the *Aids*, which are only *Impositions real*, as we shall afterward further explain.

The five Farms called the *Great*, or *Gross Farms of France*, consist in several Duties and Customs exacted for Importation, and Exportation of several Merchandises.

These

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These Farms concern most, the Provinces of
Normandy, Picardy, Champagne, and Burgundy.

Of the Aids.

By the name of *Aids*, are understood the Duties the King takes upon all sorts of Merchandises, except Salt.

Under this name formerly, were comprehended all manner of Impositions levied on the people, for extraordinary expences, which the R  venue arising out of the Kings Domain, or Crowns Lands, was not sufficient to defray; and in this sence, under the name of Aids, were understood, the Taxes, Gabels, Tenths, and other Impositions.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Gabels.

THE Duties the King takes upon Salt, are called *the Gabels*. It is hard to find the original of them, so ancient are they; only we find, that *Philip the Long*, about the year 1318. took a * double upon every pound of Salt; and that under *Charles the Fifth*; this Duty was already united to the Domain, or Revenue of the Crown-Lands, contrary to the opinion of those that attribute the establishment of it, to *Philip de Valois*. In the Ordinance of King *Francis the First*, made in the year 1542. It is said, that a † Muid of Salt shall be sold for 20 Livres. The *Gabels*, or Duties on Salt were sold by *Henry the Second*, to the Inhabitants of the Countries of *Poitou, Xaintonge, Aunis, Angoul  me, Higher and Lower Limosin*, and the Higher and Lower *March of Perigord*, in the year 1553. and those

* *The sixth part of a Penny.*

† *A Measure being something above half a Bushel.*

those Provinces, for that reason are called the Countries of free Salt: The Town of *Calice*, and the Reconquer'd Countries, when they came from under the Dominion of the English, to return to the Obedience of the *French* Monarchs, demanded likewise the same privilege of having their Salt free.

There are three Parties, or Divisions for the *Gabels*, viz. 1. That of the Country of *Lyons*, or *Languedoc*. 2. That of the Dauphinate, and *Provence*. And 3. That of the rest of *France*, which is called the Grand Party. The Farmers of the *Gabels* are obliged to buy all the Salt at the Salt-Pits, at a certain price, to pay there the Kings Duties, and to convey it at their own Charges, Perils, and Fortunes, to the Granaries established by the King, where they are to deliver out the Salt to the People, by a Commissioner for that purpose.

There are certain Officers established over the several Granaries, which are, One President, two Granateers, or Granary-Keepers, three Comptrollers, and one Advocate, and one Proctor for the King, who issue Process out against such as make bad Salt, and judge of the goodness of the Salt, and of the quantity requisite for the extent of their Jurisdiction, look after the Weights and Measures, and take care it be not sold above the Kings set price. The Salt is distributed two ways, viz. By way of Imposition, or voluntarily, according to the discretion and will of the Buyers. They that inhabit within the extent of the Granaries of Imposition, which are fixed in the Frontier Parts of the Kingdom, or that live near the Countries, that have the privilege of free Salt, from whence Salt may be easily brought to them, are obliged to take every year, a certain quantity of Salt, proportionable to their Family, but at the voluntary Granaries, every one takes but what he pleases; And so you see, that the *Gabel* is personal at the Granaries

aries, of Imposts, and real only at the Voluntary Granaries.

CH A P. XLVII.

A List of the other receiving Offices, the Monies and Incomes of which, are yearly returned into the Exchequer, or Treasure Royal.

1. **T**HE Forain of *Languedoc*, and of *Provence*.
2. The five Great, or Gross Farms.
3. The Convoy of *Bordeaux*.
4. The Customs of *Bayonne*.
5. The Farm of *Bronage*.
6. The Growths, or Products of *Ingrande*.
7. The Farm of the River of *Seine*, at the places granted out.
8. The 9 Livers, and 18 pence of *Ricardie*.
9. The ancient 10 pence of *Paris*.
10. The new 10 pence of *Paris*.
11. The 30 Sols, or Pence of *Paris*.
12. The Domain, or Crown-Lands of *Languedoc*.
13. The ancient Crown-Lands of *Navarre*.
14. The new Crown-Lands of *Navarre*.
15. The Lands of Queen *Margaret*.
16. The Crown-Lands of *Chateau-Regnault*.
17. The Crown-Lands of the Queen-Mother.
18. The Iron-Farm.
19. The Farms of the Duties on Paper, and the Comptrol of the Offices relating to it.
20. The Duties on Ashes, Gravel and Soder.
21. The Customs of *Lyons*.

22. The

22. The Sale of the Forests and Woods of the Isle of France, Generality of Paris, and of Soissons, Orleans, Tours, Chaalons, Reims, Caen, and County of Perche.

Part of the Crown Lands, whose Revenues were formerly received by the Receivers-General of some Generalities.

The Parties Casual, or Casual Revenue.

The Frank-Fiéss, or Free-hold; and several other Duties and Revenues.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of the Treasury-Royal, of the Keeper of the Treasury-Royal, and of the Treasurers of the Parties Casual, or Casual Revenue.

THE Treasure-Royal, or Exchequer, formerly called *L'Epargne*, or Spare-Treasury, is in France what the *Ærarium Populi* was at Rome. It is as 'twere a Sea, into which all the Receiving Offices, as well general as particular, of the Taxes, Taillons, Substantance-Money, and in fine, of the Kings whole Revenue, like so many Rivulets and Rivers, discharge themselves; and in which, all the Treasurers establish for the payment and delivering the Kings Money, come and take the sums needful for the Administration of their several Offices; as for the expences of the Royal Households, for the payment of the Souldiery, who have their Treasurers, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, which are the Treasurers for the Ordinary, and the Treasurers for the Extraordinary Expences of the Wars; The Treasurers of the Navy, who have charge of the payment of the Naval Army, and of all the Ships the King puts to Sea; The Treasurers of the

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the Fortifications ; The Pay-Masters of the Rents of the *Guildhall*, or Town-House of *Paris* ; and the Pay-Masters of the Officers of the Sovereign Courts, with many others.

The Treasurer of the *Epargne*, or Spare-Treasure, was put in the place of the Ancient Receiver-General, by *Francis* the First. *Henry* the second made that Office Alternative, so that in his time, there were two ; The Late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth made it Triennial, as he did all the other Offices that were accountable, or handled Money, and during this Kings Minority, they were about to make it Quadriennial, or to be executed by four, every one in his year, as likewise all the other accountable Offices. The King used to stile them the Counsellours and Treasurers of his *Epargne*, or Spare-Treasure.

They that possessed these Offices, had 12000 *Livres* Salary, and three * *Deniers* out of every *Livre* they handled, and every time they handled it, whether in receiving, or paying it, and so took the said *Deniers* every time any Money was brought to, or carried out of the said Treasury, which amounted to a very great sum. At present this Office is alternatively executed by *M. Steven Jabannot de Bartillat*, and *M. Gedeon de Mets*, under the Title of Keepers of the Treasury-Royal.

* A *Denier* is the twelfth part of a Penny.

The Keepers of the Treasury-Royal usually pays every year, all the Gifts and Gratuities given by the King, or otherwise they give in lieu of them, assignations or Bills, acquitting the Parties of so much as the King has been pleased to grant them.

There are three Offices of Treasurer of the Parties Casual, or Casual Revenue, viz. The ancient one, the Alternative one, and a Quadriennial one, was going to be established, but that the three first bought off this fourth Office. Formerly, there was but one at the time of the establishment of the
venality

venality of accountable Offices, by *Lewis* the Twelfth. Their Office is to receive all the Money arising from the Sale of Offices; but since the time of *Henry* the Great, several Offices are become Hereditary, upon condition of paying every year a certain Duty or Fee, which is therefore called the annual Duty, or the *Paulette*. But if it happen, that any Officer, having not paid the aforesaid Duty, die before he resign his Office, or survives not forty days after his Resignation of it, then the Treasurer of the Parties Casual, has power to dispose of the Office for the Kings profit.

The *Sieur Peter Richer*, Treasurer of the Kings Casual Revenues, at present exercises alone the three forementioned Offices.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of the Universities of France.

1. **P**aris is the most famous University in the whole Kingdom, whether it be for Divinity, Law, Physick, the Arts, or several other Exercises: after *Paris* are reckoned these following Universities, viz. Those

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| 2. Of <i>Toulouse</i> . | 11. <i>Nants</i> . |
| 3. <i>Bordeaux</i> . | 12. <i>Reims</i> . |
| 4. <i>Poitiers</i> . | 13. <i>Valence</i> . |
| 5. <i>Orleans</i> , famous for
the Civil Law. | 14. <i>Aix</i> . |
| 6. <i>Bourges</i> . | 15. <i>Avignon</i> . |
| 7. <i>Angers</i> . | 16. <i>Pont à Mousson</i> . |
| 8. <i>Caen</i> . | 17. <i>Perpignan</i> . |
| 9. <i>Montpelier</i> , famous
for Physick. | 18. <i>Donay</i> . |
| 10. <i>Cahors</i> . | 19. <i>Dole</i> . |
| | 20. <i>Fribourg in Brisgau</i> . |
- And

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And besides these, there are several other Towns in the Kingdom, where there are very good Colleges, though they bear not the Title of Universities, as at *Rouen*, *Tournou*, and *la Flèche*, where the Jesuits, or other Communities, instruct Youth: There is one likewise at *Juilly*, managed by the Fathers of the Oratory, who have divers others in several Towns.

But to inform you of the exercises performed in all these Universities, it will be enough to give you the Description of those done in the University of *Paris*, which is the Mother of the Rest, after whose pattern, the others are model'd.

Of the Exercises used in the University of Paris.

In this University, are reckoned four distinct chief Faculties, which are called the four Faculties. which are, 1. The Faculty of Theology, or Divinity. 2. The Faculty of Law. 3. The Faculty of Physick. And 4. The Faculty of Arts. We shall speak.

CHAP. L.

I. *Of the Faculty of Theology, or Divinity.*

Theology has always flourished in this University, ever since its first Institution. but it has been more especially in recommendation since the time of *Peter Lombard*, Bishop of *Paris*, that died in 1164. who is commonly called, the Master of the Sentences, because he composed a Book of them. It flourished much too here in the time of *St. Thomas Aquinas*, about the year 1265. who composed a Sum-

a Summary of Divinity, and several other works; and now in Vogue and Reputation more than ever. Although they have priviledge to teach Divinity in other Universities, yet there are no where more Renowned Schools for that Faculty, than in the Colledges of the *Sorbonne* and *Navarre*. The greatest part of the Doctors have not fixed in any House, or Colledge, yet there are many of the House and Society of *Sorbonne*, and many of the House of *Navarre*: But those that only take their Degrees there, are only Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, or of *Navarre*, and not of the House.

There are some likewise, that have only the priviledge to claim Hospitality in the House of the *Sorbonne*, who are called either *Sorbonici Hospites*, *Sorbon-Guests*, or *è familia Sorbonica*, of the Family of *Sorbonne*, but not *Socii*, Fellows of the Society of *Sorbonne*.

As the House of the *Sorbon*, founded in 1254, in the time of St. Lewis, by one Robert de *Sorbonne*, is the most famous in its kind, for persons of most Eminent Learning and Vertue that compose its Society; the Beauty of its magnificent Building adds a Luster to it. The admirable Structure of its Grand Halls where Acts are kept, and Lectures Read, as well as that of the whole Body of the House, but more especially of its Church, in which there is a Dome of a very extraordinary and lofty height, sufficiently set forth the Magnificence of the late Cardinal Duke of *Richelieu*, who has immortalised himself by this work, and made of it as 'twere a Temple, Dedicated to his Memory. He lies there Buried, having been Provisour of the said House. The Provisour, both of the House of *Sorbonne*, and of that of *Navarre*, at present, is the Archbishop of *Paris*.

CHAP. LI.

2. Of the Faculty of Law.

IN ancient time, all Churchmen and Councillers were Commanded to instruct themselves well in the Canonical Constitutions, for fear they should ignorantly offend against any of them.

The Schools called the Decretal Schools, where at the present the Canon Law is taught, and of late time, the Civil Law too, are in the Street called, *la Rue de St. Jean de Beauvais*.

There are six Regents that read publick Lectures, *viz.* Three on Mornings, and three in the Afternoons.

The present King has newly set up a Chair for the teaching of the *French*, or Municipal Law at *Pavis*, in the Colledge of the three Nations: Mr. *Lannay*, one of the ancient Advocates is the Lecturer, having sworn by the Chancellour, in the Month of *November*, 1680.

At *Bourdeaux* there is likewise another Professour of the *French* Law, established in the Month of *July*, 1681. And there is another at *Cahors*.

CHAP. LII.

3. Of the Faculty of Physick.

THE third Faculty is that of Physick, which is as ancient as the Institution of the University. Several eminent Persons have made this Science flourish

flourish in this University since its Institution, and among others, the Learned *Fernelius*, Chief Physician to King *Henry* the Second.

The Physick Schools are in the *Rue de la Bucherie*, where they have been ever since the year 1469. and in the year 1608. a Great Anatomical Theatre was Erected there.

There is besides, one Demonstratour, and Operatour of the interiour parts of Plants, and of all other Medicines, and of Chyrurgical Operations, at the Kings Physick-Garden at *Paris*, who is *Joseph du Verney*, Physician of the Academy of Sciences.

CHAP. LIII.

4. Of the Faculty of Arts, of the Rector, and of the four Nations.

THE Faculty of Arts is the Mother of all the Rest, and for which Schools were first Founded. The Head of the whole University, who is called the Rector, is always chosen out of this Body, and never out of the other Faculties: This Rector has so great a power over the other Faculties, that he can make them cease all publick Acts and Lectures; and on the days he makes his solemn Processions, which is four times a year, he forbids the Preachers to go up into the Pulpit. For these solemn Processions, all the Faculties assemble in the *Maturins* Convent, in the *Rue St. Jacques*, and from thence march in order, to the Church appointed by the Rector, who is accompanied thither by the Doctors of the three superiour Faculties, by the Masters of Arts, and a great number of Religious Men. He being the Head of that University, which

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the Kings of *France* treat as their Eldest Daughter, as it is reported, takes place of all sorts of Persons, excepting the Princes of the Blood, and ought at publick Acts in his University, take place of the Popes Nuntio, of Ambassadors, Cardinals, and the Dukes and Peers of *France*. At the Funeral Obsequies of Kings, he marches side by side in an equal Rank with the Archbishop of *Paris*.

Whilst he enjoys this Dignity, he wears a Violet-Coloured Girdle, the trimming of his Gloves is also of Violet-Colour. His solemn Habit is a Violet-Coloured Gown, with a silk Girdle of the same Colour, with golden Tassels, at the end of which hangs a Purse of Violet-Coloured Velvet, called an *Escarcelle*, trimmed with gold Buttons and Galoon. He wears over his Gown a little Mantle of white Ermine, which reaches down, round about, half way his Arms.

This Dignity is Elective, and lasts but three Months, unless it be thought convenient (as sometimes it happens) to continue it to one Person, two or three times together.

The Faculty of Arts is divided into four Nations, which are, 1. The Nation of *France*. 2. The Nation of *Picardie*. 3. The Nation of *Normandy*. And 4. The Nation of *Germany*. The Titles, or Epithetes, assumed by these several Nations, when their Proctor speaks for them in publick Assemblies, are, 1. *Honoranda Gallorum Natio*, the Honourable Nation of the French. 2. *Fidelissima Picardorum Natio*, the most Loyal, or Faithful Nation of the *Picards*. 3. *Veneranda Normannorum Natio*, the Venerable Nation of the *Normans*. And 4. *Constantissima Germanorum Natio*, the most constant Nation of the *Germans*.

The three superiour Faculties likewise, when they speak, have their peculiar Titles; for the Faculty of Divinity styles it self, *Sacra Theologie Facultas*, the Sacred Faculty of Divinity; the Faculty of Law, *Consultissima*

Consultissima Decretorum Facultas, the most wise Faculty of the Decrees; and the Faculty of Physick, *Saluberrima Medicorum Facultas*, the most wholesome Faculty of the Physicians.

There are in this University, many Colledges, in which are maintain'd several Regents, and Lecturers, and Professours, that teach the Humanities, or Learning of the lesse Schools, which they do by Classes, and the Sciences, Tongues, and Philosophy. So that in this University, is taught all in one House, whatever is taught, both in the inferiour Schools, and Universities of England. So that there is no need of fitting youth before-hand, in inferiour Schools, for Universities in France, as in England, they running through the whole Circle of Learning in one Colledge; where for better help to youth, there is a different Regent in every Classis, which are all in distinct Rooms; and they have Preceptors, or Tutors besides to help them in their Exercises. There are maintain'd in these Colledges too some few Foundation Scholars called *Boursiers*, or Bursers, but the Colledges subsist most by Pensioners, or Borders; and it is free for any of what Nation soever to lie any where in the Town, and yet go and learn in the Classes, and hear Lectures, upon doing which, they have as much priviledge to take their Degrees, as those that reside in Colledges, so that the number of Students lying in the Town, doth vastly exceed that of those that reside in Colledges; And the number of them is indeed prodigiously great; the Youth not only of all Provinces of France, but of all other European Nations, flocking hither to study. Besides what is performed in the Colledges, that depend of the University. There are likewise Lecturers and Professors of Royal Foundation, for teaching of the Oriental Tongues, viz. The Greek, Hebrew, Arabian, Syriack, Chaldean, Samaritan, and other Tongues; as also the Mathematicks, and Physick, as also Philosophy, Rhetorick,

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torick, and the Latin Tongue, all Which, are performed in the Royal Colledge, by Professors paid by the King.

Philosophy is also taught there in *French* by some Persons, as of late by the deceased *M. de L' Eclache*, with success enough. There are also Academies for Natural Philosophy: Some parts of the Mathematics are also taught there by private Men, as Geography by Mr. *Sanfon*, and others, &c. There are also many Masters of the Modern and living Tongues.

It is also worth our remark, that at certain times in the year, there are several particular and extraordinary Exercises performed in *Paris*; As in the Nave of the Church of *St. Gyrmain's* Abby, there is every *Sunday*, a *Flemish* Sermon Preached at half an hour past two in the Afternoon; a *Latin* Sermon at the Great *Cordeliers* Church, on *St. Bonaventures* Day, as likewise at the *Augustins*, *Bernardins*, and *Jacobins*, on the Days of *St. Austin*, *St. Bernard*, and *St. Dominick*; and on the Day of *Quasimodo*, there is a High Mass sung in *Greek*, in the *Cordeliers* Church, for the Confraternity of the Pilgrims of *Jerusalem*, and of the Holy Sepulcher, in the middle of which, there is a *Greek* Sermon. Likewise Note, that in the Colledge of *Beauvais*, and in that only, there are every Year publick Acts and Disputations in *Greek*.

CHAP. LIV.

Of the Historiographers of France.

THE Office of Historiographer of France is possessed, or pretended to, by three sorts of persons, viz.

1. Those

1. Those that actually write as such, and are Entered upon the Kings Books for such. 2. Such, as though they be enterd as such, upon the Kings Books, have as yet written nothing; and thirdly, Such as have only taken out Patents, but are not enterd in the Book; or such as only assume the title. I shall mention only those of the first sort, which are,

1. The two Brothers *de St. Marthe*, who have given to the publick, a general History of the Prelates of *France*, in four Volumns, under the Title of *Gallia Christiana*; and continue the Genealogical History of the House, or Royal Family of *France*, containing and including all the Sovereign Families of *Europe*; as likewise, the Genealogical History of the House of *Tremouille*, and several other Works.

2. *M. du Chêne*, Son of the Famous *Andrew du Chêne*, who has published the Continuation of the Historians of *France* begun by his Father; and the History of the Cardinals and Chancellours of *France*.

Other Writers, that though they have not the Title of Historiographers, yet write Histories, and other commendable Curiosities, are *M. Blanchard*, *M. Justel*, the two *Valois*, *M. de la Roque*, *M. Dourjat*, *M. de Varillas*, and several others.

The *Journal des Sçavans*, or Philosophical Transactions, is done by the Abbot *de la Roque*.

The Journal of the Palace, by *M. Blondiau*, and *M. Gueret*.

The *Mercure Gallant*, by *M. Vivé*.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Academy of France, or Society of the Virtuosi.

THis Famous Company, or Society of Learned Men, which is in *France*, what the Royal Society is in *England*, and is called, the *French Academy*, was Instituted by Letters Patents, granted by the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, Verified in Parliament, in the Month of *July*, 1637.

The King has been pleased, in the said Patents, to grant them the same Priviledges, as his own Domestic Officers enjoy: Their Causes are committed to the Masters of Requests of the Household, or else of the Palace at *Paris*, by vertue of a *Committimus* under the Great Seal, they are exempt from being Administratours or Guardians, and from doing service at the Guards of the Gates of the Towns

where they reside.

The first Function, or Duty enjoined by their Patent, is to promote the Embellishment and Purity of the *French Tongue*, which was the chief design of the late Cardinal *Richlieu*, the first Protector of their Society; and because in the time of his Ministry, by reason of the great Sway and Authority he bore, every Body strove to please him, many persons of great Quality would needs be admitted of this his new Erected Society. The late Chancellour *M. Segnier*, was placed over them as their Director, who after the Cardinals Death, became their Protector: Since whose Decease, his present Majesty has been pleased to do them the Honour to be their Protector himself, and has given them leave to Assemble in one of the Halls of the *Louvre*, or of his Palace in *Paris*. The

The number of the Members of this Society, is limited to forty.

The Names of the present Members, that are most to be remarked, are these.

M. John Douras, Dean of the Doctors, Regents of Law, who is Dean of the Academy.

Francis Tallon, Chief Almoner to the Dutchess of Orleans.

Francis Charpentier, Advocate in Parliament.

Armand de Cambout, Duke de Coislin Peer of France.

These four, as eldest of the Society, have the privilege of *Committimus* under the Great Seal. The others to be noted, are,

Paul Pellisson Fontanier, Master of Requests, &c.

Philip de Chamont, formerly Bishop of Dax, &c.

The Cardinal de *Etres*.

Roger de Rabutin, Count de Buffly.

Jantis Tern, Abbot of *Bethval*.

Paul Tallon, Prior of *St. Albin*.

Francis Scraphin Regnier des Marais, Secretary to the Academy.

Peter Careau de la Chambre, Curate of *St. Barthelemy* in Paris.

The Archbishop of Paris.

The Bishop of *Meaux*.

Esprit Flechier, Bishop of *Lavaur*.

John Racine, Treasurer of France, in the Generality of *Moulins*.

John Galois, Abbot of *St. Martin des Carcs*.

Lewis de Courcillon de Dangeay, Abbot of *Foucauldin*, Daniel, &c. and Chamberlain to the Pope.

Nicholas Boileau, Author of the Satyrs.

Thomas Corneille, Son of the famous *Peter Corneille*.

The most remarkable persons of this Academy, that have signalized themselves by their works, and are deceased since the Institution of this Society, were

M. Maynard.

M. Malleville.

M. Voiture.

M. Boissat.

M. Scudery.

Boileau.

M. des Marêts.

The Famous Peter Corneille.

M. Vangelas.

M. Balzac.

M. Serizay.

M. St. Amand.

M. d' Ablancourt.

Hardouin de Peresixt, late Archbishop of Paris.

M. de Gomberville.

M. de Mezeray.

We expect daily from this Illustrious Society, a French Grammar and Dictionary, by which people may be directed how to speak and write French correctly.

Queen *Christine* of *Suedeland* honoured this Society with a visit, to which she was Conducted by the late Chancellour *Seguier*, on Monday the 11th of March, 1658. They performed before her Majesty in their ordinary places, their usual Exercises and Conferences, with which her Majesty signified her self highly satisfied.

On the 8th of June, 1669. there was a Royal Academy establishd at *Arles*, composed of twenty Gentlemen Natives, and Inhabitants of the same City, with the like Priviledges as have those of *Paris*; of which, the Duke of *St. Aignan* is Protector. The Patents for that purpose, were verified the same day, in the Parliament of *Provence*, since which, in the year 1677. their number was augmented to twenty.

One of these, named *M. de Guion*, is writing the History of the present King in Latin.

There is also an Academy Royal at *Saisons*, established

blished there in the Month of *June*, 1675. of which, the Cardinal *d' Etrées* is Protector.

Another at *Ville-Franche* in *Beaujolois*, of which, the Archbishop of *Lyons* is Protector.

And another at *Nîmes*, which was opened the 8th of *September*, 1682.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Dignities without the Kingdom.

The Ambassadors of France in Foreign Countries, are

1. **A**T *Rome*, the Marquis *de Lavardin*.
2. In *Spain*, the Marquis *de Feuquieres*, Counsellour of State in Ordinary, Ambassador Extraordinary.
3. In *England*, *M. Barillon*.
4. In *Portugal*, *M. Amelot de Gournay*, Ambassador Extraordinary.
5. In *Denmark*, the Count *de Chiverny*.
6. In *Holland*, the Count *d' Avaux*.
7. In *Savoy*, the Marquis *d' Arcy*, Ambassador.
8. At *Venice*, *M. de la Haye-Ventelet*, formerly Ambassador in *Turky*.
9. In *Suisseland*, *M. Tambonneau*.
10. At *Constantinople*, *M. Girardin*.

Note, That the Ambassadors sent to *Rome*, the *Empire*, *Spain* and *England*, are usually chosen out of the Great Lords of the Court; and those sent to *Venice*, *Holland*, and *Suisseland*, are generally Gown-men, or Lawyers: the Ambassador of *Savoy* is sometimes of one sort, and sometimes of the other, and so is he of *Constantinople*; but if he be a Gown-man, he must on that occasion, wear a Sword.

The Present State

The Residents, Envoys, or Agents, which are sent to the Princes and Republicks of *Germany* and *Italy*, are likewise sometimes of one sort, and sometimes of the other, according to occasion.

11. The Marquis of *Bethune* is now Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*.

The Envoys, Residents, and other Ministers of lesser Character abroad; are

1. At *Rome*, the Abbot d' *Hervault*, Auditor of the *Rota* for *France*.

2. At the Emperours Court, *M. de la Vauguyon*, Envoy Extraordinary.

3. At the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, and other Assemblies of the Empire, the Count *de Crecy* is Plenipotentiary.

4. At the Elector of *Mayence*, or *Mentz's* Court, *M. Fourcher*, Envoy Extraordinary.

5. With the Elector of *Cologne*, *M. de Gravel*, is Envoy Extraordinary.

6. In *Bavaria*, the Envoy Extraordinary is *M.*

7. To the Elector *Palatin*, the Envoy Extraordinary is the Abbot *Morell*, Counsellour in the Parliament.

8. To the Elector of *Saxony*, the Envoy Extraordinary, or Resident, is *M.*

9. To the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Envoy Extraordinary, is the Count *de Rebenac-Fauquieres*.

10. To the Duke of *Zell*, and Princes of the House of *Brünswick* and *Lunenbourg*, the Marquis *de Bourgeauville*, is Envoy Extraordinary.

11. To the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and other German Princes within the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, *M. de Juigny* is Envoy Extraordinary.

12. To the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and Chapter of *Munster*, *M.*

13. At *Siege*, the Resident is *M. de la Renandiere*.

14. At

14. At *Hamborough*, the Abbot *Bidal*.
15. At *Geneva*, *M. du Pré*.
16. The Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Mantua*, is the *Sieur de la Guilletrie*.
17. At *Genoa*, the Envoy Extraordinary is *M. de Sève*.
18. At *Florence*, the Abbot *de Strozzi*.

The Agents and Consuls.

At *Rome*, the French Agent is, the Abbot *Benedicti*.

There are several other Agents and Consuls abroad in places of Traffick, as in *Aleppo*, *Smirna*, *Grand-Cairo*, &c.

Having spoken of the French Ambassadors abroad, it will not be amiss to add the Ambassadors of other Princes and States in that Court.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers then, at present in the Court of France, are

1. From *Rome*, *M. Ranucci*, Nuntio Extraordinary from the Pope.
2. From *Venice*, *M. Girolamo Venier*, Ambassador.
3. From *Savoy*, the Marquis *de Ferrero*, &c. Ambassador.
4. From the States General of *Holland*, *M. de Starembourg Vassenaer*, Ambassador Extraordinary.
5. From *Malta*, the Bayliff *de Hauteville*, &c. Ambassador from the Grand Master of *Malta*.

Envoys according to the Order of their arrival in France.

1. From *Portugal*, *Dom Salvador Tabora*, Envoy Extraordinary.
2. From *Sweden*, *M. Liliencroon*.
3. From *Denmark*, *M. Meyereroon*.

4. From

The Present State, &c.

4. From Spain, *M. Delval*.
5. From the Emperour, *Count Cobkowitz*, Envoy Extraordinary.
6. From England, *Mr. Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary.

Other Envoys, and Residents, are

1. The Resident of the Elector of Cologne, and States of Liège, *M. Waldorf*.
2. An Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Brandenburg, *M. Spanheim*.
3. From the Duke of Mantua, the Count *Balliani*.
4. The Envoy of Modena, is the Abbot *Rizini*.
5. The Envoy Extraordinary of Genoa, is the Marquis *Girardo Spinola*.

The Agents are

1. An Auditor of the Nunclature, the Abbot *Laury*.
 2. The Agent for the Elector Palatine, and other Princes of the Empire, is *M. John le Breton*.
 3. And for the Elector of Brandenburg, the *Hans Towns*, and *Landgraviate of Hessen*, *M. Bek*.
- And for the Dukes of *Weymar*, *M.*

When one Ambassador is relieved, or succeeded by another, at the arrival of the new they both go together to Court, whereas they are going to their Audience, he that is relieved, still takes the upper hand of the new one; but when they come back from their Audience, the new Comer, or Successor, takes place of the other: But if an Ambassador only in Ordinary be sent to relieve one that is Ambassador Extraordinary, the Extraordinary Ambassador takes the upper hand, both in going to, and coming from Audience.

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